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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 471--81st Congress

Chapter 81--2d Session

H. J. Res. 398

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COTTON-PEANUTS ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; POTATO PRICE SUPPORTS. Amends Sec. 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for establishment in 1950 of minimum farm cotton acreage allotments, upon application by the owner or operator, equal to the larger of (a) 65% of the average acreage, or (b) 45% of the highest acreage, during three years 1946, 1947, and 1948, which was planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12 - 79th Congress (which allows credit for cotton acreage shifted to war crops), with a maximum limitation on the increase of 40% of the cropland of the farm. The additional acreage is to be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments already proclaimed for 1950, but is not to be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments. Authorizes the reallocation in 1950 to farms in the same county, to the extent necessary to provide the allotments authorized by this act, of any acreage allotted to individual farms which will not be planted to cotton and is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee. If any acreage remains after such allotments, it may be apportioned to other farms in the same county where allotments are determined to be inadequate. In subsequent years the acreage surrendered and reallocated shall be credited to the State and county. Section 2 of the act provides that any farmer who is dissatisfied with his cotton acreage allotment for 1950 may apply for a review.

Section 3 of the act authorizes the Secretary to pay transportation and handling charges on Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program, and in danger of spoiling, for disposal to school-lunch programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, welfare organizations, penal institutions, and non-profit hospitals.

Section 4 prohibits price support on 1950-crop Irish potatoes if marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act have been disapproved by producers; and limits price support to grades U. S. 1 and 2.

Section 5 prohibits price support on Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect.

Section 6 of the Act restores the authority for the operation of a two-price program for peanuts similar to that in effect during 1941 and 1942, so as to authorize USDA to purchase excess peanuts for crushing for oil, for a diversion program, or for seed, from growers whose acreage picked or threshed does not exceed the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed in 1947. Requires the Secretary to make any excess peanuts of a type in short supply available for cleaning and shelling for edible purposes at market prices and prorate the proceeds, less expenses, among the producers.

Section 7 provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment is below the 1949 allotment.

January 17, 1950 H. J. Res. 398 was introduced by Rep. Cooley and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the measure as introduced.

January 18, 1950 S. J. Res. 146 was introduced by Senator Thomas and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the measure as introduced. (Companion measure).

January 21, 1950 House Committee reported H. J. Res. 398 without amendment. House Report 1509. Print of the measure as reported.

January 24, 1950 S. 2919 was introduced by Senator Eastland and Others, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).

January 26, 1950 House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 451 for the consideration of H. J. Res. 398. House Report 1547.

Rep. Beckworth inserted letters from various PMA county Committees indicating the changes that would be made in acreage allotments under H. J. Res. 398.

January 27, 1950 House began debate on H. J. Res. 398.

Rep. Beckworth inserted additional letters from PMA county Committees; also tables showing cotton production.

January 30, 1950 House continued debate. The following amendments were rejected:
 By Rep. White, to strike out the provision placing a maximum limitation on the increased acreage under the measure to 40% of the cropland of the farm, by a 21-56 vote. pp1140-61.
 By Rep. Wickersham to provide that acreage allotments may be computed at 70% of average acreage planted in 1940 through 1942 (pp. 1161-3).
 By Rep. Poage to strike out allotments on the basis of 50% of highest acreage planted to cotton in any one of 3 years, 1946 through 1948, by a 22-28 vote (pp. 1169-70).

January 31, 1950 House concluded debate and passed H. J. Res. 398 without amendment, after rejecting a motion to recommit the measure, 136-239.

February 1, 1950 Print of H. J. Res. 398 as referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

February 2, 1950 Hearings: Senate, S. 2919 and H. J. Res. 398.

February 16, 1950 Senate Committee reported H. J. Res. 398 with amendments. Senate Report 1276. Print of the bill as reported.

February 20, 1950 Senate began debate on H. J. Res. 398.

Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Aiken and Johnson.

February 21, 1950 Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Williams and Wherry.

February 22, 1950 Print of an amendment proposed by Senator George.

February 23, 1950 Senate continued debate.

Prints of amendments proposed by Senators McCarran, Malone and Wherry.

February 24, 1950 Senate continued debate.
Agreed to amendments by Senators Williams, Aiken and Robertson regarding price supports on potatoes.

Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Ellender.

February 27, 1950 Senate concluded debate and passed H. J. Res. 398 with amendments by a vote of 53-24.
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Ellender, barring price supports for 1951 crop Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect, by a 64-14 vote (p. 2323).
By Sen. George, relating to peanut acreage allotments and to provide price support for peanuts for oil, by a 49-28 vote (pp. 2424-5).
By Sen. Johnson, to provide for 1951 crop wheat acreage allotments, by a 49-24 vote (pp. 2425-6).
By Sen. Thomas, to authorize CCC to dispose of surplus potatoes to wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, or consumers for distribution and consumption in deficit areas, by a 71-6 vote (pp. 2426-7).

Rejected the following amendments:
By Sen. Wherry, barring importation of potatoes when domestic production is in surplus by a 31-46 vote (pp. 2422-3).
By Sen. Williams, to repeal 90% price supports for basic crops and provide flexible price supports instead, by a 17-59 vote (pp. 2423-4).
By Sen. Williams, to repeal 90% price supports for basic crops as of Jan. 1, 1951 and provide flexible price supports instead, by a 20-55 vote (p. 2424).

Senate conferees appointed.

Print of the Resolution with the amendments of the Senate.

March 1, 1950 House conferees appointed.

March 15, 1950 House received the conference report. House Report 1784.

March 16, 1950 House agreed to the conference report by a division vote, 150-66, after rejecting, 116-225, a motion to recommit the measure.

Senate received the conference report.

March 21, 1950 A point of order was sustained on the conference report, and conferees were appointed for a 2d conference.

March 22, 1950 House appointed conferees for 2d conference.
House received 2d conference report. House Report 1803.

March 23, 1950 House agreed, 197-156, to the 2d conference report.
Senate agreed, 37-33, to the 2d conference report.

March 24, 1950 Senate rejected, 31-38, a motion to reconsider the vote
by which the conference report was adopted.

March 31, 1950 Approved. Public Law 471.

April 3, 1950 Message from the President of the United States transmitting
a message commenting on H. J. Res. 398.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 17, 1950

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-
5 ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and
6 Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-
7 age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity
8 with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the
10 average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this sec-
9 tion shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allot-
10 ment of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on
11 such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation,
12 as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. COOLEY

JANUARY 17, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 146

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-
5 ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and
6 Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-
7 age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity
8 with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the
10 average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this sec-
9 tion shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allot-
10 ment of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on
11 such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation,
12 as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

JANUARY 18 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Union Calendar No. 628

81ST CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{ REPORT No. 1509
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EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

JANUARY 21, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 398]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The resolution reported herewith (H. J. Res. 398) is a 1-year emergency measure designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities and the elimination of hardships which have appeared in the application of the cotton quota law (Public Law 272) enacted at the last session of Congress. The resolution applies only and exclusively to quotas for 1950 and specifically provides that neither farms, counties, nor States shall be entitled to any permanent credit for any additional acreage they receive under adjustments made pursuant to this legislation.

Cotton marketing quotas and acreage allocations will be in effect in 1950 for the first time since 1942. Quotas were proclaimed for the 1943 crop but were suspended before harvest. The establishment of quotas—after a lapse of 7 years during which there have been no accurate records of farm acreage, under the terms and regulations of a new cotton quota law, the administration of which was placed largely in the hands of State and county PMA committeemen, many of whom have never had any previous experience in making these allocations—has been carried out generally in a manner substantially fair and satisfactory to the great majority of cotton farmers, as shown by

their action in voting for marketing quotas by a margin of about nine to one after learning their individual allocations.

In a small minority of cases, however, the allocations have worked out in a manner obviously inequitable and unfair to the individual farmer. Acreages on some farms have been cut far below the national average and out of all proportion to the reduction on neighboring farms. Some reductions have been so drastic as to deprive tenants of an opportunity to farm and threaten farm families with loss of their entire means of livelihood.

It was never the intention of Congress that inequities—no matter how few—should result from application of the cotton quota law and the purpose of this resolution is to authorize, insofar as possible, action to remedy those inequities.

The resolution provides that if a farmer applies in writing for an adjustment of his 1950 acreage allotment he shall be entitled to an allotment which will be not less than the larger of (a) 70 percent of the average cotton acreage on the farm in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 or (b) 50 percent of the highest acreage in any one of those 3 years (in each case counting credit for war crops) but with the limitation that no such adjustment shall serve to bring his total allotment above 40 percent of the acreage tilled annually or in regular rotation on the farm.

The adjustment is to apply to 1950 only. The additional acreage which may be required to bring farm allotments up to this minimum will be in addition to the existing county, State, and national allotments, but neither the farm, county, nor State will be entitled to credit for this additional acreage in computing future allotments.

The resolution also authorizes county committees to accept allotments which may be voluntarily surrendered by any farmer who has been allotted more acreage for 1950 than he intends to plant to cotton. The acreage thus surrendered is to be used within the county to take care of the "70-50" adjustments. If any remains after these adjustments have been made, it may be used for allocations to other farms which have an "inadequate" allotment. The committee anticipates that in some counties there will be enough "frozen" acres released to take care of the entire adjustment within the county authorized by the resolution. To the extent that this acreage is surrendered and reallocated pursuant to the resolution, it will be counted in the county's cotton history.

THE 1949 COTTON QUOTA LAW

Since the resolution reported herewith is a 1-year modification of the 1949 cotton quota law (Public Law 272, 81st Cong.) a brief review of that law and the circumstances of its enactment will be helpful in understanding the provisions of this resolution. When the Eighty-First Congress assembled in January 1949 it was already apparent that the supply and demand situation in cotton would probably require marketing quotas for the 1950 crop. It was also apparent that the 1938 act under which marketing quotas had previously been established would have to be rewritten. The 1938 act did not make adequate provision for some of the newer cotton-growing areas in which cotton has become an important crop since 1942. Under the terms of

that act, the minimum national acreage allotment which could have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture for 1950 would have been in excess of 27,000,000 acres—about 7,000,000 acres more cotton than was planted on the average in the years 1944 to 1948 during which no controls were in effect.

Against this background, a subcommittee headed by the Honorable Stephen Pace of Georgia began work in January 1949 on a new cotton quota law. The problems which faced the committee were most difficult. In the period between 1942 and 1949 there had been tremendous shifts in the pattern of cotton production in the United States. In general, this shift had been from the eastern part of the cotton belt to the more recently developed lands of the West, so that by 1949 more than two-thirds of all the cotton produced in the United States was being grown west of the Mississippi.

The new law not only had to take into account this shift in production, it had, at the same time, to bring about a real decrease in cotton acreage—a cut of at least 20 percent for the 1950 crop. Other problems with which the committee had to contend were the credits for war crops due cotton growers under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, and the very considerable number of new growers in all parts of the cotton belt who had gone into cotton farming since the close of the war.

All of these factors were further complicated for the committee by the total lack of adequate and reliable data and information. It was impossible to determine, for example, how many new growers had gone into cotton production in the last few years, where those growers were located, or the amount of new acreage they had brought into production. Public Law 12 required that farmers receive full credit for land taken out of cotton and put into the growing of war crops during the war years but there were only the most general estimates of the amount of acreage these war-crop credits might involve and no accurate records whatever with respect to details of this acreage.

Moreover, because of the 7-year lapse in the cotton-quota program, no farm records of the acreage actually planted to cotton have been kept since 1942 and, therefore, the committee did not even have available to it detailed data on the acreage of cotton in the years 1942 to 1949.

After months of careful consideration, during which the efforts of the various sectional interests to obtain "fair treatment" for their respective areas were as intense as any congressional committee has ever faced, and during which even the experts of the Department of Agriculture were unable to propose a solution satisfactory to the various cotton-growing areas, the committee reported out a bill which passed the Congress with some modification and became Public Law 272, the new cotton quota law.

As might be expected, the law was a compromise which did not give any section all it had asked for but which appeared to be reasonably satisfactory to all parts of the country and essentially fair to all producers of cotton, whether in the old or new areas. The law was based largely upon recommendations of the cotton growers themselves, as represented by their producer organizations, and incorporated generally the terms of an agreement reached among growers from various sections of the country.

The law provided great flexibility for adjustment to shifting trends in production in the various parts of the country. It provided for consideration of war crop credits in the establishment and allocation of State, county and farm quotas. It provided for new areas. It provided generously for the small farmer and for new growers. It provided for the establishment of sizeable reserves in the hands of State and county PMA committees with which to make adjustments for certain abnormal, inadequate, or hardship cases, trends, new farms, and small farms; and in general placed greater authority for operation of the program in the agency nearest the farmer, the county committee. At the same time, the new law chopped 6,000,000 acres—about 23 percent—off of the 1949 cotton acreage.

THE SEARCH FOR ACREAGE FIGURES

One of the first steps in carrying out the new law was that of establishing State and county cotton acreage figures to be used as the basis of allocations to the States and counties. Since no actual records of cotton acreage had been kept after 1942, the Department turned to the only other sources of information available—annual estimates of cotton acreage of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and reports obtained from farmers themselves on the amount of cotton they had planted.

The BAE makes annual estimates of the acreage of cotton in the United States and the production from that acreage. It uses as its primary source of information reports from farmers obtained on a sampling basis. These figures are then adjusted on the basis of reports from cotton ginner, information available from others in the Department, yield data, and other similar sources. In general, its estimates are arrived at by the statistical method—as distinguished from the arithmetic method in which reports are obtained from every farm or unit involved and the totals tabulated.

The national figures of acreage and production worked out by the BAE in this manner were not developed originally for the purpose of carrying out production adjustment programs. In the absence of actual measured acreages, these BAE figures are considered to be the best available, although like other BAE figures they are subject to constant revision as different or more reliable basic data becomes available—as in fact, cotton acreage figures for prior years for a number of States were revised during the process of establishing 1950 cotton quotas. Ordinarily, whenever it is possible to obtain actual measurements of acreages, the BAE estimates are adjusted so that they will coincide with the measured acreages. In the absence of measured acreages BAE figures are generally not considered to be as reliable at the county level as they are at a State or national level. This is a natural characteristic of nearly all data arrived at by the statistical method.

The other method—that of obtaining direct reports from all the individuals involved and adding these into county, State, and national totals—was the one employed by the Production and Marketing Administration to get another set of figures. Each farmer in the cotton area was sent a form (PMA-532-C) on which he was asked to report, not only his cotton acreage, but his acreage of all other crops, and his total cropland for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

The total national cotton acreage arrived at by the PMA on the basis of these reports, after analysis by the county committees and the making of such downward adjustments as appeared to be warranted, averaged 29 percent above the BAE figures for the 4 years involved. On a State basis, the 1945-48 average of the acreage reported by farmers varied all the way from 94.7 percent of the BAE figure in Kansas to 146.1 percent of the BAE figure in Virginia.

When the BAE State figures were broken down into county figures there was even greater variance between the BAE county acreage figures and those based on the PMA's reports. County committees were informed of their cotton acreage base limits as computed by BAE and were advised by PMA of the necessity of bringing the acreages submitted by farmers within such limits. Opportunity was given, if they disagreed with the BAE figures for their county, to appeal those figures through the State committee to the State BAE statistician with evidence upon which they should be adjusted. The BAE State offices were apparently willing to adjust their figures, when presented with adequate evidence, and adjustments were made in a number of county figures.

Table I below gives a State-by-State comparison of the BAE figures on cotton acreage and those compiled from the adjusted PMA reports. Table II shows the adjustments the BAE has made in its State figures and table III shows the number of counties in which BAE figures have been revised.

TABLE I.—Total acres of short cotton in cultivation July 1 as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and total cotton acreage reported by farmers on Form PMA-532-C, with percentage comparisons, by States, 1945-48 and the 1945-48 average

State	1945			1946			1947			1948			1945-48 average		
	In cultivation July 1 (BAE)	Reported by farmers on PMA-532-C ¹	Re-reported in per-cent of BAE	In cultivation July 1 (BAE)	Reported by farmers on PMA-532-C ¹	Re-reported in per-cent of BAE	In cultivation July 1 (BAE)	Reported by farmers on PMA-532-C ¹	Re-reported in per-cent of BAE	In cultivation July 1 (BAE)	Reported by farmers on PMA-532-C ¹	Re-reported in per-cent of BAE	In cultivation July 1 (BAE)	Reported by farmers on PMA-532-C ¹	Re-reported in per-cent of BAE
	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres	Acres	Percent
Alabama.....	1,390,000	2,029,707	146.0	1,545,000	2,078,813	134.6	1,505,000	2,066,565	137.3	1,637,000	2,103,898	128.5	1,519,250	2,069,746	136.2
Arizona.....	149,000	158,008	106.0	143,000	162,913	113.9	225,700	230,913	102.3	280,400	284,398	101.4	199,525	209,058	104.8
Arkansas.....	1,554,000	2,422,341	155.9	1,729,000	2,567,002	148.5	2,085,000	2,754,167	132.1	2,249,000	2,878,203	128.0	1,904,250	2,655,428	139.4
California.....	318,965	329,382	103.3	359,000	410,181	114.3	536,000	565,846	105.6	810,000	788,960	97.4	505,991	523,592	103.5
Florida.....	25,000	39,534	158.1	22,993	37,432	162.8	31,962	39,843	124.7	29,689	36,648	123.4	27,411	38,364	140.0
Georgia.....	1,269,000	1,707,553	135.5	1,217,000	1,650,573	135.6	1,281,964	1,654,548	129.1	1,294,643	1,630,342	125.9	1,263,402	1,660,754	131.4
Illinois.....	3,900	4,700	120.5	3,700	5,129	138.6	3,900	5,152	132.1	4,600	5,007	108.8	4,025	4,997	124.1
Kansas.....	13,250	13,844	104.5	11,100	15,179	136.7	12,300	15,802	128.5	13,100	15,851	121.0	12,425	15,169	122.1
Kentucky.....	819,000	966,882	118.1	833,000	988,762	118.7	833,000	1,008,612	120.4	937,000	1,052,905	109.9	861,750	1,004,090	116.5
Louisiana.....	2,280,000	2,838,748	124.5	2,349,000	2,963,961	126.2	2,379,000	3,074,821	129.2	2,583,000	3,173,680	122.9	2,399,250	3,013,280	125.6
Missouri.....	268,000	340,174	127.0	345,000	582,656	168.9	481,000	625,808	130.1	563,000	663,665	117.9	414,250	603,076	145.6
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	100.0	28	28	100.0
New Mexico.....	116,550	134,736	115.6	119,700	138,848	116.0	168,840	194,298	115.1	214,200	236,990	110.6	154,822	176,218	113.8
North Carolina.....	566,000	737,519	130.3	576,000	771,106	133.9	654,000	858,364	131.2	730,000	872,654	119.5	631,500	809,911	128.3
Oklahoma.....	1,179,000	1,671,385	141.8	1,074,000	1,574,190	146.6	1,155,000	1,493,593	129.3	1,069,000	1,353,466	126.6	1,119,250	1,523,158	136.1
South Carolina.....	960,000	1,321,885	137.7	963,000	1,333,245	138.4	1,052,000	1,362,985	129.2	1,123,000	1,372,082	122.6	1,025,250	1,347,549	131.4
Tennessee.....	605,000	903,167	149.3	625,000	944,539	151.2	704,000	1,001,958	142.3	773,000	1,040,030	134.5	676,750	972,524	143.7
Texas.....	6,027,800	8,317,820	138.0	6,282,220	8,534,237	135.8	8,425,000	10,040,202	119.2	8,801,400	10,355,975	117.7	7,384,105	9,312,058	126.1
Virginia.....	19,000	32,029	168.6	20,000	31,452	157.3	23,000	32,759	142.4	25,000	32,330	124.3	22,000	32,142	146.1
United States.....	17,560,665	24,169,506	137.6	18,217,813	24,790,715	136.1	21,564,796	27,026,426	125.3	23,158,192	27,898,498	120.5	20,125,367	25,971,278	129.0

¹ In Texas, Missouri, and Oklahoma adjustments in farmers' original reported cotton acreages on Form PMA-532-C were made prior to tabulating the data on Form CN-336.

TABLE II.—*Revisions of BAE estimates of cotton acreage in cultivation, July 1 (Made during 1950 cotton acreage allotment program)*

State	Year	From	To	Increase	
				Acres	Percent
Missouri.....	1946	318,000	345,000	27,000	8.5
	1947	440,000	481,000	41,000	9.3
	1948	534,000	563,000	29,000	5.4
Georgia.....	1947	1,278,000	1,282,000	4,000	.3
	1948	1,286,000	1,295,000	9,000	.7
Florida.....	1945	20,000	25,000	5,000	25.0
	1946	20,000	23,000	3,000	15.0
	1947	24,000	32,000	8,000	33.3
	1948	26,000	30,000	4,000	15.4
Texas.....	1948	8,793,000	8,803,000	10,000	.1
New Mexico.....	1947	157,000	169,000	12,000	7.6
Kentucky.....	1946	10,000	11,100	1,100	11.0
	1947	10,800	12,300	1,500	13.9
	1948	12,200	13,100	900	7.4
United States ¹	1945	17,562,000	17,567,000	5,000	.03
	1946	18,190,000	18,221,000	31,000	.17
	1947	21,500,000	21,566,000	66,000	.31
	1948	23,110,000	23,163,000	53,000	.23

¹ U. S. acreages rounded to thousands.

TABLE III

Total number of counties growing cotton in 1948	Number of counties in which cotton estimates were revised			
	1945	1946	1947	1948
Missouri, 14.....		11	14	14
Virginia, 15.....	11	15	12	11
North Carolina, 79.....				10
South Carolina, 46.....	2	2	2	3
Georgia, 150.....		3	8	20
Florida, 24.....	19	19	21	24
Tennessee, 54.....				
Alabama, 67.....				
Mississippi, 82.....	14	7	9	9
Arkansas, 70.....				
Louisiana, 56.....	31	20	19	42
Oklahoma, 69.....	53	65	61	58
Texas, 226.....	42	42	56	78
New Mexico, 14.....			3	5
Arizona, 8.....				
California, 11.....				
Nevada, 1.....				
Illinois, 3.....			2	
Kansas, 2.....				
Kentucky, 7.....		3	4	5
Total, 998.....	172	187	211	279

In distributing the 1950 acreage, the policy of the Department was that the BAE estimates were the most reliable available, therefore, State, county, and farm allocations were based on such estimates. Where adjustments were made in State and county figures, they were adjustments which the BAE agreed to make in its own estimates and were not new acreage figures independently arrived at by the PMA. It is to be remembered that the situation regarding cotton acreage figures also applies to an even greater degree to the figures of war crop acreage, the acreage of other crops, and the total farmland acreage—all of which entered to some extent into the computation of allotments.

The task of adjusting individual farm acreage presented to county committees a job far more difficult than that of trying to resolve the conflict in figures on a State and National basis had been to the State and National PMA offices. To these county committees fell the unenviable task of cutting down on a national average of 30 percent the cotton acreage reported by their farmer-neighbors, so that the acreage to be used for the county as the basis for each farm's 1950 allotment would coincide with the BAE estimate of cotton acreage for the county.

The PMA's instructions to the county committees were that the total reported acreage within the county should be brought down to the BAE figure for the county by consultations with the individual farmers concerned, if possible. If individual revision of the 532-C reported acreage did not bring the county total down to the BAE estimate, the county committee was directed to reduce such figures to the BAE estimate and notify the farmers of the result.

Reports indicate that there was a very considerable difference in the methods used by the various county committees to bring the total of their farm acreage reports within the BAE figures for the county. Some county committees apparently made a serious effort to interview every farmer in the county, go over his report with him, and make the adjustment on the basis of the individual facts available. Others apparently took all the farm reports in their county and subtracted from them, straight across the board, the percentage by which the total farm reports for the county exceeded the county BAE figure, leaving it to the individual farmer to make his own protest if he felt he had been treated unfairly. It is reported that many committees took most of the overrun off of the larger farms.

Other committees adopted the ingenious device of taking all the required cut from each farm out of 1 or 2 of the 3 years upon which quotas are based and rotating these years from farm to farm so that the county totals were brought within BAE figures for each of the 3 years but each farmer retained the full acreage he reported in 1 year.

One county committee in reporting that it has used this method said: "Since the BAE figure on cotton for the county was several thousand acres lower than the reported acreage from the farmers, the only way the county and community committee could cut within the BAE figure was to take the entire reported acreage away from a farm for 1 or 2 of the 3 years so as not to cut a little off each year and ruin his highest planted."

The result of this type of adjustment by the county committee was to take all the county's reduction in acreage off the growers whose allotments were limited by the "county factor." The county factor is the percentage relationship of the available county allotment, in acres, to the total adjusted cropland acres on the farms entitled to share in the allotment. In computing the county factor, the county reserve and the allotments to "small farms" (those with 5 acres or less of cotton) were subtracted from the county allotment. The adjusted cropland of these small farms was subtracted from the county cropland total. The remaining allotment acreage was then calculated against the remaining cropland to give the percentage ratio between the available allotment and the cropland. This percentage figure became the county cropland factor.

The law provides that the allotment to each eligible farm (other than farms having allotments of 5 acres or less) shall be based on this cropland factor except that no farm can receive an allotment in excess of its highest planted acreage in any one of the 3 years 1946-48. After computing the county factor, therefore, the county committee made allocations to all those eligible farms which had not, in any of the 3 years, reported as many acres planted to cotton as they would have received under the county factor. Their allotments were limited by their highest acreage planted.

The acreage allotted on this basis and the adjusted cropland of the farms receiving that acreage were then deducted from the county allotment and cropland figures, and a new county factor determined. The remaining acreage was then distributed to the remaining eligible farms according to this final cropland factor. Thus, farms which received allotments based on their highest reported acreage received all the acreage they claimed to have planted. To the extent that this acreage was overstated, the additional acreage they received had to come out of acreage due other farms in the county which received their allotments under the final cropland factor.

Regardless of the details of the methods used by the county PMA committees, it was quite apparent to this committee as it listened to reports from various parts of the country that in general there was a direct relationship between the thoroughness and care exercised by the county committees in adjusting reported acreage to BAE estimates and the satisfaction with the 1950 allotments in the county.

EFFORTS TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS

Reports of dissatisfaction with the forthcoming allotments began to reach this committee about the first of December—shortly before public announcement of the official county quotas. Each county committee had been notified of its tentative allocation and most farmers already knew about what acreage they were scheduled to receive. From the reports it was obvious that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the proposed allocations and that the complaints were coming from almost every part of the Cotton Belt—but there was very little evidence as to how well-founded the complaints might be or how many individual cases might be affected.

As the protests continued to multiply, however, it was apparent that many of them were not merely the normal complaints which might be expected to attend any enforced cut of 23 percent in the national acreage of a crop, but were really pleas for help from farmers who were suffering inequitable reductions in acreage. Accordingly, the chairman of this committee arranged a conference with PMA officials in Washington for December 3.

The purpose of the meeting was to determine what, if anything, could be done within the framework and authority of Public Law 272 to remedy the inequities which had appeared. The results were completely negative. It appeared to be the judgment of the PMA officials present that there was nothing substantial which could be done since the allotments were already known and any adjustment upward for one farm would require a downward adjustment on some other farm. The question of permitting the voluntary surrender and

reallotment of unused acreage was considered but the Department of Agriculture determined that there was no legal basis for this action. Consequently, legislative action appeared to be the only method by which relief could be granted.

As an example of the difficulties posed by lack of information throughout this whole period, at the time of this conference there were still no reliable figures on the number of acres which would be required out of the allotment to take care of war crop credits, to give small growers the minimum acreages guaranteed them in the act, or for allocation to new growers.

REASONS FOR THE DIFFICULTIES

Thus far this report has dealt with only one of the factors which have contributed to inequitable distribution of the 1950 cotton allotment—the lack of up-to-date and accurate figures on cotton acreage and related data. This is, in the committee's opinion, the major contributing factor in the situation. It has plagued not only State and county PMA committees and the Department of Agriculture, but this committee and the Congress. Doubtless legislation and administration better calculated to allow for all contingencies and prevent inequities in distribution would have resulted if detailed and reliable data had been available. But such information was not then available and is still so lacking that a PMA official at the recent committee meetings on this resolution remarked that in many respects "we are still operating in a statistical void."

The lack of data on State and county cotton acreage, on war crops, on new growers, and on shifts in production is in a large measure due to suspension for 7 years of the cotton quota program. Had quotas been in effect for the past 7 years, most of this information—in highly reliable form—would have been readily at hand.

Another factor springing directly from the 7-year lapse in cotton quotas is that in the interim the personnel of many State and county PMA committees has changed. Many of the committeemen charged with the heavy responsibility of making cotton allocations had never before taken part in this task. It was a new job to them. The committee knows that many of the mistakes that have been made in the administration of the program are the result of the lack of data and unfamiliarity with the new program and that most of them will not occur in another year. It is, therefore, encouraged to believe that an amendment, such as the one presented herewith, will be of material help in smoothing over the difficulties experienced in the reestablishment of quotas.

Another element which has apparently contributed to the difficulties of this year's allotments was the use of the cropland factor in computing farm allotments. This provision was in the act of 1938 and was continued in the law deliberately by the Congress. It was the conviction of this committee when Public Law 272 was being considered—and it is still the committee's conviction—that allocation of acreage for cotton and other controlled crops should be made in a manner that encourages the sound farming practices consistent with conservation of the soil and its fertility. The cropland factor provisions in the law are designed for this purpose. They are directed against the grower who has all or nearly all of his acreage in cotton, year after

year, in direct contravention of the universally understood and approved principle of crop rotation and who in a large part makes necessary the production adjustment programs.

The inequities in distribution which have taken place are not the result of any inherent injustice in the principle of good land use as expressed by the cropland factor. They are the result of the combination of elements described in this report. The provisions of the accompanying resolution will permit any farmer whose acreage is below the minimum, irrespective of the reason, to be brought up to the 70-50 minimum, limited by 40 percent of his acreage which is tilled annually or in regular rotation. The additional acreage which may be required for this act of simple justice will be a small price for the Nation to pay for continuation and vindication of the principle that sound soil-conservation practices shall be considered in the allotment of quotas. It is quite clear from a study of the situation that the problem of administering the 1950 cotton quota law would have been equally difficult, if not more so, if it had been based on nothing but the cotton history on the farm, since the underlying reasons which have upset the proper application of the cropland factor principle would have also interfered with the proper application of the straight history principle.

A peculiar situation exists in Texas by virtue of a construction placed upon the law in connection with the administration of the act. It is claimed that this construction has resulted in an increase in the allotments of some counties in Texas at the expense of other counties. This matter is now in litigation. This resolution does not purport to deal directly with this matter. However, any cotton farmer in Texas whose farm allotment is below the minimum authorized by this bill will, upon proper application and certification, be entitled to the same benefits as farmers located elsewhere.

Another thing which has contributed very substantially to the distress of the situation is the failure of State and county committees to set aside and to use in the best possible manner the reserves authorized by the law. In the 1938 act there were a large number of "gadgets" such as those designed to take care of unusual and abnormal cases, small farms, new growers, and minimum farm allotments. The result of the constant application of these various "gadgets" was to gradually increase the national allotment to an impossible figure and make the old law unworkable. Upon the strong recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and others interested in a quota law which would bring about a substantial reduction in production, most of the "gadgets" were removed and in lieu thereof provision was made for sizable reserves to be used at the discretion of the State and county PMA committees for smoothing out the operation of the program.

The act authorizes each State committee to set aside 10 percent of the acreage allotted to the State as a reserve to be used by the State committee for allocation to counties "to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, or for small or new farms." Only 8 out of the 19 cotton States set aside the full reserve authorized by the law. Some States set aside as little as 2 or 3 percent of their acreage to be used in making the authorized adjustments within the State.

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Farm*

The act further authorizes each county committee to set aside 15 percent of the acreage allotted to the county as a reserve, a portion of which is to be used for small farms (5 to 15 acres), and the remainder at the discretion of the county committee for new farms, and for establishing allotments to other farms in the county which will be "fair and reasonable," taking into consideration any "abnormal conditions of production" on the farms. A great many county committees failed to take advantage of the authority conferred on them by the law to set up this 15 percent reserve. Some counties which did technically establish the 15 percent reserve used it for general, across-the-board allocation to virtually all of the farms in the county, so that the situation was as though no reserve whatever had been established.

There can be no doubt but that if the State and county committees had set aside the full reserves authorized by the act (in the aggregate almost one-quarter of the entire State allotment) and had used these reserves for the amelioration of hardship cases and correction of inequitable distribution, much of the difficulty could have been prevented.

The following table (table IV) shows the State allotments and the acreage reserved by each State committee. A table showing the allotment and the reserve for each county will be found in the appendix (table VI).

TABLE IV.—1950 cotton crop: State acreage allotments, and acreage reserves

State	1950 State acreage allotment 1	State acreage reserve established by the State committee	Percent State acreage reserve of State acreage allotment
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Alabama.....	1, 570, 863	106, 725	6.8
Arizona.....	232, 266	3, 543	1.5
Arkansas.....	1, 921, 405	86, 887	4.5
California.....	642, 599	19, 278	3.0
Florida.....	41, 570	4, 157	10.0
Georgia.....	1, 411, 100	100, 000	7.1
Illinois.....	4, 142	290	7.0
Kansas.....	151	15	9.9
Kentucky.....	12, 972	1, 297	10.0
Louisiana.....	873, 297	87, 330	10.0
Mississippi.....	2, 295, 545	38, 082	1.7
Missouri.....	462, 839	13, 437	2.9
Nevada.....	110	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	169, 932	16, 993	10.0
North Carolina.....	723, 153	72, 315	10.0
Oklahoma.....	1, 243, 297	186, 495	15.0
South Carolina.....	1, 025, 725	76, 929	7.5
Tennessee.....	703, 653	70, 365	10.0
Texas.....	7, 637, 029	290, 207	3.8
Virginia.....	28, 352	2, 835	10.0
United States.....	21, 000, 000	-----	-----

¹ Pursuant to sec. 344 (k) of the act, a minimum 1950 State acreage allotment for Nevada of 110 acres equaling the acreage actually planted to cotton in that State in 1948, which was the largest for the 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948, was established for the State.

There were other factors, of course, contributing to the difficulties naturally incident to returning to a quota program. Some of these were of local character. Others were general in nature and included such factors as the short length of time between the enactment of the law (August 29, 1949) and the time when allotments were made, the

fact that BAE acreage estimates show the acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1 and do not take into consideration any cotton acreage which may have been planted and abandoned prior to that time, and cross-county movement of seed cotton which may not be accurately reflected in any ginner's reports.

In summing up the causes of the difficulty, it is clear to be seen that they arise chiefly as the almost inevitable result of reestablishing marketing quotas and acreage allotments after a 7-year lapse and of putting into operation at the same time a new marketing quota law. It will be remembered that similar but even greater difficulties were encountered when the first cotton quota program was put into effect under the act of 1938. The same difficulties plagued us then—lack of reliable and applicable information, the inevitable clashing of gears that accompanies the setting in motion of any new program as complicated and as comprehensive as the marketing quota law, and the painful necessity of actually cutting substantially the planted acreage of the crop. It will be remembered that the 1938 act was amended almost every year in an effort to eliminate the difficulties which were encountered in its administration.

Drastic curtailment of any crop as important to the livelihood of millions of individual farm families as is cotton, is bound to be a painful and difficult procedure. **It should be emphasized again that, even with the adjustments proposed in this resolution, THERE WILL BE ABOUT 6 MILLION FEWER ACRES PLANTED TO COTTON IN 1950 THAN WERE PLANTED IN 1949.**

PLANTED ACREAGE WITHIN NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

Although the accompanying resolution provides for additional acreage for certain farms, it is estimated that the acreage actually planted will not exceed the original national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that, taking into consideration the extra acreage required to carry out the provisions of this resolution, there will be about 1,750,000 acres of the national allotment that will not be planted to cotton in 1950. The Department estimates also that somewhat less than 1,400,000 acres will be required to bring farm allotments up to the minimums authorized in this resolution. From these figures, it is quite probable, therefore, that the actual planted acreage will be about 350,000 acres less than the 21,000,000 acres originally established as the national acreage allotment for 1950.

Based on these estimates, the cotton farmers of America will have in 1950 reduced their cotton acreages below 1949 plantings by better than 6,000,000 acres or 23 percent. Even if cotton prices remain constant such a reduction in production represents a very severe reduction in income to the cotton farmers. Any greater reduction in a period of 1 year would, in the opinion of the committee, endanger the livelihood of many cotton growers and might well prove to be a serious threat to the national economy.

SUPPLY OF COTTON

The present supply of cotton, although being of such volume as to warrant the return of adjustment production programs, is not at

such levels as to warrant anyone suggesting that the inequities which some farmers are now suffering should be permitted to continue even though the correction of such inequities might increase moderately the size of the carry-over.

The carry-over as of July 31, 1950, after the bumper crop of over 16,000,000 bales from the 1949 crop, is expected to be in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 bales. The estimated carry-over of 8,000,000 bales is substantially below the carry-over in 7 of the last 10 years, although considerably above the average carry-over for the preceding decade.

Assuming a carry-over of about 8,000,000 bales at the beginning of the 1950 crop year and adding a production from the 1950 crop of approximately 11,500,000 bales (20,650,000 estimated planted acreage times 1945-49 average yield of 267.4 pounds per acre) and importation of approximately 200,000 bales would give a total supply of approximately 20,000,000 bales. Deducting from this the same domestic consumption and exportation as is estimated for 1949 (domestic consumption of 8,200,000 bales and exportation of 5,100,000 bales) would give a total distribution of 13,300,000 bales. This would leave an estimated carry-over on July 31, 1951 of only 6,700,000 bales which is 1,300,000 bales less than the estimated carry-over on July 31, 1950.

TABLE V.—*Cotton carry-over*

Year beginning August:	Carry-over beginning of season (bales)
1938.....	11, 533, 000
1939.....	13, 033, 000
1940.....	10, 564, 000
1941.....	12, 166, 000
1942.....	10, 640, 000
1943.....	10, 657, 000
1944.....	10, 744, 000
1945.....	11, 164, 000
1946.....	7, 326, 000
1947.....	2, 530, 000
1948 ¹	3, 082, 000

¹ Preliminary.

Under the provisions of Public Law 272, in which no permanent change is made by this resolution, there will be a continuing decrease in the amount of the national cotton allotment until carry-over is reduced to the point where the total supply of cotton will not exceed the normal supply as specified in the law.

PEANUTS

Section 5 of the resolution reported herewith is a 1-year emergency measure designed to eliminate inequities among State peanut allotments. Under the peanut quota law prior to its amendment by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, the peanut allotment for any State could not be reduced below the 1941 allotment for such State. Public Law 272 amended the peanut marketing quota law so that the allotment for any State could not be reduced below the larger of its 1941 allotment or 60 percent of the acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the calendar year 1948. These minimum State allotments were to be applicable only so long as the national peanut acreage allotment was 2,100,000 acres or larger. A minimum national peanut allot-

ment for 1950 of 2,100,000 acres was established. By virtue of the operation of the two provisions for establishing minimum State allotments, a few States were required to take reductions greatly out of proportion to the reductions taken by other States and substantially in excess of the national reduction. This amendment will benefit such States by preventing the acreage allotment for any State in 1950 being reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment was reduced below the 1949 allotment.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESOLUTION

Section 1

This section of the bill will provide for the establishment in 1950 of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in any one of such years, except that no farm shall by virtue of this section receive a cotton allotment in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation as determined in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The 40-percent limitation is applicable only to the additional allotments authorized under the terms of this section of the resolution and will in no way disturb regular allotments made under the basic legislation, even though such allotments may be in excess of 40 percent of the land on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation.

Before any farm is eligible for an allotment under this section the owner or operator of the farm must apply in writing for the allotments authorized and certify that the acreage allotted will be used. This provision will have a dual effect. First, it will assure that no acreage will be allotted to farms which have no need for increased allotments, even though the existing allotments for such farms may be below the minimum allotments authorized under this section. Secondly, this provision should facilitate administration, since the Secretary of Agriculture will have to deal only with those farms for which application is made for increased allotments.

The additional acreage required to be allotted under this section is to be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage is to be in addition to the cotton marketing quota for such crop. Such additional acreage, however, is not to be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

Section 2

This section will authorize reallocation in 1950 of any acreage allotted to individual farms under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee.

Such surrendered acreage is to be apportioned to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide

for such farms the allotments authorized under section 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing for the minimum allotments authorized under section 1, such acreage may be apportioned in amounts determined fair and reasonable by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate. It is the intent of the committee by this provision to authorize the Secretary to use such remaining acreage for the purpose of relieving hardship, for small farms, new farms, or other farms whose allotments are in the opinion of the Secretary inadequate. In the absence of some very exceptional circumstances, however, no farm having a cotton history could be said to have an inadequate allotment if its allotment was equal to the larger of 70 percent of the amount planted or regarded as planted during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted in any one of such years, and not in excess of 40 percent of the acreage tilled annually or in regular rotation. Any acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated to farms pursuant to application and certification that the additional acreage allotted under this section will be planted to cotton, will be credited to the State and county but will not be credited to the history of the farm.

Section 3

This section will give any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop, 15 days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment, even though the time for applying for such review may have already expired. This section will also give any farmer who receives a notice of any change in his 1950 allotment or of the denial or the granting of an application for relief under section 1 or 2 of this act, fifteen days within which to have such action reviewed by a review committee. This provision will give farmers an opportunity to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any data used in connection with the establishment of allotments.

Section 4

Section 344 (e) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, authorized the State committee to reserve a portion of the State allotment (in all but one State up to 10 percent and in one State up to 15 percent) to be used to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, or for small or new farms. Section 4 of this resolution will authorize such committees for the year 1950 to use not more than 50 percent of the State reserve for the purpose of establishing farm allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, in those counties or administrative areas having a final allotment factor of less than 35 percent.

Section 5

This section relates to peanut acreage allotments for 1950 only. It provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed is below

the 1949 national peanut acreage allotment. The additional acreage required to provide such minimum State allotments for 1950 is to be in addition to the national peanut acreage allotment. It is estimated that it will require approximately 100,000 acres to provide such minimum State allotments and to afford relief to those States which received reductions in excess of the reduction in the national allotment. Such additional acreage is not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments in subsequent years.

APPENDIX

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
ALABAMA			ALABAMA—continued		
Autauga.....	14,249	588	St. Clair.....	9,847	700
Baldwin.....	1,458	175	Shelby.....	7,719	150
Barbour.....	18,723	494	Sumter.....	20,668	1,200
Bibb.....	5,996	200	Talladega.....	19,706	1,000
Blount.....	28,500	350	Tallapoosa.....	13,716	1,246
Bullock.....	15,910	850	Tuscaloosa.....	26,442	200
Butler.....	12,433	1,200	Walker.....	11,594	900
Calhoun.....	11,472	1,122	Washington.....	1,871	250
Chambers.....	19,176	500	Wilcox.....	17,546	0
Cherokee.....	33,598	1,325	Winston.....	14,000	800
Chilton.....	13,545	677			
Choctaw.....	6,678	923	a. State total.....	1,474,933	-----
Clarke.....	5,530	600	b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	38,201	-----
Clay.....	8,291	200	c. State acreage reserves for new farms and small farms.....	57,729	-----
Cleburne.....	7,557	400	d. State acreage allotment.....	1,570,863	-----
Coffee.....	23,753	3,000			
Colbert.....	31,875	300	ARIZONA		
Conecuh.....	12,258	925	Cochise.....	5,011	500
Coosa.....	3,257	489	Graham.....	15,684	156
Covington.....	20,241	500	Greenlee.....	1,448	15
Crenshaw.....	16,552	2,482	Maricopa.....	83,387	2,594
Cullman.....	58,142	1,942	Pima.....	11,189	326
Dale.....	9,395	1,309	Pinal.....	110,687	2,700
Dallas.....	36,420	0	Santa Cruz.....	928	13
De Kalb.....	51,999	3,000	Yuma.....	3,530	384
Elmore.....	25,617	2,400			
Escambia.....	11,879	1,604	a. State total.....	231,864	-----
Etowah.....	21,030	1,944	b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	402	-----
Fayette.....	14,324	500	c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	0	-----
Franklin.....	22,980	250	d. State acreage allotment.....	232,266	-----
Geneva.....	24,199	1,500			
Greene.....	19,831	200	ARKANSAS		
Hale.....	21,337	0	Arkansas.....	10,061	1,509
Henry.....	19,206	1,506	Ashley.....	27,953	3,000
Houston.....	32,808	500	Baxter.....	337	45
Jackson.....	39,033	0	Boone.....	74	10
Jefferson.....	4,629	300	Bradley.....	9,431	1,000
Lamar.....	18,965	130	Calhoun.....	6,627	944
Lauderdale.....	41,743	150	Cibicou.....	43,261	2,678
Lawrence.....	59,173	1,650	Clark.....	11,198	1,344
Lee.....	14,149	1,300	Clay.....	44,996	4,066
Limestone.....	67,516	3,000	Cleburne.....	8,835	1,325
Lowndes.....	16,987	100	Cleveland.....	8,376	1,200
Macon.....	24,014	1,951	Columbia.....	22,579	2,930
Madison.....	80,151	1,500			
Marengo.....	24,704	1,828			
Marion.....	21,842	200			
Marshall.....	50,909	1,500			
Mobile.....	2,111	270			
Monroe.....	21,364	150			
Montgomery.....	17,288	747			
Morgan.....	45,009	800			
Perry.....	17,450	100			
Pickens.....	24,680	700			
Pike.....	25,896	1,500			
Randolph.....	18,743	100			
Russell.....	15,249	500			

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
ARKANSAS—continued			ARKANSAS—continued		
Conway.....	18,877	1,888	Stone.....	613	90
Craighead.....	84,052	12,000	Union.....	7,046	850
Crawford.....	2,806	400	Van Buren.....	5,920	800
Crittenden.....	110,500	1,000	White.....	44,301	4,000
Cross.....	43,031	645	Woodruff.....	47,888	4,788
Dallas.....	4,845	700	Yell.....		
Desha.....	57,028	3,000	Administrative Area I.....	8,576	225
Drew.....	17,506	2,625	Administrative Area II.....	7,671	470
Faulkner.....			a. State total.....	1,879,809	-----
Administrative Area I.....	4,775	477	h. State acreage for additional allot- ments to small farms.....	16,581	-----
Administrative Area II.....	26,224	3,671	c. State acreage re- serve for new farms and small farms.....	25,015	-----
Franklin.....			d. State acreage al- lotment.....	1,921,405	-----
Administrative Area I.....	1,152	140			
Administrative Area II.....	1,146	140	CALIFORNIA		
Fulton.....	2,858	286	Fresno.....		
Garland.....	311	42	Administrative Area I.....	75,499	7,500
Grant.....	2,534	350	Administrative Area II.....	93,819	12,500
Greene.....			Imperial.....	922	138
Administrative Area I.....	32,340	323	Kern.....	165,487	24,823
Administrative Area II.....	11,066	110	Kings.....	88,164	13,224
Hempstead.....	17,442	2,180	Madera.....	50,106	5,011
Hot Spring.....	2,632	375	Merced.....	19,767	2,000
Howard.....			Riverside.....	4,047	608
Administrative Area I.....	400	60	San Benito.....	46	7
Administrative Area II.....	2,168	325	San Bernardino.....	31	5
Administrative Area III.....	4,668	700	Stanislaus.....	46	7
Independence.....			Tulare.....	128,712	19,307
Administrative Area I.....	2,845	142	a. State total.....	626,646	-----
Administrative Area II.....	12,650	1,012	h. State acreage for additional allot- ments to small farms.....	2,744	-----
Izard.....	8,734	1,310	c. State acreage re- serve for new farms and small farms.....	13,209	-----
Jackson.....	64,989	9,748	d. State acreage al- lotment.....	642,599	-----
Jefferson.....	90,836	1,700			
Johnson.....			FLORIDA		
Administrative Area I.....	2,186	172	Alachua.....	2	0
Administrative Area II.....	754	113	Bay.....	40	5
Lafayette.....	21,757	2,720	Bradford.....	1	0
Lawrence.....			Calhoun.....	96	14
Administrative Area I.....	29,085	2,758	Columbia.....	291	40
Administrative Area II.....	4,984	648	Escambia.....	1,558	225
Lee.....	66,972	8,037	Gadsden.....	10	1
Lincoln.....	47,023	4,000	Hamilton.....	1,348	200
Little River.....	11,900	1,785	Holmes.....	5,378	800
Logan.....			Jackson.....	7,153	1,050
Administrative Area I.....	3,239	486	Jefferson.....	2,074	305
Administrative Area II.....	4,114	617	Lafayette.....	167	23
Lonoke.....	69,984	9,953	Lake.....	1	0
Marion.....	188	25	Leon.....	1,802	267
Miller.....	22,885	2,288	Liherty.....	1	0
Mississippi.....	228,607	4,572	Madison.....	3,236	480
Monroe.....	39,824	4,000	Marion.....	3	0
Montgomery.....	576	86	Okaloosa.....	2,222	325
Nevada.....	11,780	1,472	Polk.....	1	0
Newton.....	60	9	Santa Rosa.....	4,738	711
Ouachita.....	6,578	800	Suwannee.....	730	107
Perry.....	4,569	250	Taylor.....	1	0
Phillips.....	83,181	7,818	Union.....	4	0
Pike.....	1,275	191			
Poinsett.....	96,375	13,492			
Polk.....	724	105			
Pope.....					
Administrative Area I.....	6,430	964			
Administrative Area II.....	5,063	759			
Prairie.....	14,053	1,908			
Pulaski.....	31,265	2,300			
Randolph.....					
Administrative Area I.....	14,391	2,050			
Administrative Area II.....	4,535	630			
St. Francis.....	86,345	8,634			
Saline.....	480	60			
Scott.....	813	117			
Searcy.....	839	112			
Sebastian.....	2,109	316			
Sevier.....	2,447	347			
Sharp.....	9,259	1,000			

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
FLORIDA—continued			GEORGIA—continued		
Walton.....	2,596	375	Glascok.....	7,390	1,058
Washington.....	884	133	Gordon.....	16,726	2,387
a. State total.....	34,337	-----	Grady.....	2,351	325
b. State acreage for additional allot- ments to small farms.....	3,700	-----	Greene.....	7,753	1,113
c. State acreage re- serve for new farms and small farms.....	3,533	-----	Gwinnett.....	17,036	2,300
d. State acreage allot- men.....	41,570	-----	Habersham.....	1,720	206
GEORGIA			Hall.....	10,610	1,450
Appling.....	5,627	717	Hancock.....	12,577	1,836
Atkinson.....	756	77	Haralson.....	7,116	959
Bacon.....	2,576	328	Harris.....	3,822	420
Baker.....	2,877	400	Hart.....	21,727	2,125
Baldwin.....	4,516	652	Heard.....	8,138	1,117
Banks.....	6,633	795	Henry.....	19,554	2,849
Barrow.....	12,175	1,750	Houston.....	8,729	1,084
Bartow.....	24,041	3,410	Irwin.....	10,655	1,069
Ben Hill.....	5,835	723	Jackson.....	21,589	1,000
Berrien.....	2,562	275	Jasper.....	8,143	1,186
Bibb.....	1,145	162	Jeff Davis.....	2,069	250
Bleckley.....	9,861	1,400	Jefferson.....	27,149	2,710
Brantley.....	21	2	Jenkins.....	16,278	2,391
Brooks.....	6,399	900	Johnson.....	20,347	1,000
Bryan.....	277	39	Jones.....	1,320	192
Bulloch.....	21,719	3,152	Lamar.....	5,298	693
Burke.....	48,065	7,110	Lanier.....	436	55
Butts.....	8,835	1,138	Laurens.....	37,413	5,400
Calhoun.....	5,304	745	Lee.....	2,664	354
Candler.....	8,266	1,215	Liberty.....	51	6
Carroll.....	26,736	3,827	Lincoln.....	6,115	875
Catoosa.....	2,733	385	Log.....	424	41
Charlton.....	7	-----	Lowndes.....	2,416	262
Chatham.....	29	4	Lumpkin.....	558	80
Chattahoochee.....	211	20	McDuffie.....	10,433	1,515
Chattooga.....	9,481	1,303	Macon.....	18,227	2,186
Cherokee.....	5,537	753	Madison.....	16,172	2,264
Clarke.....	4,057	608	Marion.....	4,492	500
Clay.....	4,295	600	Meriwether.....	17,558	2,530
Clayton.....	3,554	473	Miller.....	5,283	750
Clinch.....	89	10	Mitchell.....	12,295	1,700
Cobb.....	8,509	1,206	Monroe.....	3,923	581
Coffee.....	7,653	800	Montgomery.....	5,581	800
Colquitt.....	17,603	2,540	Morgan.....	21,501	2,150
Columbia.....	4,663	674	Murray.....	6,920	929
Cook.....	2,517	350	Muscogee.....	352	50
Coweta.....	13,891	1,963	Newton.....	13,231	1,934
Crawford.....	2,769	393	Oconee.....	11,111	1,033
Crisp.....	11,275	1,600	Oglethorpe.....	13,074	1,574
Dade.....	955	120	Paulding.....	9,709	1,368
Dawson.....	1,157	165	Peach.....	3,264	488
Decatur.....	2,156	300	Pickens.....	2,835	376
De Kalb.....	2,006	251	Pierce.....	2,414	300
Dodge.....	19,505	2,725	Pike.....	10,879	1,565
Dooly.....	23,649	2,010	Polk.....	12,651	1,805
Dougherty.....	1,948	253	Pulaski.....	10,876	1,500
Douglas.....	4,291	563	Putnam.....	3,664	525
Early.....	14,592	2,007	Quitman.....	1,864	252
Echois.....	74	6	Randolph.....	8,901	1,237
Effingham.....	2,064	299	Richmond.....	4,405	636
Elbert.....	15,487	2,168	Rockdale.....	7,129	1,019
Emanuel.....	22,213	2,960	Schley.....	5,645	705
Evans.....	4,048	575	Screvan.....	24,198	3,530
Fayette.....	10,270	1,349	Seminole.....	4,152	575
Floyd.....	18,157	2,653	Spalding.....	6,768	945
Forsyth.....	10,170	1,000	Stephens.....	2,676	363
Franklin.....	15,830	1,583	Stewart.....	4,217	600
Fulton.....	8,024	1,161	Sumter.....	13,875	1,886
Gilmer.....	85	10	Talbot.....	2,518	378
			Taliaferro.....	4,307	621
			Tattnall.....	6,683	925
			Taylor.....	9,850	1,424
			Telfair.....	6,206	875
			Terrell.....	13,013	1,854
			Thomas.....	3,551	450
			Tift.....	6,636	950
			Toombs.....	9,896	1,425
			Treutlen.....	5,453	775

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
GEORGIA—continued			KENTUCKY—continued		
Troup.....	5,220	668	Hickman.....	1,608	100
Turner.....	6,526	900	McCracken.....	8	0
Twiggs.....	4,833	680	Marshall.....	103	15
Upson.....	2,818	392			
Walker.....	6,979	845	a. State total.....	11,606	-----
Walton.....	29,230	4,384	h. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	504	-----
Ware.....	660	70	c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	862	-----
Warren.....	16,459	2,419	d. State acreage allot- ment.....	12,972	-----
Washington.....	22,068	3,260			
Wayne.....	3,291	450	LOUISIANA		
Webster.....	2,124	255	Acadia.....	19,575	998
Wheeler.....	5,391	750	Allen.....	1,671	251
White.....	2,121	275	Ascension.....	397	60
Whitfield.....	5,368	707	Avoyelles.....	26,345	2,634
Wilcox.....	14,819	2,000	Beauregard.....	291	44
Wilkes.....	10,273	1,450	Bienville.....	14,224	1,991
Wilkinson.....	4,333	600	Bossier.....	32,465	4,870
Worth.....	15,594	2,200	Caddo.....	54,441	2,178
a. State total.....	1,314,449	-----	Calcasieu.....	800	120
b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	22,381	-----	Caldwell.....	6,365	89
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	74,270	-----	Cameron.....	1,157	174
d. State acreage allot- ment.....	1,411,100	-----	Catahoula.....	13,889	972
ILLINOIS			Claiborne.....	25,800	3,870
Alexander.....	2,070	207	Concordia.....	11,859	1,542
Johnson.....	15	0	De Soto.....	20,071	401
Massac.....	1	0	East Baton Rouge.....	1,625	244
Pulaski.....	1,960	196	East Carroll.....	32,635	4,243
Union.....	1	0	East Feliciana.....	7,631	1,145
a. State total.....	4,047	-----	Evangeline.....	22,694	3,404
b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	95	-----	Franklin.....	56,975	5,138
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	0	-----	Grant.....	5,639	846
d. State acreage allot- ment.....	4,142	-----	Iberia.....	2,086	271
KANSAS			Inverville.....	688	0
Cowley.....	11	0	Jackson.....	2,401	360
Montgomery.....	117	17	Jefferson Davis.....	3,084	432
Sumner.....	5	0	Lafayette.....	23,532	1,883
a. State total.....	133	-----	Lafourche.....	379	0
b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	3	-----	La Salle.....	504	76
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	15	-----	Lincoln.....	14,278	1,428
d. State acreage allot- ment.....	151	-----	Livingston.....	423	63
KENTUCKY			Madison.....	21,960	439
Ballard.....	0	3	Morehouse.....	33,578	672
Calloway.....	327	49	Natchitoches.....	38,857	3,497
Carlisle.....	169	24	Orleans.....	8	0
Fulton.....			Ouachita.....	17,977	126
Administrative Area I.....	1,543	170	Pointe Coupee.....	12,067	1,810
Administrative Area II.....	7,673	425	Rapides.....	18,254	2,190
Graves.....	175	26	Red River.....	21,591	0
			Richland.....	49,802	7,470
			Sabine.....	5,804	871
			St. Helena.....	1,943	194
			St. James.....	2	0
			St. Landry.....	44,153	4,857
			St. Martin.....	10,149	1,522
			St. Mary.....	55	0
			St. Tammany.....	491	49
			Tangipahoa.....	1,909	286
			Tensas.....	24,658	986
			Union.....	14,427	2,164
			Vermilion.....	12,478	1,872
			Vernon.....	1,716	257
			Washington.....	9,660	1,449
			Webster.....	13,988	1,399
			West Baton Rouge.....	1,295	194
			West Carroll.....	25,288	253
			West Feliciana.....	3,237	485

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
LOUISIANA—continued			MISSISSIPPI—continued		
Winn.....	2,344	328	Perry.....	1,718	205
a. State total.....	791,615	-----	Pike.....	12,542	1,573
b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	19,879	-----	Pontotoc.....	28,472	2,800
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	61,803	-----	Prentiss.....	23,649	1,865
d. State acreage allot- ment.....	873,297	-----	Quitman.....	72,441	366
MISSISSIPPI			Renkin.....	15,598	1,560
Adams.....	5,725	686	Scott.....	16,720	1,536
Alcorn.....	20,337	1,017	Sharkey.....	38,629	1,193
Amite.....	14,743	1,769	Simpson.....	18,205	2,200
Attala.....	22,124	2,879	Smith.....	15,354	1,750
Benton.....	13,769	200	Stone.....	201	24
Bolivar.....	163,031	415	Sunflower.....	156,072	945
Calhoun.....	18,053	2,250	Tallahatchie:		
Carroll:			Administrative Area I.....	7,257	770
Administrative Area I.....	16,708	300	Administrative Area II.....	62,518	475
Administrative Area II.....	5,422	35	Tate.....	21,764	2,541
Chickasaw.....	20,364	1,800	Tippah.....	23,316	1,050
Choctaw.....	6,354	750	Tishomingo.....	14,289	1,071
Claiborne.....	8,467	1,000	Tunica.....	66,905	470
Clarke.....	6,217	699	Union.....	25,535	2,200
Clay.....	14,413	1,300	Walthall.....	21,313	2,558
Coahoma.....	109,161	400	Warren:		
Copiah.....	11,824	1,300	Administrative Area I.....	3,621	241
Covington.....	14,718	1,800	Administrative Area II.....	5,713	550
De Soto:			Washington.....	114,395	750
Administrative Area I.....	35,170	1,413	Wayne.....	7,807	937
Administrative Area II.....	11,474	80	Webster.....	11,633	1,400
Forrest.....	1,692	203	Wilkinson.....	7,489	898
Franklin.....	4,382	657	Winston.....	18,472	2,350
George.....	876	115	Yalobusha.....	14,822	1,625
Greene.....	982	122	Yazoo:		
Grenada.....	14,437	1,607	Administrative Area I.....	31,391	550
Hancock.....	58	8	Administrative Area II.....	26,958	300
Harrison.....	72	10	a. State total.....	2,231,979	-----
Hinds.....	40,527	1,000	b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	38,566	-----
Holmes:			c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	25,000	-----
Administrative Area I.....	25,807	1,174	d. State acreage allot- ment.....	2,295,545	-----
Administrative Area II.....	24,435	733			
Humphreys.....	63,614	400	MISSOURI		
Issaquena.....	19,065	713	Bollinger.....	60	9
Itawamba.....	19,160	2,300	Butler.....	19,214	1,921
Jackson.....	12	1	Cape Girardeau.....	220	0
Jasper.....	11,048	1,160	Carter.....	6	0
Jefferson.....	9,076	1,076	Dunklin:		
Jefferson Davis.....	21,881	2,626	Administrative Area I.....	72,944	1,259
Jones.....	14,204	1,704	Administrative Area II.....	4,831	261
Kemper.....	19,030	2,330	Administrative Area III.....	5,093	409
Lafayette.....	21,340	550	Administrative Area IV.....	7,441	916
Lamar.....	4,341	529	Howell.....	66	9
Lauderdale.....	8,872	798	Mississippi.....	30,452	2,300
Lawrence.....	12,420	1,490	New Madrid.....	122,546	1,700
Leake.....	25,602	3,400	Oregon.....	149	22
Lee.....	39,113	2,100	Ozark.....	55	5
Leflore.....	97,470	704	Pemiscot.....	127,158	3,000
Lincoln.....	14,033	1,684	Ripley:		
Lowndes.....	23,583	2,830	Administrative Area I.....	1,838	275
Madison.....	43,820	2,000	Administrative Area II.....	1,343	201
Marion.....	15,913	2,000	Scott.....	18,325	2,600
Marshall.....	38,859	584	Stoddard:		
Monroe.....	39,132	4,695	Administrative Area I.....	3,423	200
Montgomery.....	11,389	900	Administrative Area II.....	38,542	1,898
Neshoba.....	25,657	3,248	a. State total.....	453,706	-----
Newton.....	16,419	1,700	b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	3,624	-----
Noxubee.....	29,426	3,000	c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	5,509	-----
Oktibbeha.....	9,058	1,087	d. State acreage allot- ment.....	462,839	-----
Panola:					
Administrative Area I.....	30,175	1,500			
Administrative Area II.....	21,967	650			
Pearl River.....	159	19			

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
NEW MEXICO			NORTH CAROLINA—con.		
Chaves.....	36,674	2,667	Montgomery.....	1,671	251
Curry.....	71	0	Moore.....	1,498	154
De Baca.....	35	5	Nash.....	15,601	2,214
Dona Ana.....	52,780	1,275	New Hanover.....	18	3
Eddy.....	27,798	1,800	Northampton.....	21,172	3,085
Harding.....	35	3	Onslow.....	354	53
Hidalgo.....	2,383	103	Orange.....	293	44
Lea.....	15,333	2,100	Pamlico.....	933	140
Luna.....	10,197	350	Pasquotank.....	892	124
Otero.....	659	32	Pender.....	312	41
Quay.....	4,752	701	Perquimans.....	3,181	477
Roosevelt.....	7,983	600	Pitt.....	6,635	994
Sierra.....	2,047	184	Polk.....	3,446	493
Socorro.....	178	10	Randolph.....	238	35
a. State total.....	160,925	-----	Richmond.....	7,945	1,165
b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	1,360	-----	Robeson.....	47,679	6,452
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	7,647	-----	Rockingham.....	20	0
d. State acreage allot- ment.....	169,932	-----	Rowan.....	9,227	1,384
NORTH CAROLINA			Rutherford.....	17,451	2,179
Alamance.....	207	31	Sampson.....	25,607	3,841
Alexander.....	2,112	255	Scotland.....	22,892	240
Anson.....	5,839	800	Stanly.....	4,883	667
Administrative Area I.....	15,471	2,074	Tyrrell.....	374	56
Administrative Area II.....	1,944	292	Union.....	29,671	4,105
Beaufort.....	6,320	892	Vance.....	2,627	277
Bertie.....	4,632	668	Wake.....	9,205	1,379
Brunswick.....	262	35	Warren.....	10,846	1,587
Burke.....	688	90	Washington.....	873	131
Cabarrus.....	7,255	966	Wayne.....	14,058	1,914
Caldwell.....	124	19	Wilkes.....	115	17
Camden.....	1,176	176	Wilson.....	10,109	1,111
Carteret.....	209	25	Yadkin.....	139	21
Caswell.....	31	5	a. State total.....	593,764	-----
Catawba.....	7,377	1,079	b. State acreage for ad- ditional allotments to small farms.....	60,651	-----
Cbatbam.....	1,586	238	c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	68,738	-----
Cbowan.....	2,567	313	d. State acreage allot- ment.....	723,153	-----
Cleveland.....	50,171	1,750	OKLAHOMA		
Columbus.....	2,131	319	A dair.....	53	7
Craven.....	735	88	Atoka.....	4,819	673
Cumberland.....	15,558	2,264	Beckham.....	65,500	9,170
Currituck.....	718	108	Blaine.....	12,156	1,720
Davidson.....	1,176	167	Bryan.....	26,700	3,900
Davie.....	2,941	409	Caddo.....	61,340	8,956
Duplin.....	4,688	654	Canadian.....	12,600	1,701
Durham.....	167	24	Carter.....	4,139	550
Edgecombe.....	16,038	2,289	Cherokee.....	1,103	149
Forsyth.....	167	25	Choctaw.....	13,400	1,900
Franklin.....	11,676	1,687	Cleveland.....	5,334	700
Gaston.....	7,965	1,195	Coal.....	8,000	1,100
Gates.....	3,094	417	Comanche.....	16,883	2,364
Granville.....	728	95	Cotton.....	18,960	2,800
Greene.....	4,043	563	Craig.....	140	21
Guilford.....	219	31	Creek.....	16,804	2,370
Hallfax.....	27,945	4,192	Custer.....	18,226	2,643
Harnett.....	16,210	2,232	Delaware.....	4	0
Hertford.....	4,242	572	Dewey.....	6,994	1,014
Hoke.....	16,640	1,299	Ellis.....	452	63
Hyde.....	1,943	291	Garfield.....	78	12
Iredell.....	15,246	2,197	Garvin.....	15,495	2,200
Johnston.....	25,209	3,493	Grady.....	33,575	4,900
Jones.....	532	73	Greer.....	52,000	7,700
Lee.....	2,083	295	Harmon.....	55,822	1,700
Lenoir.....	3,278	461	Haskell.....	10,000	1,450
Lincoln.....	14,006	1,778	Hughes.....	16,379	2,395
McDowell.....	12	0	Jackson.....	67,123	9,900
Martin.....	3,298	455	Jefferson.....	27,000	4,050
Mecklenburg.....	13,160	1,750	Johnston.....	5,336	784
			Kay.....	500	60

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
OKLAHOMA—continued			SOUTH CAROLINA—con.		
Kingfisher.....	1,572	200	Hampton.....	8,350	0
Kiowa.....	52,238	7,545	Horry.....	4,863	729
Latimer.....	1,400	210	Jasper.....	1,978	240
Le Flore.....	15,800	2,300	Kershaw.....	23,502	0
Lincoln.....	11,802	1,670	Lancaster.....	14,080	0
Logan.....	8,142	1,150	Laurens.....	29,857	0
Love.....	15,700	1,570	Lee.....	35,826	0
McClain.....	20,737	3,000	Lexington.....	12,875	0
McCurtain.....	21,767	3,150	McCormick.....	7,289	0
McIntosh.....	33,500	4,900	Marion.....	11,952	0
Major.....	700	75	Marlboro.....	46,570	0
Marshall.....	7,988	1,150	Newberry.....	14,203	0
Mayes.....	2,946	412	Oconee.....	16,617	0
Murray.....	2,288	330	Orangeburg.....	77,067	0
Muskogee.....	49,232	7,288	Pickens.....	13,713	0
Noble.....	2,400	350	Richland.....	10,221	102
Nowata.....	777	108	Saluda.....	12,207	0
Okfuskee.....	28,136	4,000	Spartanburg.....	46,357	0
Oklahoma.....	2,758	315	Sumter.....	44,921	0
Oklmulgee.....	32,500	4,775	Union.....	11,908	0
Osage.....	11,412	1,600	Williamsburg.....	30,002	3,600
Ottawa.....	2	0	York.....	25,745	0
Pawnee.....	11,200	1,568			
Payne.....	7,038	915	a. State total.....	972,795	-----
Pittsburg.....	18,500	2,700	b. State acreage for ad-		
Pontotoc.....	4,993	699	d.itional allotments to		
Pottawatomie.....	7,284	993	small farms.....	23,172	-----
Pushmataha.....	2,057	300	c. State acreage reserve		
Roger Mills.....	19,300	2,795	for new farms and		
Rogers.....	3,320	490	small farms.....	29,758	-----
Seminole.....	7,546	1,100	d. State acreage allot-		
Sequoyah.....	6,247	887	ment.....	1,025,725	-----
Stephens.....	18,613	2,705			
Tillman.....	60,601	8,787	TENNESSEE		
Tulsa.....	7,877	1,103	Bedford.....	2,401	240
Wagoner.....	29,403	4,410	Benton.....	4,370	320
Washington.....	236	25	Blount.....	2	0
Washita.....	85,000	11,694	Bradley.....	2,355	100
Woodward.....	143	20	Cannon.....	39	6
a. State total.....	1,190,070	-----	Carroll.....	19,424	1,024
b. State acreage for ad-			Chester.....	13,136	800
d.itional allotments to			Coffee.....	1,573	204
small farms.....	3,811	-----	Crockett.....	28,152	1,870
c. State acreage reserve			Davidson.....	30	4
for new farms and			Decatur.....	6,201	650
small farms.....	49,416	-----	De Kalb.....	43	5
d. State acreage allot-			Dickson.....	2	0
ment.....	1,243,297	-----	Dyer.....	39,459	1,000
			Fayette.....	52,316	2,600
SOUTH CAROLINA			Franklin.....	6,577	890
Abbeville.....	15,724	125	Gibson.....	43,308	2,000
Aiken.....	31,747	0	Giles.....	11,367	1,150
Allendale.....	13,518	100	Grundy.....	229	34
Anderson.....	54,507	545	Hamilton.....	1,095	90
Bamberg.....	17,022	170	Hardeman.....	24,735	801
Barnwell.....	24,649	0	Hardin.....	11,914	800
Beaufort.....	1,009	50	Haywood.....	47,214	2,978
Berkeley.....	9,067	0	Henderson.....	22,141	1,328
Calhoun.....	19,769	0	Henry.....	7,316	800
Charleston.....	490	24	Hickman.....	40	4
Cherokee.....	21,787	0	Humphreys.....	8	0
Chester.....	15,862	300	Knox.....	23	2
Chesterfield.....	40,388	0	Lake.....	27,045	1,000
Clarendon.....	37,091	100	Lauderdale.....	35,494	524
Colleton.....	9,314	0	Lawrence.....	24,064	0
Darlington.....	31,733	500	Lewis.....	359	35
Dillon.....	24,480	0	Lincoln.....	13,774	1,653
Dorchester.....	11,704	0	Loudon.....	6	0
Edgefield.....	13,233	0	McMinn.....	2,588	100
Fairfield.....	9,727	200	McNairy.....	23,163	2,500
Florence.....	25,469	1,300	Madison.....	36,658	2,017
Georgetown.....	1,319	0	Marion.....	789	70
Greenville.....	33,268	0	Marshall.....	486	61
Greenwood.....	9,815	0	Mauzy.....	217	22
			Meigs.....	978	40

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
TENNESSEE—continued			TEXAS—continued		
Monroe.....	820	40	Cochran.....	81,132	1,200
Moore.....	82	7	Coke.....	4,247	177
Obion.....	13,484	1,500	Coleman.....	18,451	2,455
Perry.....	262	25	Collingsworth.....	73,066	4,067
Polk.....	3,389	150	Collins.....	128,868	9,322
Rhea.....	25	4	Colorado.....	12,562	1,224
Roane.....	2	0	Comal.....	467	70
Rutherford.....	7,549	755	Comanche.....	3,172	414
Squatchie.....	4	0	Concho.....	24,461	1,282
Shelby.....	62,334	1,600	Cooke.....	12,958	856
Stewart.....	17	3	Coryell.....	22,125	2,322
Tipton.....	49,152	3,000	Cottle.....	57,166	4,806
Van Buren.....	34	4	Crockett.....	85	0
Warren.....	539	80	Crosby.....	99,732	9,246
Wayne.....	4,575	500	Dallas.....	52,450	2,777
Weakley.....	11,104	904	Dawson.....	228,490	5,657
White.....	96	7	Deaf Smith.....	1,505	60
Williamson.....	137	13	Delta.....	54,565	1,760
Wilson.....	57	6	Denton.....	32,966	4,372
a. State total.....	664,653	-----	Dewitt.....	20,827	2,981
b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	25,370	-----	Dickens.....	53,286	5,570
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	13,630	-----	Dimmit.....	602	60
d. State acreage allotment.....	703,653	-----	Donley.....	28,130	573
TEXAS			Duval.....	17,539	1,097
Anderson.....	12,529	1,461	Eastland.....	1,577	219
Andrews.....	1,577	22	Ector.....	285	42
Angelina.....	4,541	329	Ellis.....	166,252	5,403
Aransas.....	999	0	El Paso.....	43,311	1,251
Archer.....	1,366	189	Erath.....	7,867	937
Armstrong.....	914	47	Falls.....	95,915	3,811
Atascosa.....	5,301	759	Fannin.....	114,671	3,075
Austin.....	22,405	1,769	Fayette.....	35,591	4,141
Bailey.....	84,831	3,816	Fisher.....	83,979	2,323
Bastrop.....	-----	-----	Floyd.....	45,826	6,559
Administrative Area I.....	3,533	172	Foard.....	17,112	1,129
Administrative Area II.....	12,139	2	Fort Bend.....	71,616	6,441
Baylor.....	13,156	894	Franklin.....	8,359	859
Bee.....	8,385	777	Freestone.....	25,985	1,625
Bell.....	81,804	2,340	Frio.....	754	113
Bexar.....	5,241	728	Gaines.....	31,971	706
Blanco.....	5,214	6	Galveston.....	17	0
Borden.....	19,475	843	Garza.....	48,597	723
Bosque.....	15,586	2,031	Gillespie.....	330	39
Bowie.....	28,790	1,138	Glasscock.....	4,774	201
Brazoria.....	10,512	1,333	Goliad.....	5,242	436
Brazos.....	-----	-----	Gonzales.....	21,774	3,016
Administrative Area I.....	18,837	155	Gray.....	2,952	226
Administrative Area II.....	7,134	916	Grayson.....	62,612	3,495
Briscoe.....	-----	-----	Gregg.....	2,780	298
Administrative Area I.....	3,542	507	Grimes.....	18,680	349
Administrative Area II.....	14,595	2,088	Guadalupe.....	26,723	2,784
Brooks.....	3,145	292	Hale.....	77,158	6,378
Brown.....	4,510	546	Hall.....	108,162	3,162
Burleson.....	-----	-----	Hamilton.....	10,183	869
Administrative Area I.....	16,913	1,764	Hardeman.....	36,027	4,209
Administrative Area II.....	19,145	1,046	Hardin.....	26	4
Burnet.....	7,707	1,038	Harris.....	4,723	609
Caldwell.....	27,872	2,275	Harrison.....	23,504	3,117
Calhoun.....	17,947	2,550	Haskell.....	123,197	1,506
Callahan.....	5,291	457	Hays.....	-----	-----
Cameron.....	157,300	19,345	Administrative Area I.....	403	60
Camp.....	6,209	701	Administrative Area II.....	10,355	967
Cass.....	22,758	2,216	Hemphill.....	1,462	48
Castro.....	6,536	897	Henderson.....	10,184	1,287
Chambers.....	206	21	Hidalgo.....	135,986	9,368
Cherokee.....	12,746	1,482	Hill.....	156,874	3,235
Childress.....	51,026	1,481	Hockley.....	202,914	4,500
Clay.....	15,607	2,067	Hood.....	2,301	299
			Hopkins.....	44,535	3,232
			Houston.....	24,951	3,099
			Howard.....	87,816	3,292
			Hudspeth.....	14,340	57
			Hunt.....	148,477	12,803
			Irion.....	742	50
			Jack.....	2,552	186
			Jackson.....	17,183	1,628

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve	State and county	County acreage allotments	Committee acreage reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)*
TEXAS—continued			TEXAS—continued		
Jasper.....	559	61	Rusk.....	21,371	2,725
Jefferson.....	257	35	Sabine.....	2,897	415
Jim Hogg.....	1,775	165	San Augustine.....	7,470	940
Jim Wells.....	19,423	450	San Jacinto.....	3,044	239
Johnson:			San Patricio.....	66,399	1,750
Administrative Area I.....	28,727	866	San Saba.....	5,083	609
Administrative Area II.....	12,715	816	Schleicher.....	4,969	260
Administrative Area			Scurry.....	84,747	2,317
III.....	2,403	342	Shackelford.....	2,041	35
Jones.....	96,233	4,224	Shelby.....	14,108	1,792
Karnes.....	37,615	5,185	Smith.....	14,394	1,684
Kaufman.....	91,225	6,264	Somervell.....	1,269	150
Kendall.....	7	1	Starr.....	24,421	2,265
Kenedy.....	5	0	Stephens.....	679	100
Kent.....	23,025	974	Sterling.....	25	0
Kimble.....	101	12	Stonewall.....	21,463	1,727
King.....	11,546	45	Swisher.....	7,153	1,024
Kleberg.....	7,754	74	Tarrant.....	14,593	1,082
Knox.....	72,470	4,891	Taylor.....	27,683	3,963
Lamar.....	98,643	5,667	Terrell.....	78	0
Lamb.....	188,419	7,977	Terry.....	118,508	8,836
Lampasas.....	2,281	282	Throckmorton.....	4,636	631
La Salle.....	1,368	155	Titus.....	9,509	1,073
Lavaca.....	41,520	5,443	Tom Green.....	56,909	3,641
Lee.....	10,273	1,367	Travis.....	46,191	1,041
Leon.....	13,027	1,395	Trinity.....	3,966	369
Liberty.....	3,235	300	Tyler.....	441	35
Limestone.....	99,453	1,698	Upshur.....	8,772	1,211
Live Oak.....	15,119	1,078	Uvalde.....	116	0
Llano.....	147	15	Van Zandt.....	35,682	2,412
Loving.....	430	30	Victoria.....	25,540	3,295
Lubbock.....	248,099	14,999	Walker.....	6,972	648
Lynn.....	203,766	7,627	Waller.....	6,182	825
McCulloch.....	9,956	120	Ward.....	11,594	479
McLennan.....	109,386	5,118	Washington.....	33,457	4,230
McMullen.....	1,235	173	Webb.....	1,305	149
Madison.....	9,336	925	Wharton.....	80,142	7,354
Marion.....	3,986	388	Wheeler.....	29,899	3,759
Martin.....	99,325	3,499	Wichita.....	9,311	1,293
Mason.....	474	67	Wilbarger.....	66,074	6,467
Matagorda.....	16,413	2,299	Willacy.....	108,198	6,535
Maverick.....	6,224	120	Williamson.....	139,671	580
Medina.....	344	47	Wilson:		
Menard.....	332	10	Administrative Area I.....	5,779	753
Midland.....	23,234	513	Administrative Area II.....	189	28
Milam.....	63,657	5,587	Wise.....	1,834	253
Mills.....	2,094	300	Wood.....	9,132	801
Mitchell.....	66,842	1,431	Yoakum.....	8,986	633
Montague.....	5,164	608	Young.....	8,861	822
Montgomery.....	1,030	117	Zapata.....	1,438	185
Morris.....	6,415	659	Zavala.....	3,938	118
Motley.....	38,707	1,988			
Nacogdoches.....	11,617	1,406	a. State total.....	7,502,874	-----
Navarro.....	138,117	2,886	b. State acreage for ad-		
Newton.....	503	75	d.itional allotment to		
Nolan.....	38,495	1,630	small farms.....	5,287	-----
Nueces.....	90,378	1,526	c. State acreage reserve		
Palo Pinto.....	2,173	267	for new farms and		
Panola.....	15,936	2,001	small farms.....	128,868	-----
Parker.....	2,122	248	d. State acreage allot-		
Parmer.....	4,766	556	ment.....	7,637,029	-----
Pecos:					
Administrative Area I.....	8,247	1,180	VIRGINIA		
Administrative Area II.....	7,807	330	Brunswick.....	2,565	256.0
Polk.....	4,445	418	Charlotte.....	45	3.1
Presidio:			Dinwiddie.....	264	21.0
Administrative Area I.....	466	0	Greenville.....	4,551	455.1
Administrative Area II.....	1,597	72	Halifax.....	7	0
Rains.....	12,112	1,302	Isle of Wight.....	583	38.0
Reagan.....	449	67	Lunenburg.....	293	20.5
Red River.....	49,663	2,599	Mecklenburg.....	2,393	167.5
Reeves.....	18,621	1,850	Nansemond.....	2,602	130.0
Refugio.....	9,883	1,120	Norfolk.....	42	4.2
Robertson:			Nottoway.....	5	0
Administrative Area I.....	12,858	416	Prince George.....	81	6.1
Administrative Area II.....	25,859	1,516	Princess Anne.....	20	.5
Rockwall.....	33,037	2,734	Southampton.....	5,676	350.0
Runnels.....	85,087	1,814	Surry.....	21	1.0

TABLE VI.—1950 county acreage allotments and county reserves—Continued

State and county (1)	County acreage allotments (2)	Committee acreage reserve (3)	State and county (1)	County acreage allotments (2)	Committee acreage reserve (3)*
VIRGINIA—continued			NEVADA		
Sussex.....	1,977	158.0	Nye.....	110	0
a. State total.....	21,125	-----	a. State total.....	110	-----
b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	4,330	-----	b. State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....	0	-----
c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	12,897	-----	c. State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....	0	-----
d. State acreage allotment.....	28,352	-----	d. State acreage allotment.....	110	-----

¹ Includes 62 acres erroneously allotted to Halifax County which was recovered by the State committee and was prorated to counties for establishing small farm allotments.

TABLE VII.—State cotton acreage and war crop credits used in computation of 1950 state cotton acreage allotments

State	1945			1946			1947			1945-48		1947-48		85 per cent of 1948 planted acreage
	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Total credits ¹	Cotton plus credits	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Total credits ¹	Cotton plus credits	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Total credits ¹	Cotton plus credits	1948 acreage in cultivation July 1	Average ²	Average in cultivation July 1	95 per cent of 1947-48 average planted	
Alabama.....	1,390,000	185,909	1,575,909	1,545,000	190,289	1,735,289	1,505,000	211,608	1,716,608	1,637,000	1,686,202	1,571,000	1,492,450	1,391,450
Arizona.....	149,000	163,704	1,212,704	1,438,000	80,404	1,223,404	2,225,700	166,037	2,391,737	2,280,400	2,322,066	2,253,600	2,240,398	238,340
Arkansas.....	1,554,000	159,293	1,713,293	1,728,000	128,211	1,856,211	2,085,000	116,871	2,201,871	2,249,000	2,065,344	2,167,000	2,058,650	1,911,650
California.....	318,963	97,633	416,598	359,000	110,870	469,870	536,000	91,425	627,425	810,000	580,793	673,000	639,350	688,500
Florida.....	25,000	17,569	42,569	22,993	20,188	43,181	31,962	17,310	49,272	23,689	41,170	30,826	29,285	25,236
Georgia.....	1,260,000	393,241	1,569,241	1,217,630	340,087	1,557,087	1,281,964	335,937	1,617,901	1,294,643	1,509,718	1,288,304	1,223,889	1,100,447
Illinois.....	3,900	500	4,400	3,700	500	4,200	3,900	500	4,400	4,600	4,400	4,250	4,038	3,910
Kansas.....	250	42	292	142	42	184	130	72	202	50	161	90	86	42
Kentucky.....	13,200	951	14,151	11,100	1,736	12,836	12,300	1,827	14,127	13,100	13,554	12,700	12,065	11,135
Louisiana.....	819,000	92,362	911,362	833,000	85,652	918,652	838,000	86,088	924,088	957,000	927,776	897,500	852,625	813,450
Mississippi.....	2,286,000	81,602	2,367,602	2,349,000	65,408	2,414,408	2,379,000	70,505	2,449,505	2,583,000	2,453,629	2,481,000	2,356,950	2,195,550
Missouri.....	268,000	92,854	360,854	345,000	78,962	423,962	481,000	50,114	531,114	563,000	469,732	522,000	495,900	478,550
Nevada.....	116,550	17,905	134,455	119,700	17,257	136,957	168,840	9,917	178,757	214,200	166,092	191,520	181,944	182,070
New Mexico.....	566,000	120,277	686,277	576,000	121,690	697,690	654,000	112,941	766,941	730,000	720,227	692,300	657,400	620,500
North Carolina.....	1,179,000	222,928	1,401,928	1,074,000	257,204	1,331,204	1,155,000	251,277	1,406,277	1,093,000	1,347,482	1,112,000	1,056,400	908,650
Oklahoma.....	960,000	83,146	1,043,146	963,000	87,842	1,050,842	1,055,000	87,638	1,142,638	1,023,000	1,089,906	1,089,000	1,034,550	954,550
South Carolina.....	605,000	84,956	689,956	625,000	83,817	708,817	704,000	73,755	777,755	777,755	737,382	738,500	701,575	657,050
Tennessee.....	6,027,800	1,454,557	7,482,357	6,282,220	1,366,961	7,649,181	8,425,000	828,277	9,253,277	8,801,400	8,296,529	8,613,200	8,182,540	7,481,190
Texas.....	19,000	5,185	24,185	20,000	5,357	25,357	23,000	5,919	28,919	28,000	26,115	24,500	23,275	22,100
Virginia.....	17,560,665	3,090,472	20,651,137	18,217,813	3,042,447	21,260,260	21,564,796	2,418,038	23,982,834	23,158,192	22,308,486	22,361,495	21,243,422	19,654,464
United States.....														

¹ Includes War Crop Credits and Credits for Service in the Armed Forces under Cotton Memorandum No. 61, where reported.² Cotton plus Credits; Oklahoma period is 1944-48.³ Sealand cotton deducted.⁴ Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1944, 1,529,000 acres.

TABLE VIII.—Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton-acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALABAMA					
1	Colbert.....	29,570	35,891	38,900	31,875
	Fayette.....	17,920	16,171	14,500	14,324
	Franklin.....	23,870	25,894	26,900	22,980
	Lamar.....	24,130	21,399	21,600	18,965
2	Marion.....	21,810	24,588	27,100	21,842
	Lauderdale.....	42,090	46,957	53,300	41,743
	Lawrence.....	48,140	66,587	77,200	59,173
	Limestone.....	59,830	75,953	89,300	67,516
2A	Madison.....	78,060	90,155	106,000	80,151
	Marshall.....	46,970	57,310	63,200	50,909
	Morgan.....	41,310	50,656	59,000	45,009
	Bibb.....	8,000	6,764	7,100	5,996
3	Blount.....	29,990	32,082	36,600	28,500
	Chilton.....	17,790	15,316	13,800	13,545
	Cullman.....	49,450	65,442	74,000	58,142
	Jefferson.....	5,070	5,212	6,400	4,629
4	Saint Clair.....	12,900	11,095	11,400	9,847
	Shelby.....	9,690	8,693	9,300	7,719
	Walker.....	11,590	13,068	13,300	11,594
	Winston.....	13,120	15,776	17,100	14,000
5	Calhoun.....	19,860	12,958	12,900	11,472
	Cherokee.....	33,900	37,858	40,800	33,598
	Cleburne.....	10,860	8,542	8,200	7,557
	De Kalb.....	42,470	58,500	68,700	51,999
6	Etowah.....	25,370	23,792	23,000	21,030
	Jackson.....	34,440	43,950	48,400	39,033
	Greene.....	22,890	22,452	20,000	19,831
	Hale.....	27,760	24,064	24,300	21,337
7	Marengo.....	35,700	27,893	26,400	24,704
	Pickens.....	30,190	27,876	25,800	24,680
	Sumter.....	23,890	23,363	21,500	20,668
	Tuscaloosa.....	27,670	29,911	27,000	26,442
8	Autauga.....	23,040	16,083	16,400	14,249
	Dallas.....	53,630	41,114	41,000	36,420
	Elmore.....	36,560	28,928	27,500	25,617
	Lowndes.....	23,070	19,206	18,200	16,987
9	Montgomery.....	23,580	19,514	19,200	17,288
	Perry.....	29,520	19,772	15,400	17,450
	Wilcox.....	21,600	19,798	19,300	17,546
	Chambers.....	28,580	21,681	18,400	19,176
10	Clay.....	13,540	9,361	8,500	8,291
	Coosa.....	8,100	3,694	2,700	3,257
	Lee.....	28,500	16,028	13,900	14,149
	Macon.....	35,950	27,166	25,400	24,014
11	Randolph.....	24,760	21,164	19,200	18,783
	Russell.....	24,920	17,270	13,500	15,249
	Talladega.....	28,070	22,208	24,500	19,706
	Tallapoosa.....	23,480	15,591	11,900	13,716
12	Baldwin.....	2,770	1,658	1,700	1,458
	Choctaw.....	11,540	7,540	7,100	6,678
	Clarke.....	11,450	6,294	4,600	5,530
	Mobile.....	3,210	2,394	2,800	2,111
13	Washington.....	2,810	2,118	1,800	1,871
	Butler.....	24,030	14,148	10,700	12,433
	Conecuh.....	20,820	13,894	12,300	12,258
	Covington.....	32,800	22,974	17,800	20,241
14	Crenshaw.....	26,940	18,848	13,600	16,552
	Excambria.....	14,910	13,448	12,000	11,879
	Monroe.....	30,480	24,076	25,600	21,364
	Barbour.....	32,710	21,533	8,500	18,723
15	Bullock.....	22,080	18,135	11,500	15,910
	Coffee.....	33,680	27,073	19,000	23,753
	Dale.....	18,630	10,806	4,000	9,395
	Geneva.....	35,120	27,450	22,500	24,199
16	Henry.....	29,910	22,015	11,100	19,206
	Houston.....	47,150	37,475	22,700	32,808
	Pike.....	36,720	29,577	19,700	25,896
State.....		1,790,960	1,666,202	1,637,000	1,474,933

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits) and 1950 acreage allotment

County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ARIZONA				
Mohave.....	5			
Maricopa.....	87,860	85,050	92,059	83,387
Pinal.....	44,940	148,000	122,199	110,687
Yuma.....	3,250	3,200	2,988	3,530
Cochise.....	7	7,900	2,530	5,011
Gila.....	13			
Graham.....	9,800	18,050	17,316	15,684
Greenlee.....	960	1,800	1,598	1,448
Pima.....	6,380	14,700	12,352	11,189
Santa Cruz.....	282	1,700	1,024	928
State.....	153,497	280,400	252,066	231,864

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation (including credits), 95 percent of 1947-48 average acreage in cultivation and 1950 acreage allotments in Arkansas

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton-acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ARKANSAS						
1	Benton.....					
	Boone.....	300	144	28		74
	Carroll.....					
	Madison.....					
	Newton.....	400	102	43	50	60
	Washington.....					
2	Baxter.....	2,290	592	195	270	337
	Cleburne.....	13,570	9,990	9,405	9,500	8,835
	Fulton.....	5,540	3,073	2,912	3,080	2,858
	Izard.....	12,100	9,859	9,215	8,800	8,734
	Marion.....	1,580	360	66	100	188
	Searcy.....	1,690	957	727	700	839
	Sharp.....	10,830	9,576	10,022	10,000	9,259
	Stone.....	2,450	960	390	600	613
	Van Buren.....	10,450	6,624	6,128	5,200	5,920
3	Clay.....	42,000	45,089	49,305	55,000	44,996
	Craighead.....	68,025	85,265	94,762	104,000	84,052
	Greene.....	37,344	44,447	47,738	53,000	43,406
	Independence.....	22,630	16,555	16,910	17,300	15,495
	Jackson.....	56,520	68,097	71,962	78,000	64,989
	Lawrence.....	34,790	36,034	37,050	40,000	34,069
	Mississippi.....	185,270	233,081	258,875	294,000	228,607
	Poinsett.....	66,690	98,122	107,825	116,000	96,376
	Randolph.....	19,240	20,940	20,425	22,000	18,926
	White.....	52,680	43,681	49,162	52,000	44,301
4	Crawford.....	8,480	2,701	2,565	2,100	2,806
	Franklin.....	8,110	2,660	1,876	1,900	2,298
	Johnson.....	6,230	3,292	2,708	2,300	2,940
	Logan.....	19,800	8,216	6,935	5,200	7,353
	Polk.....	3,320	909	532	500	724
	Pope.....	25,210	13,370	12,160	11,000	11,493
	Scott.....	7,980	1,063	618	600	813
	Sebastian.....	9,530	2,179	1,758	1,700	2,109
	Yell.....	29,040	17,027	17,052	17,500	16,247

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation (including credits), 95 percent of 1947-48 average acreage in cultivation and 1950 acreage allotments in Arkansas—Continued

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton-acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ARKANSAS—continued					
5	Conway.....	34,520	21,144	19,285	19,000	18,877
	Faulkner.....	43,490	34,270	33,488	34,000	30,999
	Garland.....	2,000	494	76	100	511
	Grant.....	6,370	2,545	2,679	2,800	2,534
	Hot Spring.....	7,600	2,824	2,708	2,600	2,632
	Perry.....	9,620	4,876	4,774	4,600	4,569
	Pulaski.....	38,710	33,247	33,060	37,000	31,265
	Saline.....	2,690	649	242	200	480
6	Arkansas.....	14,590	11,925	8,930	10,000	10,061
	Crittenden.....	102,255	119,841	124,925	139,000	110,500
	Cross.....	43,070	46,980	46,788	51,000	43,031
	Lee.....	59,940	70,711	75,050	81,000	66,972
	Lonoke.....	68,910	74,264	77,425	84,000	69,984
	Monroe.....	40,520	43,180	44,128	49,000	39,824
	Phillips.....	75,900	87,525	93,100	103,000	83,181
	Prairie.....	17,320	14,945	14,392	15,500	14,053
	Saint Francis.....	71,010	93,183	96,900	105,000	86,345
	Woodruff.....	44,537	51,212	52,962	57,000	47,888
7	Hempstead.....	40,110	20,494	18,192	20,000	17,442
	Howard.....	15,890	8,250	7,600	8,500	7,236
	Lafayette.....	31,910	24,293	23,418	28,000	21,757
	Little River.....	24,100	15,433	10,212	11,000	11,900
	Miller.....	37,670	27,015	21,898	23,500	22,885
	Montgomery.....	4,080	929	238	300	576
	Pike.....	6,750	1,732	1,040	1,100	1,275
	Sevier.....	8,390	2,684	1,995	2,100	2,447
8	Bradley.....	15,300	10,269	10,212	11,000	9,431
	Calhoun.....	11,660	6,600	7,244	8,000	6,627
	Clark.....	20,210	12,592	11,162	12,000	11,198
	Cleveland.....	19,080	9,226	8,740	9,600	8,376
	Columbia.....	44,630	26,278	23,987	26,000	22,579
	Dallas.....	8,250	5,248	4,916	5,300	4,845
	Nevada.....	25,080	13,033	12,682	13,500	11,780
	Ouachita.....	13,670	6,537	6,840	7,300	6,578
	Union.....	18,920	7,002	6,270	6,800	6,047
9	Ashley.....	35,930	30,591	29,830	32,800	27,953
	Chicot.....	50,830	47,944	47,025	52,000	43,261
	Desha.....	49,850	62,948	63,888	69,000	57,028
	Drew.....	23,720	19,846	17,337	20,000	17,506
	Jefferson.....	86,450	98,090	101,175	117,000	90,836
	Lincoln.....	46,320	49,530	52,488	57,000	47,023
	State.....	2,085,941	2,005,344	2,058,650	2,249,000	1,879,809

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation (including credits), 85 percent of acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948 and 1950 acreage allotment

State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	85 per- cent of acreage in culti- vation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allot- ments ²
	1941	1948			
	(1)	(2)			
CALIFORNIA					
Fresno.....	80,800	221,000	146,190	187,850	169,318
Imperial.....	2,696	80	1,078	68	922
Kern.....	72,700	216,000	143,839	183,600	165,487
Kings.....	35,360	109,900	78,456	93,415	88,164
Madera.....	48,400	65,400	60,208	55,590	50,106
Merced.....	22,700	25,800	22,822	21,930	19,767
Riverside.....	6,762	3,660	2,992	3,111	4,047
San Benito.....		60	15	51	46
San Bernardino.....	178	40	10	34	31
Stanislaus.....	384	60	36	51	46
Tulare.....	85,700	168,000	125,327	142,800	128,712
State.....	355,680	810,000	580,973	688,500	626,646

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the Armed Forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits) and 1950 acreage allotments

State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in culti- vation July 1, plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)		
FLORIDA				
Alachua.....	2	7	3	2
Bay.....	40	30	48	40
Bradford.....		5	1	1
Calhoun.....	190	40	117	96
Columbia.....	760		355	291
Escambia.....	2,530	1,680	1,850	1,558
Gadsden.....	45		13	10
Hamilton.....	2,050	1,240	1,582	1,348
Holmes.....	7,610	5,410	6,339	5,378
Jackson.....	11,460	4,670	8,736	7,153
Jefferson.....	1,940	2,150	2,532	2,074
Lafayette.....	200	110	204	167
Lake.....		2	2	1
Leon.....	2,740	1,590	2,165	1,802
Liberty.....		5	1	1
Madison.....	4,270	3,230	3,845	3,236
Marion.....			3	3
Okaloosa.....	3,280	2,050	2,714	2,222
Polk.....	3	5	1	1
Santa Rosa.....	6,320	3,970	5,602	4,738
Suwannee.....	1,600	120	892	730
Taylor.....		5	1	1
Union.....			5	4
Walton.....	3,180	2,670	3,079	2,596
Washington.....	1,780	700	1,080	884
State.....	50,000	29,689	41,170	34,337

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
GEORGIA					
1	Bartow.....	26,300	28,064	30,200	24,041
	Catoosa.....	3,450	3,100	2,900	2,733
	Chattooga.....	11,220	10,765	11,490	9,481
	Dade.....	990	1,090	1,140	955
	Floyd.....	21,260	19,575	21,290	18,157
	Gordon.....	18,470	19,294	20,390	16,726
	Murray.....	8,500	7,972	8,010	6,920
	Paulding.....	13,180	10,918	11,330	9,709
	Polk.....	15,010	14,352	14,820	12,651
	Walker.....	8,590	8,104	7,540	6,979
2	Whitfield.....	7,370	6,139	6,090	5,368
	Barrow.....	15,600	14,264	12,900	12,175
	Cherokee.....	10,600	6,486	5,530	5,537
	Clarke.....	6,080	4,754	4,320	4,057
	Cobb.....	14,830	9,969	7,980	8,509
	Dawson.....	2,050	1,355	790	1,157
	De Kalb.....	3,980	2,350	1,980	2,006
	Forsyth.....	14,270	11,914	10,430	10,170
	Fulton.....	12,220	9,400	8,400	8,024
	Gilmer.....	270	99	80	85
3	Gwinnett.....	23,870	19,958	17,530	17,036
	Hall.....	15,890	12,008	9,510	10,610
	Jackson.....	25,530	25,290	20,180	21,589
	Lumpkin.....	1,260	654	450	558
	Oconee.....	13,170	12,899	13,530	11,111
	Pickens.....	3,890	3,322	3,200	2,835
	Walton.....	32,000	34,243	35,730	29,230
	White.....	2,400	2,484	2,310	2,121
	Banks.....	9,910	7,722	8,090	6,633
	Elbert.....	20,460	18,143	16,040	15,487
4	Franklin.....	21,950	18,544	15,770	15,830
	Habersham.....	2,540	2,015	1,670	1,720
	Hart.....	27,090	25,453	23,950	21,727
	Lincoln.....	8,710	7,163	6,200	6,115
	Madison.....	21,490	18,945	17,570	16,172
	Oglethorpe.....	19,190	15,316	13,560	13,074
	Stephens.....	5,370	3,135	2,370	2,676
	Wilkes.....	16,810	12,034	10,270	10,273
	Carroll.....	40,070	31,321	26,830	26,736
	Chattahoochee.....	1,730	247	70	211
5	Clayton.....	4,490	4,164	3,610	3,554
	Coweta.....	16,960	16,274	14,920	13,891
	Douglas.....	7,600	5,027	4,420	4,291
	Fayette.....	12,350	12,031	11,210	10,270
	Haralson.....	11,373	8,299	7,570	7,116
	Harris.....	6,450	4,477	3,880	3,822
	Heard.....	11,090	9,533	8,670	8,138
	Henry.....	24,390	22,907	21,440	19,554
	Lamar.....	7,420	6,207	5,180	5,298
	Macon.....	24,297	21,353	18,380	18,227
6	Marion.....	6,427	5,263	4,190	4,492
	Meriwether.....	23,620	20,570	20,470	17,558
	Muscogee.....	1,200	360	400	352
	Pike.....	15,180	12,744	11,450	10,879
	Schley.....	7,470	6,613	5,570	5,645
	Spalding.....	9,550	7,929	6,900	6,768
	Talbot.....	3,980	2,950	2,360	2,518
	Taylor.....	12,960	11,539	9,560	9,850
	Troup.....	9,110	6,115	4,930	5,220
	Upson.....	4,880	3,301	2,770	2,818
7	Baldwin.....	6,570	5,291	4,760	4,516
	Bibb.....	2,280	1,341	1,110	1,145
	Bleckley.....	12,570	11,276	10,340	9,861
	Butts.....	9,090	10,349	9,670	8,835
	Crawford.....	4,270	3,244	2,330	2,769
	Dodge.....	29,072	22,015	15,740	19,505
	Greene.....	9,010	9,083	8,470	7,753
	Hancock.....	13,580	14,734	14,860	12,577
	Houston.....	12,980	9,558	6,910	8,729

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1914 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments—Continued

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1914	1945-48 average acreage of cotton cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
GEORGIA—continued					
5	Jasper.....	10,200	9,540	8,550	8,143
	Johnson.....	24,824	22,769	20,270	20,347
	Jones.....	3,290	1,547	690	1,320
	Laurens.....	53,208	43,824	38,480	37,413
	Monroe.....	5,820	4,595	3,890	3,923
	Montgomery.....	9,743	6,098	5,280	5,581
	Morgan.....	20,390	25,188	24,750	21,501
	Newton.....	14,910	15,500	14,690	13,231
	Peach.....	6,300	3,767	2,380	3,264
	Pulaski.....	14,686	12,074	10,400	10,876
	Putnam.....	4,896	4,292	4,020	3,664
	Rockdale.....	7,120	8,352	7,930	7,129
	Taliaferro.....	6,890	5,046	4,200	4,307
	Treutlen.....	10,410	6,259	5,780	5,453
	Twiggs.....	8,692	5,580	4,400	4,833
	Washington.....	27,757	25,506	23,700	22,068
	Wheeler.....	11,210	6,035	4,110	5,391
	Wilkinson.....	7,160	5,028	4,400	4,333
6	Bulloch.....	31,793	23,927	17,350	21,719
	Burke.....	65,453	55,568	52,670	48,065
	Candler.....	11,689	9,404	7,670	8,266
	Columbia.....	10,670	5,462	4,620	4,663
	Effingham.....	2,810	2,334	2,120	2,064
	Emanuel.....	36,846	25,615	21,490	22,213
	Glascok.....	8,210	8,657	8,420	7,390
	Jefferson.....	35,681	31,458	29,300	27,149
	Jenkins.....	22,955	18,689	16,990	16,278
	McDuffie.....	13,720	12,222	11,570	10,433
	Richmond.....	9,200	5,160	4,460	4,405
	Screven.....	31,941	27,581	25,780	24,198
	Warren.....	20,520	19,281	19,220	16,459
7	Baker.....	6,320	3,311	620	2,877
	Calhoun.....	7,940	6,214	3,130	5,304
	Clay.....	7,820	5,031	750	4,295
	Decatur.....	4,704	2,295	230	2,156
	Dougherty.....	3,500	2,282	1,060	1,948
	Early.....	24,292	17,094	9,030	14,592
	Grady.....	4,399	2,693	1,140	2,351
	Lee.....	4,700	3,083	1,610	2,664
	Miller.....	8,730	6,188	1,300	5,283
	Mitchell.....	20,610	14,404	9,190	12,295
	Quitman.....	3,610	2,159	150	1,864
	Randolph.....	17,030	10,427	4,290	8,901
	Seminole.....	6,150	4,865	3,370	4,152
	Stewart.....	7,810	4,811	2,000	4,217
	Sumter.....	21,770	16,254	10,950	13,875
	Terrell.....	18,860	15,245	11,270	13,013
	Thomas.....	6,496	4,161	2,570	3,551
	Webster.....	4,300	2,358	650	2,124
8	Atkinson.....	1,954	744	720	756
	Ben Hill.....	8,888	6,437	3,560	5,835
	Berrien.....	5,929	2,728	1,473	2,562
	Brooks.....	10,670	7,100	5,860	6,399
	Clinch.....	267	82	110	89
	Coffee.....	10,946	7,756	6,620	7,653
	Colquitt.....	25,010	18,490	15,520	17,603
	Cook.....	4,002	2,221	3,060	2,517
	Crisp.....	18,263	13,128	9,460	11,275
	Dooly.....	32,883	27,062	19,670	23,649
	Echols.....	220	72	20	74
	Irwin.....	15,438	11,648	6,400	10,655
	Jeff Davis.....	3,340	2,193	2,330	2,069
	Lanier.....	1,273	465	280	436
	Lowndes.....	5,354	2,666	2,130	2,416
	Telfair.....	9,986	6,898	4,290	6,206
	Tift.....	10,271	7,056	2,590	6,636
	Turner.....	9,719	7,374	4,110	6,526
	Wilcox.....	22,835	17,175	10,060	14,819
	Worth.....	24,257	18,060	12,040	15,594

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Average in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments—Continued

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9	GEORGIA—continued				
	Appling.....	7,564	5,469	6,400	5,627
	Bacon.....	4,047	2,370	3,060	2,576
	Brantley.....	79	23	10	21
	Bryan.....	510	247	250	277
	Camden.....	5	—	—	—
	Charlton.....	10	6	—	7
	Chatham.....	85	34	—	29
	Evans.....	5,690	4,024	3,550	4,048
	Glynn.....	10	—	—	—
	Liberty.....	180	53	40	51
	Long.....	690	394	380	424
	Pierce.....	3,974	2,157	2,280	2,414
	Tattnall.....	8,794	6,877	6,210	6,683
	Toombs.....	14,430	10,480	10,500	9,896
	Ware.....	1,430	707	340	660
	Wayne.....	4,667	2,882	3,920	3,291
	State.....	1,849,491	1,509,718	1,294,643	1,314,449

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotment

County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ILLINOIS				
Alexander.....	3,440	2,075	2,249	2,070
Johnson.....	—	50	18	15
Massac.....	—	—	1	1
Pulaski.....	1,760	2,475	2,131	1,960
Union.....	—	—	1	1
State.....	5,200	4,600	4,400	4,047

¹ Includes war crops credits only. No credits established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotment

County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)		
(3)	(4)			
KANSAS				
Chautauqua	18			
Cowley	30	10	13	11
Montgomery	400	40	142	117
Sumner			6	5
Wilson	2			
State	450	50	161	133

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments

State and County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)		
KENTUCKY				
Ballard.....	6			
Calloway.....	872	300	396	327
Carlisle.....	275	230	205	169
Fulton.....	10,106	10,800	10,727	9,216
Graves.....	301	160	212	175
Hickman.....	2,925	1,520	1,879	1,608
McCracken.....	25	10	10	8
Marshall.....	246	80	124	103
Metcalfe.....	3			
State.....	14,759	13,100	13,553	11,606

¹ Includes war crop credits and credit for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits) and 1950 acreage allotments

District	State and parish	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LOUISIANA				
1	Bossier.....	40,300	37,090	40,900	32,465
	Caddo.....	67,200	63,385	68,000	54,441
	De Soto.....	43,200	24,255	24,900	20,071
	Red River.....	30,000	25,750	26,800	21,591
	Webster.....	31,600	16,940	15,800	13,988
2	Bienville.....	34,800	17,064	15,500	14,224
	Caldwell.....	9,100	7,674	8,600	6,365
	Claiborne.....	51,100	31,245	27,800	25,800
	Jackson.....	9,400	2,761	2,480	2,401
	Lincoln.....	32,700	16,670	12,100	14,278
	Ouachita.....	20,800	20,450	22,800	17,977
	Union.....	30,100	17,009	13,200	14,427
	Winn.....	6,900	2,676	2,520	2,344
3	East Carroll.....	33,400	37,070	42,500	32,635
	Franklin.....	59,600	66,224	72,000	56,975
	Madison.....	26,500	25,985	27,200	21,960
	Morehouse.....	38,300	37,793	44,100	33,578
	Richland.....	51,600	55,944	65,000	49,802
	Tensas.....	30,000	29,862	30,300	24,658
	West Carroll.....	32,300	29,013	33,600	25,288
4	Natchitoches.....	44,000	45,546	50,000	38,857
	Sabine.....	15,300	6,832	6,600	5,804
	Vernon.....	3,000	2,034	1,930	1,716
5	Avoyelles.....	30,200	30,594	34,400	26,345
	Catahoula.....	15,900	15,939	18,000	13,889
	Concordia.....	16,300	14,362	15,500	11,859
	Evangeline.....	28,200	27,434	22,200	22,694
	Grant.....	6,500	6,616	7,050	5,639
	La Salle.....	1,300	571	700	504
	Pointe Coupee.....	14,400	14,614	15,300	12,067
	Rapides.....	19,600	20,621	23,400	18,254
	Saint Landry.....	52,900	53,472	55,000	44,153
	West Baton Rouge.....	1,000	1,399	1,910	1,295
6	East Baton Rouge.....	3,500	1,884	1,130	1,625
	East Feliciana.....	11,400	9,241	7,700	7,631
	Livingston.....	1,300	485	440	423
	Saint Helena.....	4,600	2,272	2,420	1,943
	Saint Tammany.....	1,200	570	420	491
	Tangipahoa.....	5,600	2,269	1,860	1,909
	Washington.....	18,100	11,334	8,800	9,660
	West Feliciana.....	4,100	3,918	3,420	3,237
7	Acadia.....	23,400	23,707	20,900	19,575
	Allen.....	3,000	1,942	1,010	1,671
	Beauregard.....	900	346	250	291
	Calcasieu.....	2,500	943	500	800
	Cameron.....	2,800	1,398	1,350	1,157
	Jefferson Davis.....	5,100	3,678	1,240	3,084
	Vermilion.....	15,800	15,039	9,750	12,478
8	Assumption.....				
	Iberia.....	1,790	2,468	2,720	2,086
	Iberville.....	490	816	750	688
	Lafayette.....	26,490	28,499	29,400	23,532
	Saint Martin.....	10,020	11,077	13,700	10,149
	Saint Mary.....	100	66		55
9	Ascension.....	280	429	630	397
	Jefferson.....	3			
	Lafourche.....	1,000	438	500	379
	Orleans.....	24	10	10	8
	Plaquemines.....				
	Saint Bernard.....				
	Saint Charles.....	2			
	Saint James.....	1	3	10	2
	St. John the Baptist.....				
	Terrebonne.....				
	State.....	1,071,000	927,776	957,000	791,615

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	MISSISSIPPI				
1	Bolivar.....	169,400	180,277	205,000	163,031
	Coahoma.....	108,000	120,709	137,000	109,161
	Quitman.....	65,100	80,104	94,000	72,441
	Tallahatchie.....	71,000	77,156	89,000	69,775
	Tunica.....	64,500	73,983	83,000	66,905
2	Benton.....	13,120	15,226	16,100	13,769
	Calhoun.....	18,380	19,963	21,600	18,053
	De Soto.....	54,000	51,578	53,500	46,644
	Grenada.....	17,880	15,964	16,100	14,437
	Lafayette.....	23,290	23,598	24,200	21,340
	Marshall.....	39,620	42,970	45,100	38,859
	Panola.....	60,000	57,659	61,000	52,142
	Tate.....	34,050	35,123	37,000	31,764
	Yalobusba.....	17,400	16,390	17,400	14,822
3	Alcorn.....	20,390	22,489	24,500	20,337
	Itawamba.....	20,450	21,187	21,800	19,160
	Lee.....	39,760	43,251	45,400	39,113
	Pontotoc.....	27,260	31,484	32,100	28,472
	Prentiss.....	21,890	26,151	28,000	23,649
	Tippab.....	23,230	25,782	27,200	23,316
	Tishomingo.....	14,350	15,800	16,800	14,289
	Union.....	24,870	28,236	30,200	25,535
4	Humbreys.....	60,800	69,690	80,000	63,614
	Issaquena.....	21,030	19,719	20,000	19,065
	Leflore.....	97,400	100,175	112,000	97,470
	Sharkey.....	40,200	40,330	45,000	38,629
	Sunflower.....	163,700	172,581	196,000	156,072
	Washington.....	112,200	126,497	149,000	114,395
5	Yazoo.....	65,500	63,575	68,000	58,349
	Attala.....	26,540	24,465	24,000	22,124
	Carroll.....	25,260	24,470	25,000	22,130
	Cboctaw.....	8,700	7,027	6,400	6,354
	Holmes.....	59,400	54,047	55,500	50,242
	Leake.....	27,330	28,310	29,000	25,602
	Madison.....	53,900	48,456	50,000	43,820
	Montgomery.....	15,790	12,594	12,700	11,389
	Rankin.....	18,590	17,248	17,500	15,598
	Scott.....	19,800	18,488	19,000	16,720
6	Webster.....	14,440	12,864	12,900	11,633
	Chickasaw.....	23,260	22,519	22,500	20,364
	Clay.....	16,570	15,937	14,800	14,413
	Kemper.....	21,750	21,044	19,500	19,030
	Lowndes.....	24,700	26,078	24,800	23,583
	Monroe.....	41,700	43,271	42,600	39,132
	Neshoba.....	30,710	28,371	27,000	25,657
	Noxubee.....	29,240	32,539	30,500	29,426
	Oktibbeba.....	10,660	10,016	9,000	9,058
7	Winston.....	19,710	20,426	20,300	18,472
	Adams.....	9,820	6,331	4,500	5,725
	Amite.....	22,660	16,303	14,000	14,743
	Claiborne.....	12,900	9,363	8,000	8,467
	Copiah.....	17,660	13,075	11,200	11,824
	Franklin.....	7,860	4,846	3,500	4,382
	Hinds.....	51,000	44,815	41,000	40,527
	Jefferson.....	12,950	10,036	8,400	9,076
	Lincoln.....	21,150	15,518	12,500	14,033
	Warren.....	12,880	10,322	9,500	9,334
	Wilkinson.....	9,250	8,282	7,400	7,489
8	Covington.....	19,400	16,274	15,000	14,718
	Jefferson Davis.....	25,400	24,196	23,000	21,881
	Lamar.....	7,330	4,800	3,200	4,341
	Lawrence.....	16,820	13,733	13,000	12,420
	Marion.....	21,780	17,596	14,500	15,913
	Pike.....	18,950	13,870	10,500	12,542
	Simpson.....	23,460	20,130	18,600	18,205
	Smitb.....	20,520	16,978	15,500	15,354
	Waltball.....	27,140	23,568	21,700	21,313
9	Clarke.....	9,660	6,875	6,100	6,217
	Forrest.....	2,840	1,871	1,420	1,692
	George.....	2,230	968	775	876
	Greene.....	1,570	1,085	755	982

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 acreage allotments—Continued

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9	Hancock.....	180	64	25	58
	Harrison.....	240	80	10	72
	Jackson.....	40	13	25	12
	Jasper.....	16,360	12,217	11,600	11,048
	Jones.....	19,400	15,706	13,200	14,204
	Lauderdale.....	12,530	9,810	8,700	8,872
	Newton.....	22,780	18,156	16,400	16,419
	Pearl River.....	1,800	175	130	159
	Perry.....	2,690	1,900	1,730	1,718
	Stone.....	510	223	30	201
	Wayne.....	9,300	8,633	8,100	7,807
	State.....	2,457,880	2,453,629	2,583,000	2,231,979

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), 95 percent of the 1947-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 and 1950 acreage allotments

State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MISSOURI					
Bollinger.....	175	70	48	66	60
Butler.....	15,690	23,000	18,848	21,375	19,214
Cape Girardeau.....	305	240	182	218	220
Carter.....	5	10	4	7	6
Dunklin.....	88,180	112,000	95,160	100,464	90,309
Howell.....	210	90	51	74	66
Mississippi.....	34,900	35,500	33,973	28,262	30,452
New Madrid.....	101,480	156,000	121,050	136,325	122,646
Oregon.....	620	150	201	166	149
Ozark.....	190	90	52	62	55
Pernisot.....	109,000	156,800	132,091	141,455	127,158
Ripley.....	3,320	4,050	3,146	3,539	3,181
Scott.....	19,600	23,000	21,942	19,712	18,325
Stoddard.....	45,300	52,000	42,984	44,175	41,965
Taney.....	25				
State.....	419,000	563,000	469,732	495,900	453,706

¹ Includes War Crop Credits only. No credits established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), 85 percent of acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948, and 1950 acreage allotments

	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	85 percent of acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		1941	1948			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	NEW MEXICO					
3	Curry	680	100	154	85	71
	De Baca	40	40	18	34	35
	Harding	150	50	71	42	35
	Quay	1,500	5,400	1,950	4,590	4,752
	Roosevelt	11,080	11,260	10,881	9,571	7,983
7	Grant	20				
	Hidalgo	370	2,800	1,140	2,380	2,383
	Luna	1,930	12,600	6,736	10,710	10,197
	Sierra	850	2,700	1,977	2,295	2,047
	Socorro	31	200	69	170	178
9	Chaves	25,200	49,600	39,702	42,160	36,674
	Dona Ana	34,700	72,600	64,143	61,710	52,780
	Eddy	23,100	38,000	32,082	32,300	27,798
	Lea	950	18,000	6,650	15,300	15,333
	Otero	520	850	519	723	659
	State	101,121	214,200	166,092	182,070	160,925

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credits established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948; 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 allotments

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	NORTH CAROLINA				
1	Caldwell	230	151	70	124
	Wilkes	170	140	90	115
	Yadkin	220	170	130	139
	<i>Northern mountain (NW.)</i>				
4	Burke	930	840	610	688
	McDowell	40	15	20	12
	Polk	4,460	4,206	3,640	3,446
	Rutherford	21,710	21,271	21,300	17,431
	<i>Western mountain (W.)</i>				
	<i>Western (Mountain area)</i>				
2	Alamance	530	252	220	207
	Caswell	60	38	40	31
	Durham	440	204	210	167
	Forsyth	280	203	180	167
	Franklin	16,800	14,249	16,300	11,676
	Granville	1,850	888	660	728
	Guilford	390	267	190	219
	Orange	650	357	340	293
	Person	3			
	Rockingham	5		40	20
	Stokes				
	Vance	4,440	3,205	3,200	2,627
	Warren	14,805	13,236	14,300	10,846

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948; 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits), and 1950 allotments—Continued

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	NORTH CAROLINA—continued				
	<i>Northern Piedmont (N.)</i>				
5	Alexander.....	3,380	2,578	2,110	2,112
	Catawba.....	10,670	9,003	8,700	7,377
	Chatham.....	3,360	1,935	1,450	1,586
	Davidson.....	1,910	1,435	1,110	1,176
	Davie.....	3,980	3,590	3,050	2,941
	Iredell.....	20,210	18,606	17,000	15,246
	Lee.....	4,590	2,542	1,950	2,083
	Randolph.....	450	291	220	238
	Rowan.....	13,080	11,260	10,300	9,227
	Wake.....	15,480	11,233	9,600	9,205
	<i>Central Piedmont (C.)</i>				
8	Anson.....	28,100	26,005	24,700	21,310
	Cabarrus.....	10,720	8,854	8,550	7,255
	Cleveland.....	49,200	60,095	67,000	50,171
	Gaston.....	12,420	9,720	9,050	7,965
	Lincoln.....	16,600	16,939	17,800	14,006
	Mecklenburg.....	20,510	16,060	15,100	13,160
	Montgomery.....	3,070	1,860	1,520	1,671
	Moore.....	2,740	1,650	1,810	1,498
	Richmond.....	12,660	9,228	7,850	7,945
	Stanly.....	6,980	5,958	5,200	4,883
	Union.....	37,600	36,208	32,800	29,671
3	Bertie.....	8,070	7,713	6,600	6,320
	Camden.....	1,760	1,435	900	1,176
	Chowan.....	3,620	3,132	2,440	2,567
	Currituck.....	1,060	876	640	718
	Dare.....				
	Edgecombe.....	23,320	19,572	19,100	16,038
	Gates.....	4,060	3,776	3,590	3,094
	Halifax.....	33,420	34,102	34,800	27,945
	Hertford.....	5,720	5,177	4,930	4,242
	Martin.....	5,410	4,025	2,510	3,298
	Nash.....	22,310	19,038	21,100	15,601
	Northampton.....	24,200	25,836	26,600	21,172
	Pasquotank.....	1,340	1,089	700	892
	Perquimans.....	4,740	3,882	2,770	3,181
	Tyrrell.....	470	456	300	374
	Washington.....	1,260	1,066	550	873
	<i>Northern Coastal (NE.)</i>				
6	Beaufort.....	4,310	2,372	1,210	1,944
	Carteret.....	490	255	80	209
	Craven.....	1,980	897	400	735
	Greene.....	8,230	4,934	4,850	4,043
	Hyde.....	3,080	2,371	1,110	1,943
	Johnston.....	42,000	30,764	32,100	25,209
	Jones.....	2,320	649	200	532
	Lenoir.....	8,080	4,001	3,020	3,278
	Pamlico.....	2,550	1,139	560	933
	Pitt.....	12,950	8,097	6,050	6,635
	Wayne.....	23,550	17,156	16,900	14,058
	Wilson.....	16,010	12,336	14,100	10,109
	<i>Central Coastal (E.)</i>				
9	Bladen.....	7,360	5,653	5,750	4,632
	Brunswick.....	510	320	200	262
	Columbus.....	4,380	2,601	3,330	2,131
	Cumberland.....	20,520	18,551	22,100	15,558
	Duplin.....	9,690	5,721	6,650	4,688
	Harnett.....	23,680	19,781	23,650	16,210
	Hoke.....	17,860	19,935	22,700	16,640
	New Hanover.....	40	22	20	18
	Onslow.....	1,790	432	180	354
	Pender.....	1,200	581	300	312
	Robeson.....	51,690	57,227	63,300	47,679
	Sampson.....	36,720	31,250	34,100	25,607
	Scotland.....	23,980	27,440	31,200	22,892
	State.....	811,453	720,227	730,000	593,764

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1944-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1, and 1950 acreage allotment

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1944-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		1941 (1)	1948 (2)		
	OKLAHOMA				
1	Ellis.....	3,300	400	527	452
2	Garfield.....	180	50	100	78
	Kay.....	320	500	572	500
	Major.....	810	700	868	700
	Noble.....	3,120	2,400	2,952	2,400
	Woodward.....	470	100	184	143
3	Craig.....	410	200	140	140
	Delaware.....	40	10	4	4
	Mayes.....	5,440	3,700	2,946	2,946
	Nowata.....	880	900	655	777
	Osage.....	8,690	13,400	11,412	11,412
	Ottawa.....	10		2	2
	Pawnee.....	8,700	11,200	11,794	11,200
	Rogers.....	4,550	3,320	3,470	3,320
	Tulsa.....	7,650	8,700	7,877	7,877
	Wagoner.....	27,800	30,600	29,403	29,403
	Washington.....	390	240	236	236
5	Beckham.....	77,500	65,500	67,774	65,500
4	Beckham.....	77,500	65,500	67,774	65,500
	Blaine.....	20,500	10,700	14,164	12,156
	Custer.....	18,550	16,200	21,237	18,226
	Dewey.....	10,450	5,700	8,149	6,994
	Roger Mills.....	31,500	19,300	22,122	19,300
	Washita.....	86,100	85,000	86,151	85,000
5	Canadian.....	16,300	12,600	14,312	12,600
	Cleveland.....	12,900	3,000	6,836	5,334
	Creek.....	30,600	14,500	21,538	16,804
	Grady.....	62,300	22,200	43,035	33,575
	Kingfisher.....	4,630	900	2,015	1,572
	Lincoln.....	28,000	5,000	15,127	11,802
	Logan.....	13,950	4,600	10,436	8,142
	McClain.....	40,600	14,800	26,579	20,737
	Okfuskee.....	39,500	24,000	32,784	28,136
	Oklahoma.....	10,850	1,200	3,535	2,758
	Payne.....	15,600	5,800	9,021	7,038
	Pottawatomie.....	21,300	2,300	9,337	7,284
	Seminole.....	18,200	4,000	9,671	7,546
6	Adair.....	120	30	68	53
	Cherokee.....	5,060	690	1,414	1,103
	Haskell.....	20,300	10,000	11,394	10,000
	Hughes.....	29,000	10,800	20,994	16,379
	McIntosh.....	45,400	33,500	37,109	33,500
	Muskogee.....	51,700	52,000	46,465	49,232
	Okmulgee.....	32,800	32,500	34,218	32,500
	Pittsburg.....	29,200	18,500	20,526	18,500
	Sequoyah.....	18,800	4,750	8,007	6,247
7	Caddo.....	86,200	51,000	78,623	61,340
	Comanche.....	30,200	12,000	21,639	16,883
	Cotton.....	36,500	14,500	22,092	18,960
	Greer.....	67,000	52,000	53,820	52,000
	Harmon.....	50,500	57,000	54,647	55,822
	Jackson.....	85,400	60,000	78,216	67,123
	Kiowa.....	69,100	45,000	60,869	52,238
	Tillman.....	98,300	53,000	70,614	60,601
8	Atoka.....	10,100	4,070	5,615	4,819
	Bryan.....	38,300	26,700	33,425	26,700
	Carter.....	12,600	2,200	5,305	4,139
	Coal.....	12,200	8,000	8,788	8,000
	Garvin.....	40,200	9,200	19,860	15,495
	Jefferson.....	33,800	27,000	34,402	27,000
	Johnston.....	14,800	4,500	6,218	5,336
	Love.....	19,700	15,700	17,073	15,700
	Marshall.....	12,800	6,800	10,239	7,988
	Murray.....	6,800	960	2,933	2,288
	Pontotoc.....	14,900	2,400	6,400	4,993
	Stephens.....	35,800	8,700	23,857	18,613
9	Choctaw.....	20,700	13,400	14,552	13,400
	Latimer.....	4,130	1,400	1,451	1,400
	LeFlore.....	30,900	12,500	18,410	15,800
	McCurtain.....	31,200	22,700	20,835	21,767
	Pushmataha.....	4,400	1,750	2,636	2,057
	State.....	1,731,000	1,069,000	1,349,674	1,190,070

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1 (including credits and 1950 acreage allotments)

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1948	1950 cotton-acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	SOUTH CAROLINA				
1	Anderson	80,800	64,181	59,000	54,507
	Cherokee	27,540	25,654	26,000	21,787
	Greenville	46,100	39,172	35,400	33,268
	Laurens	43,865	35,156	31,700	29,857
	Oconee	24,600	19,566	17,500	16,617
	Pickens	21,200	16,147	13,500	13,713
	Spartanburg	67,195	54,584	47,300	46,357
	Union	19,400	14,021	12,600	11,908
2	Chester	25,500	18,677	16,400	15,862
	Fairfield	16,000	11,454	11,500	9,727
	Kershaw	33,715	26,741	27,600	23,502
	Lancaster	21,200	16,580	15,500	14,080
	York	37,035	30,314	30,000	25,745
3	Chesterfield	44,480	45,844	49,000	40,388
	Darlington	35,070	33,064	38,500	31,733
	Dillon	25,870	26,066	29,700	24,480
	Florence	31,240	26,101	30,900	25,469
	Georgetown	2,140	1,098	1,600	1,319
	Horry	5,530	3,614	5,900	4,863
	Marion	12,340	10,936	14,500	11,952
	Marlboro	48,870	51,082	56,500	46,570
	Williamsburg	29,360	32,581	36,400	30,002
4	Abbeville	25,800	18,515	15,400	15,724
	Aiken	42,045	37,101	37,500	31,747
	Edgefield	19,200	15,582	15,500	13,233
	Greenwood	18,500	11,557	9,700	9,815
	McCormick	10,900	8,582	8,400	7,289
	Newberry	25,600	16,723	14,300	14,203
	Saluda	19,200	14,373	13,200	12,207
5	Calhoun	23,496	23,278	23,600	19,769
	Clarendon	32,182	39,209	45,000	37,091
	Lee	37,700	40,043	43,300	35,826
	Lexington	19,450	15,160	14,700	12,875
	Orangeburg	80,150	81,715	93,500	77,067
	Riceland	13,500	11,108	12,400	10,221
	Sumter	45,737	46,961	54,500	44,921
8	Allendale	16,950	15,430	16,400	13,518
	Bamberg	21,950	20,043	20,200	17,022
	Barnwell	31,571	28,547	29,000	24,649
	Beaufort	560	1,188	1,000	1,009
	Berkeley	7,600	8,340	11,000	9,067
	Charleston	796	577	500	490
	Colleton	14,296	10,249	11,300	9,314
	Dorchester	11,900	11,123	14,200	11,704
	Hampton	12,600	9,832	9,000	8,350
	Jasper	1,580	2,038	2,400	1,978
	State	1,232,313	1,089,907	1,123,000	972,795

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation (including credits) and 1950 acreage allotments

District	County	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cot- ton in cultiva- tion July 1, plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		1941 (1)	1948 (2)		
	TENNESSEE				
1	Dyer.....	41,900	46,200	42,510	39,459
	Lake.....	27,550	31,000	32,804	27,045
	Lauderdale.....	35,050	44,200	39,604	35,494
	Obion.....	14,475	14,100	15,099	13,484
	Shelby.....	70,325	69,000	66,695	62,334
	Tipton.....	51,750	60,500	54,058	49,152
2	Carroll.....	21,350	23,200	21,973	19,424
	Chester.....	13,425	16,100	14,348	13,136
	Crockett.....	27,925	38,300	34,147	28,152
	Fayette.....	57,175	60,000	56,760	52,216
	Gibson.....	43,825	50,000	47,430	43,308
	Hardeman.....	25,475	30,200	27,541	24,735
	Haywood.....	47,525	56,000	52,565	47,214
	Henderson.....	22,600	27,700	24,777	22,141
	Henry.....	8,550	7,000	6,622	7,316
	McNairy.....	23,875	28,700	26,672	23,163
	Madison.....	37,500	43,300	40,312	36,658
	Weakley.....	10,650	11,500	10,651	11,104
3	Benton.....	4,780	3,910	3,637	4,370
	Decatur.....	6,450	7,520	6,645	6,201
	Dickson.....			3	2
	Hardin.....	11,890	14,050	13,438	11,914
	Hickman.....	40	30	31	40
	Humphreys.....	30	20	10	8
	Lawrence.....	21,370	27,200	26,909	24,064
	Lewis.....	310	250	331	359
	Perry.....	300	300	270	262
	Stewart.....	20			17
4	Wayne.....	3,510	4,520	5,150	4,575
	Bedford.....	2,050	1,350	2,912	2,401
	Cannon.....	50	30	47	39
	Davidson.....	10	30	23	30
	De Kalb.....	50	20	52	43
	Giles.....	11,730	12,500	13,788	11,367
	Lincoln.....	14,750	16,100	16,099	13,774
	Marshall.....	650	500	590	486
	Maury.....	220	250	263	217
	Moore.....	80	100	100	82
	Rutherford.....	9,880	7,000	9,156	7,549
	Williamson.....	180	200	166	137
	Wilson.....	90	20	52	57
5	Coffee.....	1,390	1,350	1,746	1,573
	Franklin.....	5,250	7,400	7,855	6,577
	Grundy.....	160	270	277	229
	Marion.....	680	700	957	789
	Sequatchie.....				4
	Van Buren.....			4	34
	Warren.....	530	600	653	539
	White.....	140	130	116	96
6	Blount.....			3	2
	Bradley.....	3,090	2,520	2,857	2,355
	Hamilton.....	1,360	1,000	1,328	1,095
	Knox.....	35	20	28	23
	Loudon.....	30		8	6
	McMinn.....	2,830	2,110	2,786	2,588
	Meigs.....	900	810	859	978
	Monroe.....	710	750	903	820
	Polk.....	3,480	2,420	2,738	3,389
	Rhea.....	20	20	21	25
	Roane.....	30		3	2
	State.....	690,000	773,000	737,382	664,653

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton.—Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1, (including credits), 95 percent of average acreage in cultivation July 1, 1947-48, and acreage allotments

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation, July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TEXAS					
1-N	Armstrong	1,600	1,000.2	950	1,000	914
	Briscoe	19,500	16,748.8	19,902	20,700	18,137
	Castro	9,200	6,775.8	6,816	8,500	6,536
	Deaf Smith	200	862.5	1,591	2,100	1,505
	Floyd	33,200	39,587.0	51,063	57,500	45,826
	Gray	6,000	3,279.2	3,007	3,100	2,952
	Hale	64,300	70,631.5	85,975	96,000	77,158
	Hemphill	7,120	1,459.5	1,026	900	1,462
	Lipscomb	110				
	Parmer	12,300	4,192.2	4,560	4,950	4,766
	Randall	270				
	Swisher	5,700	8,051.8	7,410	10,600	7,153
1-S	Andrews	2,700	1,375.5	1,662	1,000	1,577
	Bailey	60,500	79,227.5	94,525	96,000	84,831
	Cochran	44,500	68,718.5	90,250	90,000	81,132
	Crosby	84,400	103,594.5	1,111,150	118,000	99,752
	Dawson	130,200	190,969.0	254,600	270,000	228,490
	Gaines	21,100	28,160.5	35,625	30,000	31,971
	Glasscock	3,900	5,072.5	5,320	6,000	4,774
	Hockley	112,500	181,742.0	226,100	250,000	202,914
	Howard	63,900	85,638.0	97,850	101,000	87,816
	Lamb	121,600	170,822.8	209,950	222,000	183,419
	Lubbock	163,200	242,360.5	276,450	290,000	248,099
	Lynn	140,500	191,265.8	227,050	240,000	203,766
	Martin	56,800	89,752.5	110,675	103,000	99,325
	Midland	21,900	24,152.7	25,888	23,000	23,234
	Terry	96,400	116,758.0	132,050	133,000	118,508
	Yoakum	13,000	9,959.5	9,737	9,500	8,986
2-N	Borden	14,200	16,325.5	20,900	26,000	19,475
	Childress	59,200	559,938.2	56,857	64,500	51,023
	Collingsworth	72,600	82,085.8	81,415	82,000	73,066
	Cottle	65,600	61,608.5	63,698	69,500	57,166
	Dickens	56,700	56,621.5	59,375	61,500	53,286
	Donley	38,900	35,452.2	30,685	30,900	28,130
	Foard	22,800	20,498.0	18,762	18,800	17,112
	Garza	37,400	49,376.0	54,150	62,000	48,597
	Hall	87,200	110,920.5	114,950	120,000	103,162
	Hardeman	48,700	41,248.2	39,425	43,000	36,027
	Kent	26,700	26,521.2	24,914	29,700	23,025
	Kine	11,300	14,162.8	12,801	12,900	11,546
	Motley	41,000	38,135.8	43,130	43,100	38,707
	Wheeler	48,400	33,431.5	31,825	33,500	29,899
	Wichita	19,600	11,469.8	9,405	10,000	9,311
2-S	Wilbarger	68,900	78,716.0	73,625	75,000	66,074
	Baylor	27,600	17,015.0	13,300	13,800	13,156
	Coleman	54,300	37,926.8	16,910	19,000	18,451
	Fisher	96,700	98,097.3	93,575	96,000	83,979
	Haskell	105,500	129,619.5	137,275	139,000	123,197
	Jones	128,800	120,915.0	105,450	110,000	96,233
	Knox	64,700	83,015.5	80,750	81,500	72,470
	Mitchell	70,400	80,236.2	74,480	81,000	66,842
	Nolan	43,300	46,507.5	42,893	43,800	38,495
	Runnels	98,000	101,567.0	94,810	108,000	85,087
	Scurry	72,100	91,972.2	94,430	102,000	84,747
	Stonewall	37,700	29,174.5	22,515	23,400	21,463
	Taylor	57,300	41,079.5	28,072	31,900	27,683
3	Archer	5,800	1,852.7	1,026	1,200	1,366
	Brown	13,600	6,651.5	3,895	5,000	4,510
	Callahan	16,500	9,694.0	4,745	5,300	5,291
	Clay	32,800	23,061.8	15,770	16,000	15,607
	Comanche	10,000	6,896.8	2,641	3,640	3,172
	Eastland	4,700	3,532.0	1,339	1,860	1,577
	Erath	17,600	10,886.0	7,315	10,000	7,867
	Hood	3,400	3,015.7	2,251	3,420	2,301
	Jack	4,100	3,385.0	2,636	3,150	2,552
	Mills	4,700	3,080.0	1,947	2,650	2,094
	Montague	13,800	7,408.0	4,646	5,980	5,164
	Palo Pinto	2,500	2,973.0	2,304	2,980	2,173
	Parker	5,000	3,473.5	1,867	2,930	2,122

¹ Includes war crop credits and credits for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton.—Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1, (including credits), 95 percent of average acreage in cultivation July 1, 1947-48, and acreage allotments—Continued

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation, July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TEXAS—continued					
3	Shackelford.....	6,600	3,631.2	1,791	1,910	2,041
	Somervell.....	2,400	1,914.8	1,216	1,710	1,269
	Stephens.....	1,300	875.0	627	960	679
	Throckmorton.....	9,400	5,738.2	4,722	5,430	4,636
	Wise.....	8,600	4,043.8	1,235	1,700	1,834
	Young.....	23,500	10,788.8	8,408	8,350	8,861
4	Bell.....	89,000	100,508.0	91,152	98,500	81,804
	Bosque.....	24,500	17,391.8	16,672	17,900	15,586
	Collin.....	120,000	150,237.5	143,593	149,000	128,868
	Cooke.....	32,500	17,192.8	11,970	15,000	12,958
	Coryell.....	38,700	27,210.5	23,228	25,000	22,125
	Dallas.....	65,500	65,697.8	57,998	59,500	52,450
	Delta.....	44,200	61,009.2	60,800	65,000	54,565
	Denton.....	49,000	43,064.2	35,578	39,800	32,966
	Ellis.....	163,200	197,426.3	185,250	191,000	166,252
	Falls.....	107,000	114,225.2	106,875	110,000	95,915
	Fannin.....	104,500	138,897.8	127,775	130,000	114,671
	Grayson.....	81,000	78,175.5	68,922	75,000	62,612
	Hamilton.....	16,000	13,831.2	10,592	12,500	10,183
	Hill.....	138,000	179,136.5	174,800	197,000	156,874
	Hunt.....	127,000	174,872.0	165,443	170,000	148,477
	Johnson.....	54,600	52,890.5	47,785	50,000	43,845
	Kaufman.....	105,600	109,679.2	101,650	104,000	91,225
	Lamar.....	83,200	101,814.5	109,915	114,000	98,643
	Limestone.....	105,800	119,321.0	110,818	123,000	99,453
	McLennan.....	118,000	128,146.0	121,885	129,000	109,386
	Milam.....	82,000	75,567.2	70,110	75,500	63,657
	Navarro.....	141,000	159,148.0	153,900	164,000	138,117
	Rockwall.....	28,500	38,172.0	36,812	39,500	33,037
	Tarrant.....	18,100	18,050.8	16,150	18,000	14,593
5-N	Williamson.....	135,400	168,726.3	154,850	164,000	139,671
	Anderson.....	30,800	16,894.0	11,020	16,700	12,529
	Bowie.....	45,400	29,362.0	30,780	33,800	28,790
	Camp.....	12,700	5,324.2	5,918	8,000	6,209
	Cass.....	55,000	23,094.3	21,660	25,200	22,758
	Cherokee.....	40,000	13,991.5	10,878	13,800	12,746
	Franklin.....	16,100	9,095.2	8,336	10,000	8,359
	Gregg.....	10,300	2,499.8	2,223	2,730	2,780
	Harrison.....	61,300	26,788.3	22,420	25,400	23,504
	Henderson.....	37,200	11,730.0	8,512	9,700	10,184
	Hopkins.....	64,000	53,886.5	48,308	50,500	44,535
	Houston.....	50,200	32,515.3	24,368	30,600	24,961
	Marion.....	12,800	4,127.2	3,420	4,110	3,986
	Morris.....	15,600	7,826.5	6,246	6,350	6,415
	Nacogdoches.....	37,200	12,885.0	9,975	12,000	11,617
	Panola.....	42,000	17,406.2	15,152	17,300	15,936
	Rains.....	18,300	14,532.2	12,492	15,600	12,112
	Red River.....	55,100	55,697.8	55,338	60,500	49,663
	Rusk.....	55,500	20,428.0	19,238	25,500	21,371
	Shelby.....	38,000	16,277.2	12,920	15,400	14,108
	Smith.....	54,600	14,076.8	11,281	14,300	14,394
	Titus.....	21,500	11,434.2	9,215	10,700	9,509
	Upshur.....	31,300	9,062.2	7,125	8,850	8,772
	Van Zandt.....	69,900	41,907.8	35,530	42,300	35,682
5-S	Wood.....	30,000	8,779.8	7,448	10,400	9,132
	Angelina.....	13,800	4,620.5	4,113	4,160	4,541
	Brazos.....	32,600	29,033.0	28,072	30,000	25,991
	Freestone.....	39,000	26,935.3	27,265	32,000	25,985
	Grimes.....	37,300	24,230.5	19,095	20,400	18,680
	Hardin.....	220	24.0	8	10	26
	Jasper.....	2,850	655.0	352	460	559
	Leon.....	26,800	16,239.8	12,825	15,300	13,027
	Madison.....	23,100	9,648.5	8,788	10,400	9,336
	Montgomery.....	4,250	1,233.2	807	900	1,030
	Newton.....	1,700	457.2	390	590	503
	Polk.....	8,900	4,785.8	4,418	5,200	4,445
	Robertson.....	52,600	46,284.3	41,752	45,100	38,717
	Sabine.....	9,500	2,778.5	2,546	2,800	2,897
	San Augustine.....	16,400	7,352.0	7,196	8,800	7,470

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton.—Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation July 1, (including credits), 95 percent of average acreage in cultivation July 1, 1947-48, and acreage allotments—Continued

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation, July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TEXAS—continued					
5-S	San Jacinto.....	8,000	3,487.2	2,760	3,520	3,044
	Trinity.....	10,700	4,825.8	3,743	3,600	3,966
	Tyler.....	2,280	439.5	290	320	441
	Walker.....	14,300	8,052.2	6,911	8,050	6,972
	Waller.....	13,000	8,147.7	6,246	6,550	6,182
6	Ector.....	380	343.2	309	330	285
	El Paso.....	28,600	48,155.0	48,260	52,300	43,311
	Hudspeth.....	7,400	14,365.8	15,898	18,100	14,340
	Loving.....	80	432.8	475	500	430
	Pecos.....	6,900	13,954.5	16,862	23,000	16,054
	Presidio.....	2,660	1,976.0	2,190	2,500	2,063
	Reeves.....	5,300	13,111.0	18,682	30,000	18,621
	Terrell.....	30	81.2	84	100	78
	Ward.....	10,950	12,991.2	12,920	12,000	11,594
7	Blanco.....	1,000	636.2	142	200	214
	Burnet.....	14,900	11,962.8	7,742	9,000	7,707
	Coke.....	16,000	8,097.5	3,501	3,570	4,247
	Concho.....	30,300	26,018.0	25,175	35,000	24,461
	Crockett.....	5	42.5	81	150	85
	Gillespie.....	2,700	910.5	95	150	330
	Irion.....	400	637.8	760	1,100	742
	Kendall.....	25	10.7	5	5	7
	Kerr.....					
	Kimble.....	900	398.2	19	40	101
	Lampasas.....	7,700	3,952.2	1,910	2,320	2,281
	Llano.....	1,000	609.0	62	100	147
	McCulloch.....	32,400	24,125.0	8,716	10,000	9,956
	Mason.....	2,500	1,713.8	306	350	474
	Menard.....	1,600	1,083.2	214	300	332
	Reagan.....		225.0	427	800	449
	Real.....					
	San Saba.....	13,700	10,783.0	4,798	5,500	5,083
	Schleicher.....	6,500	5,811.0	5,462	5,850	4,969
	Sterling.....	280	109.2			25
	Tom Green.....	43,200	56,412.4	63,412	72,000	56,909
	Uvalde.....	870	416.2	38	80	116
8-N	Austin.....	27,800	28,248.5	24,795	27,000	22,405
	Bastrop.....	25,100	18,475.8	16,340	19,200	15,672
	Bee.....	23,300	15,086.5	7,838	6,100	8,385
	Bexar.....	17,300	8,871.5	4,593	4,850	5,241
	Burleson.....	43,600	40,112.4	39,758	43,700	36,058
	Caldwell.....	40,700	32,727.5	30,162	30,500	27,872
	Colorado.....	19,700	16,359.0	13,442	14,300	12,562
	Comal.....	3,000	1,002.8	223	320	467
	De Witt.....	37,000	29,339.2	21,802	23,000	20,827
	Fayette.....	43,400	41,967.5	39,473	44,200	35,591
	Goliad.....	16,800	8,984.2	4,650	4,850	5,242
	Gonzales.....	38,200	24,331.0	22,848	26,200	21,774
	Guadalupe.....	55,100	35,084.2	27,122	28,500	26,723
	Hays.....	16,800	13,138.5	11,495	12,200	10,768
	Karnes.....	73,600	60,492.0	38,618	35,300	37,615
	Lavaca.....	40,100	46,380.5	46,265	50,000	41,520
	Lee.....	16,300	14,103.5	10,972	12,000	10,273
	Medina.....	2,200	859.7	147	300	344
	Travis.....	54,400	54,492.0	51,443	55,000	46,191
	Washington.....	44,700	39,257.2	36,670	38,700	33,457
	Wilson.....	22,200	12,316.0	4,940	4,400	5,968
8-S	Aransas.....	1,900	1,481.5	1,021	1,000	999
	Kleberg.....	8,200	9,132.0	8,598	9,200	7,754
	Nueces.....	135,800	126,014.0	97,375	91,000	90,378
	Refugio.....	16,200	14,048.0	10,498	10,700	9,883
	San Patricio.....	94,400	88,804.0	71,725	76,500	66,399
9	Brazoria.....	16,200	11,384.8	11,281	13,000	10,612
	Calhoun.....	18,700	20,448.2	19,998	20,700	17,947
	Chambers.....	1,000	349.5	142	150	206
	Fort Bend.....	74,800	81,772.8	79,800	85,000	71,616
	Galveston.....	60	16.5	14	15	17
	Harris.....	14,000	5,296.5	4,318	4,500	4,723
	Jackson.....	21,900	19,963.2	18,952	20,200	17,183
	Jefferson.....	1,100	293.8	195	200	267
	Liberty.....	6,300	3,600.5	3,325	3,800	3,235

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the Armed Forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton.—Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941, and 1948, 1945-48 Average acreage in cultivation July 1, (including credits), 95 percent of average acreage in cultivation July 1, 1947-48, and acreage allotments—Continued

District	State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941	1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, plus credits ¹	95 percent of 1947-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation July 1	Acreage in cultivation, July 1, 1948	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TEXAS—continued					
9	Matagorda.....	18,100	19,636.0	18,288	19,200	16,413
	Orange.....	140	1.2			
	Victoria.....	24,100	29,705.0	28,358	29,400	25,450
	Wharton.....	72,500	100,086.5	89,300	97,000	80,142
10N	Atascosa.....	19,200	12,691.2	4,456	3,500	5,301
	Brooks.....	4,100	2,689.2	3,061	5,000	3,145
	Dimmit.....	30	453.5	665	750	602
	Duval.....	23,300	18,792.4	19,238	20,000	17,539
	Frio.....	900	609.2	793	1,000	754
	Jim Hogg.....	6,000	2,429.0	1,463	1,880	1,775
	Jim Wells.....	42,800	33,842.5	19,285	16,500	19,423
	Kenedy.....	20	96.2	3	5	5
	La Salle.....	2,800	2,033.5	1,349	1,600	1,368
	Live Oak.....	26,100	22,410.8	15,912	12,500	15,119
	McMullen.....	2,500	1,912.0	1,259	1,100	1,235
	Maverick.....	1,300	5,398.0	6,935	7,600	6,224
	Starr.....	19,900	21,880.2	26,362	32,000	24,421
	Webb.....	2,450	1,030.2	1,197	1,950	1,305
	Zapata.....	2,600	1,253.5	1,360	2,065	1,438
10S	Zavala.....	400	2,324.8	4,038	6,000	3,938
	Cameron.....	53,000	143,129.5	175,275	202,000	157,300
	Hidalgo.....	72,600	114,406.0	143,925	189,500	135,986
	Willacy.....	43,100	102,172.5	116,992	141,000	108,198
	State.....	8,100,900	8,296,529.0	8,182,540	8,801,400	7,502,874

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1941 and 1948, 1945-1948 average acreage in cultivation (including credits) and 1950 acreage allotments

State and county	Acreage in cultivation July 1		1945-48 average acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 plus credits ¹	1950 cotton acreage allotment ²
	1941	1948		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VIRGINIA				
Brunswick.....	5,110	3,500	3,161	2,565
Charlotte.....	320	45	55	45
Dinwiddie.....	540	280	325	264
Greensville.....	6,850	5,700	5,609	4,551
Halifax.....	110		86	7
Isle of Wight.....	1,000	450	718	583
Lunenburg.....	590	320	362	293
Mecklenburg.....	5,700	3,100	2,950	2,393
Nansemond.....	3,800	2,720	3,208	2,602
Norfolk.....	240	50	52	42
Nottoway.....	25	5	6	5
Pittsylvania.....	5			
Prince George.....	90	100	100	81
Princess Anne.....	40	15	25	20
Southampton.....	8,900	7,400	6,997	5,676
Surry.....	100	15	25	21
Sussex.....	2,580	2,300	2,436	1,977
State.....	36,000	26,000	26,115	21,125

¹ Includes war crop credits only. No credit established for service in the armed forces.

² This allotment does not include additional acreage allotted from the State acreage reserves for small farm increases or adjustments or allotments for new cotton farms.

Union Calendar No. 628

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

[Report No. 1509]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 17, 1950

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 21, 1950

Reported from the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-
5 ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and
6 Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-
7 age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity
8 with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the
10 average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this sec-
9 tion shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allot-
10 ment of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on
11 such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation,
12 as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

[Report No. 1509]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. COOLEY

JANUARY 17, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 21, 1950

Reported from the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2919

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 24 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Mr. EASTLAND (for himself, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. SPARKMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

Relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end
5 thereof the following:

6 “(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
7 farms in any county under the provisions of this section
8 which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which
9 allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county
10 committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such
11 farms and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts

1 determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, pref-
2 erence being given to other farms in the same county re-
3 ceiving allotments which the Secretary determines are in-
4 adequate and not representative in view of their past pro-
5 duction of cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this
6 paragraph in any year shall not operate to reduce the allot-
7 ment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acre-
8 age is transferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1)
9 (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection.
10 Any part of the acreage allotted or to be allotted to any
11 farm for a period covering more than one year may be
12 released in writing to the county committee by the owner
13 and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the
14 manner set forth above.

15 “(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-
16 tion and without reducing any farm acreage allotment deter-
17 mined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsec-
18 tion, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased
19 by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment
20 equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to
21 cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under
22 the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
23 on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment
24 shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage
25 in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which

1 is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the
2 same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for
3 by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage
4 planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947,
5 and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after con-
6 sideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner
7 or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State
8 committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allot-
9 ment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon
10 application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm
11 within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and
12 the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount
13 requested in such application. The acreage allotment for
14 each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an
15 increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this para-
16 graph shall be increased by such amount as may be neces-
17 sary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the
18 preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the
19 same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater
20 or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding
21 year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this
22 provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage
23 planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12,
24 Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any
25 of the preceding three years. To the maximum extent pos-

1 sible, the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall
2 carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and sub-
3 sequent years by use of the acreage reserved under sections
4 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage
5 under paragraph (4) of this subsection. The additional
6 acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph
7 shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acre-
8 age allotments and the production from such acreage shall
9 be in addition to the national marketing quota.”

A BILL

Relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton
under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938.

By Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. SPENNIS, Mr. HILL, Mr.
McCLELLAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Caro-
lina, and Mr. SPARKMAN

JANUARY 24 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 398

JANUARY 26, 1950.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

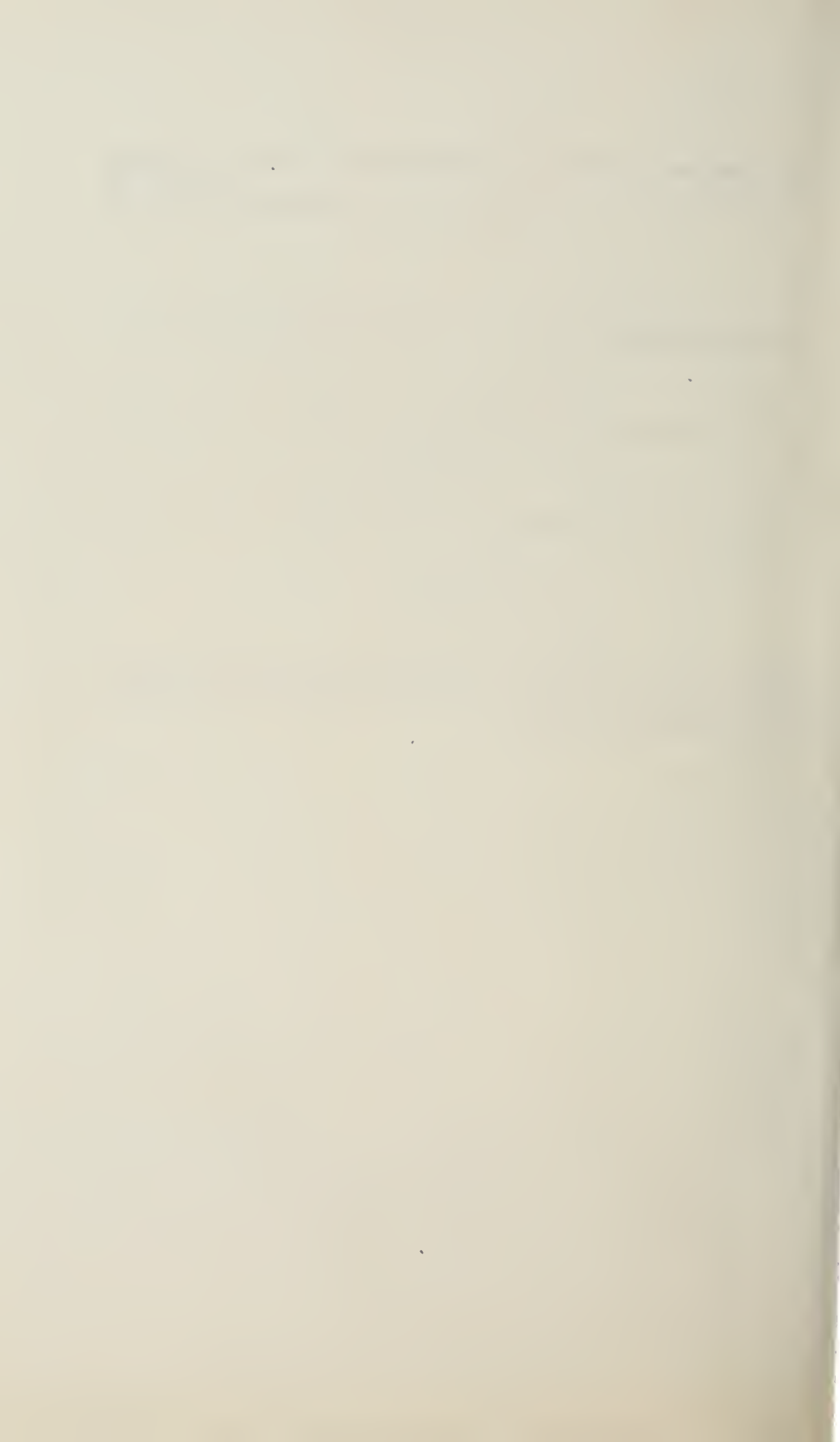
Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 451]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 451, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○



House Calendar No. 168

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 451

[Report No. 1547]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 26, 1950

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
4 the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J.
5 Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments
6 and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act
7 of 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which
8 shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed three
9 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chair-
10 man and ranking minority member of the Committee on
11 Agriculture, the joint resolution shall be read for amend-
12 ment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the

1 consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the
 2 Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the
 3 House with such amendments as may have been adopted
 4 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered
 5 on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final
 6 passage without intervening motion except one motion to
 7 recommit.

House Calendar No. 168

81ST CONGRESS
2D Session

H. RES. 451

[Report No. 1547]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. J. Res.
 398, a joint resolution relating to cotton and
 peanut acreage allotments and marketing
 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment
 Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. LYLE

JANUARY 26, 1950

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
 printed

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou art man's refuge in the stillness of the night and his strength in the struggles of each new day.

We are again approaching Thy throne through the old and familiar way of prayer which is never closed to those who come with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

May this be a day of unclouded vision when we shall see more clearly the peerless worth of the ideals and principles of democracy and the certainty of their ultimate triumph.

Grant that our President, our Speaker, and all the chosen representatives of our beloved country may have the guidance of Thy spirit in their deliberations and decisions.

Inspire them with those desires which Thou dost delight to satisfy and may they hold their own wishes in abeyance until Thou dost declare Thy will.

May we be loyal partners with all who are seeking to bring in that glorious day when men and nations everywhere shall walk together the highways of brotherhood and good will.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings relative to the Federal Fair Employment Practice Act for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 184. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim February 6, 1950, as National Children's Dental Health Day.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Messrs. NIXON and MACY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachu-

setts) were given permission to address the House today for 1 hour each following disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 26, 1950.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Respectfully yours,

PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 444).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That PETER W. RODINO, JR., of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on the Judiciary.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 445) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That EDNA F. KELLY, of New York, be, and she is hereby elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 446) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That JOHN F. SHELLEY, of California, be, and he is hereby elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 17, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and

answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include resolutions.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an editorial.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Mr. Girard Davidson.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by William A. Price.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an editorial appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle, and in the other a limerick by Mr. James Ryan.

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Civil Functions Subcommittee.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a digest of the legislative objectives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION DAY

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of joy that I pay tribute and honor to the people of India who are celebrating this day, January 26, 1950, as Constitution Day, marking the inauguration of a new constitution which transforms their great country

into a sovereign democratic republic—another milestone in the long march of man toward self-government and freedom.

All over the world men are reaching out to find formulas for self-government. All over the world men are seeking freedom from the domination of concentrated power and alien control. After 200 years of British rule, India is taking her place among the nations as a free, independent republic.

People of India, we of this young Republic of the New World welcome you into the sunlight of responsible citizenship.

How reminiscent is this of our own early days of 160 years ago, when 13 sovereign States joined together for mutual benefit and common strength, in order to form a more perfect union. We believe that men can govern themselves, indeed our whole political and economic structure is built upon that certainty.

We know that a nation is not a tangible thing that can be built with hands. We know that a nation is not its laws, its customs, its behavior, or even its history. It is more an echo of the past and a whisper from the future, the whole bound together with the lives, the hopes, and the endeavors of millions of men and women.

We hold the individual to be of importance because we know, even as do the people of India, that the individual is part and parcel of the Infinite One, from whom all doth proceed and to whom all must return. We believe that the varying paths men choose to take, according to their individual ideals and aspirations, are as mountain streams which, though having their sources in different places, ultimately mingle their waters in the same great sea.

I know that I am expressing the sense of this great body of which I am a Member, the House of Representatives of the United States of America, when I extend our hand across the world and grasp yours in true brotherhood, with a deep understanding of your need to work out your own pattern of freedom. We pray the Infinite One that His blessing may rest upon each one of you, upon the government you are establishing, and upon Rajendra Prasad, your first president, under whose able leadership you will go forward.

In this hour, pregnant with the need for spiritual guidance of freemen everywhere, may our two Nations press forward together, and in the words of our own Abraham Lincoln:

With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right * * * strive on to finish the work we are in.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it in order for any Member to move to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business at any time?

The SPEAKER. With the Chair's recognition; yes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. A further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Must not that motion be made on Wednesdays, or can it be made at any time?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the proper time to make the motion would be on Wednesday, when the proper time arrives.

Mr. RANKIN. We have been dispensing with Calendar Wednesday business by unanimous consent days ahead.

The SPEAKER. That is by unanimous consent.

Mr. RANKIN. The point I am raising is whether or not it would be in order to move to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business before Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks a Member should wait until Wednesday to make that motion.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULIER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article on the Marine Corps.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in regard to the Sabine watershed in Texas.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ROGERS of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE COTTON BILL

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I think tomorrow the cotton bill will be before this House for consideration. I have been in touch with the Department of Agriculture and asked them if they have information, county by county, throughout the cotton-growing area of this Nation as to how much, substantially, the new proposal we shall vote on will give to each county. In the main

the Department has this information. I think that any Member who has a cotton-acreage problem could well afford to take the time to find out approximately how much the legislation will help his distressed county or counties. It is my hope a live-and-let-live law will be the result of the work of this Congress this session.

Mr. Speaker, I include some letters I have received from Texas:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Abilene, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Re memo of January 14, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The County Committee of Taylor County, Tex., reserved the full percent of the 1950 cotton allotment for adjusting genuine cotton farms.

The amendment setting up 70 percent of the average actual acreage (as adjusted to BAE) planted in 1946, 1947, and 1948 will give Taylor County approximately 4,000 additional acres of cotton allotment.

Taylor County needs an additional 15,000 acres to keep genuine cotton producers farming.

The amendment referred to above will alleviate our troubles if BAE figures are not used but if the BAE figures are used it will help some individual farmers and hurt some worse than we are now, thus increasing the administrative problems.

Very truly yours,

FMA TAYLOR COUNTY
COMMITTEE,
W. O. HIGGINS,
G. L. STEWART,
Members.

(Copies to Hon. W. R. POAGE, Hon. OMAR BURLESON.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Garden City, Tex., January 17, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your letter of January 13, 1950, our county committee did not reserve the full percent because we did not wish new growers to have a larger cotton allotment than old growers. We reserved 5 percent. The 70 percent amendment would not give us any additional acreage. It would hurt us worse if BAE figures must be used.

Cotton acreage, 1946:

BAE figures..... 2,670
Farmer figures..... 5,253

Cotton acreage, 1947:

BAE figures..... 5,200
Farmer figures..... 8,644

Cotton acreage, 1948:

BAE figures..... 6,000
Farmer figures..... 13,043

We have in Glasscock County 102 cotton farms eligible for an old-grower cotton allotment. These farms have an adjusted cropland acreage of approximately 23,100 acres. Two-thirds of our cotton farms join Midland and Howard Counties, lying just to the south of these counties and having the same type of sandy-loam soil. (These counties have allotment ratios around 45 to 47 percent; we have a ratio of nearly 20 percent.) One-third of our farms, located in the south part of the county, have been put into cultivation in the last 3 years, beginning with the year 1947. These farms are farmed by young veterans, and there are GI loans on 25 farms in this area. Their crop has been and is 95 percent cotton. These veterans are, of

course, clearing more land every day to put into cultivation. They have had a gin in their community for the last 2 years. There is no other gin in the county, and cotton from the north part of the county continues to be ginned in Martin and Howard Counties.

Our trouble lies entirely with the BAE figures. Until September 1949, when we started checking with them on their figures, they had no record of a gin in this county. At that time their records showed that Glasscock County had ginned a total of 299 bales of cotton in 1948. After our county gin sent them a report they corrected their figures to 1,099 bales. Since the latter part of November we have checked 13 out-of-county gins in an attempt to get additional corrections from them. We do not know whether or not we have been successful, since the gin statements mailed to them on December 16 have not been acknowledged. We have found that records for these gins have been scattered from Lubbock to Sweetwater to San Angelo, and it is always necessary that a personal visit be made before we can secure access to the records.

Yes; we do need additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming. We need a minimum addition of 5,000 acres.

We will appreciate all aid you can give us. We have not heard of any proposed amendment that will help us if we must use present BAE figures.

Very truly yours,

ASTA M. ALLEN,
Secretary, Glasscock County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
San Antonio, Tex., January 18, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is with reference to your letters dated January 10 and January 12 concerning cotton allotments in Bexar County.

Bexar County received a cotton allotment of 5,283 acres. The allotment was based on the cotton actually planted in the county during the years 1947 and 1948. In 1947 and 1948 we had 210 farms on which cotton was planted. Regulations required that this allotment be distributed to 522 farms. Our final county factor is 0.0847.

The amendment proposed by Houston County would give Bexar County approximately 2,000 acres of additional allotment.

We have 26 acres to be distributed to new cotton farms. To date we have 8 farms applying for new grower allotments.

The county committee reserved the full percentage that they were permitted to reserve for adjustments.

Our present cotton allotments will put Bexar County farmers out of the cotton business. The additional acres of cotton that Bexar County will need will depend on the method of distribution of the acreage.

In my opinion equitable allotments can never be established by applying a factor to cropland acreage for this method of establishing allotments will force the farmer planting a higher percent of his land to cotton to take all of the reduction and the farmer planting a low percent of his land to cotton will take no reduction.

Trusting that this will give you the desired information, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. A. KING,
Administrative Officer,
Bexar County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Menard, Tex., January 17, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: In reply to your letter of January 13, will state that Menard County committee did not reserve any percent of cotton allotment because our allotment was too small.

Our official county allotment was 332 acres for 1950, where our 1942 allotment was 3,042 acres. Our highest war-crop credits of planted acreage in years 1946, 1947, and 1948 was 1,522 acres whereas 70 percent of this would give us an allotment acreage of 1,065 acres or additional 733 acres but if we have to use the BAE established acreage we would still be out.

Our present allotment is going to ruin our cotton farmers and tenant farmers who depended on cotton for cash crops on farms.

If there could be a clause written in law whereby farms that are going out of production be adjusted downward and farms going into production be adjusted upward it would help a lot.

Thanking you for asking for this information and we hope the information given will help our farmers.

Very truly yours,

BEN P. PALMER,
Chairman, Menard County PMA
Committee.

RAY R. ELLIS,
Vice Chairman, Menard County PMA
Committee.

IRVIN POOL,
Member, Menard County PMA Com-
mittee.

FRANCIS W. KIDD,
Secretary, Menard County PMA Com-
mittee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Floresville, Tex., January 18, 1950.
Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Third District, Texas,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your letter of January 14, 1950.

The Wilson County PMA committee held the full 15 percent for reserve to be distributed to genuine cotton growers, or, to those who planted cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948. With that small reserve it was still not enough to increase the individual allotment to where they would have enough cotton acreage to justify planting.

With reference to how many acres Wilson County would receive, should the amendment you mentioned in your letter carry, it is impossible for me to say, but, I am sure it will allow more acreage than the plan we now have.

In 1942 the cotton allotment was 33,000 acres; 1950, area I, 5,916 acres; area II, 206 acres. This was divided among 793 farms, about half of this number received their allotment due to war crop credits and they planted cotton in 1941 only. The cotton acreage factor for area I is .0621 and for area II, it is .0175, you can readily see with such low factors what kind of cotton allotment each could receive.

Our county certainly needs additional acreage, especially for those who have planted cotton regularly every year. I talked with two of our committeemen today and they agreed and thought about 8,000 additional acres would in all probability be enough for distribution to the genuine cotton farmers.

We think every part of our farm program is good, and, all agree that we need acreage allotments to maintain prices received for farm commodities, and, too, we hope our cotton-allotment deal will be corrected to where it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

We thank you for your interest and sincerely appreciate your efforts in trying to correct the distribution of individual cotton allotments.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. MOSS,
Secretary, Wilson County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Livingston, Tex., January 18, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are unable to answer your question with reference to the 10-percent reserve. If such reserve was made it was done by the State PMA office.

We should like to call your attention to the BAE figure which Polk County and all other counties had to use in making adjustments for cotton planted in 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

The BAE figures for the years in question are out of line with the information taken by our reporters last spring. Should we be forced to use the BAE acreage figures for those years it is not believed that a 50 or 70 percent plan will help.

Will you please explain why we spent so much time and money interviewing farmers and having them file a 532-C, and then at a later date we are asked to reduce the figures submitted by the farmers to agree with a BAE estimate?

Very truly yours,

J. G. BROCK,
Chairman, Polk County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Throckmorton, Tex., January 17, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Throckmorton County Cotton Committee reserved the full percent for the county reserve. The amendment whereby the farmer can receive 70 percent of acreage (adjusted to BAE figures) will require 515 additional acres, which will not materially help this county. The greatest help in this county, and probably all other counties, would be that the counties be allowed to count the actual acres instead of bringing them to BAE figures. Also, the actual acres reported by the farmers should be more accurate than BAE figures according to the farmers in the county.

This county needs additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming. An additional amount of 1,500 acres is badly needed for this purpose.

Very truly yours,

ZADA K. HETHCOCK,
Secretary, Throckmorton
County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Fredericksburg, Tex., January 16, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter dated January 13 with reference

to 1950 cotton-acreage allotments in Gillespie County.

The county committee reserved the maximum 15 percent of the original 330 acres allotted to the county. The amendment setting up 70 percent of the actual acreage, including war crops in 1946, 1947, and 1948, would increase our acreage approximately 60 acres.

The only way cotton farmers would be benefited in Gillespie County would be if the law were amended to provide for releasing acreage and reapportioning it to producers wanting to plant cotton in 1950.

Very truly yours,

WESLEY A. GOLD,
Secretary, Gillespie County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Ballinger, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Listed below please find the information as requested in your letter of January 13, 1950.

1. Did your county committee reserve the full percent you could reserve? Yes.

2. What percent did you reserve? Fifteen percent.

3. How many additional acres will the enclosed amendment give your county? None.

Farmers' actual acreage

1946 -----	96,758
1947 -----	103,657
1948 -----	113,788

Total ----- 314,203

Divide the total acreage by 3, we get 104,734. Multiply 104,734 times 70 percent, would be 73,313.8.

4. Does your county need any additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming? Yes.

5. How many acres? Fifteen thousand. We believe that if our county had been given credit for war-crop credits for the years 1945, 1946, and 1947 that would alleviate our trouble, but if the BAE figures are used we would be hurt more.

Your very truly,

SYLVAN E. CLONINGER,
Secretary, Runnels County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Comanche, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reply to your letter of January 13, 1950, asking for additional information regarding 1950 cotton-acreage allotments for Comanche County, Tex.

Our county committee did reserve the full 15 percent as allowed under amended Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress.

An amendment to the present law setting up 70 percent of the farmer's actual acreage in 1946-47-48 would alleviate a lot of our troubles; but if the BAE figures are used, we would not be helped any.

Our county does need additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming. We feel that if Comanche County could receive an additional 500 acres and that if we were allowed to allocate this to actual cotton farmers that our county would be in good shape.

An amendment to the effect that if unused cotton acreage could be released and reallo-

cated to cotton farmers it would help our county to some extent.

We trust this is the information you desire.

Very truly yours,

O. D. JOHNSTON,
Acting Administrative Officer,
Comanche County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Marshall, Tex., January 18, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The Harrison County PMA Committee set aside a reserve of 14 percent of the county 1950 cotton acreage. The bulk of this was used in adjustments for 5- to 10- to 15-acre farms and most of the rest was used for adjustments on larger farms where the cut was unusually severe.

The amendment to limit the cut to 70 percent of the 1946-1947-1948 average, or 50 percent of the highest planted year would give Harrison County 1,200 additional acres if the cotton history used is the history after cutting the county to BAE figures.

With the present allotments there will be up to 200 or 300 genuine cotton farmers, mainly tenants that cannot be furnished by the banks or others and be forced off the farms or into odd jobs, and so forth. It would take 1,500 to 2,500 additional acres to keep them farming.

We believe the most or all of these acres can be secured by reallocating allotments that will not be used, particularly if those with unneeded allotments can be assured that they will not be penalized if they voluntarily turn in their acres to the county committee for this purpose.

Another real problem here, and I believe all over East Texas, is the large number of good farms without allotments. Potentially there are 2,000 in Harrison County and we expect at least 300 applications for new growers' allotments with not enough acres to give any of them enough to justify planting.

We all deeply appreciate your efforts toward solving our problems.

Yours very truly,

WALCOTT S. BLACK,
Administrative Officer, Harrison
County PMA.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS,
Chairman, County Committee of
Harrison County PMA.

WILLIAM A. ONEY,
CHARLES J. GREEN,
Members, County Committee of
Harrison County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Hereford, Tex., January 17, 1950.

Re: Cotton-acreage allotment.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Representative, Third District of Texas,
Washington, D. C.

Our county committee did not use full 15 percent as reserve, as was provided in the regulations in order that as much of the acreage would be immediately available for our old growers as was possible. Committee retained only 7-percent reserve rather than the 15 percent allowed in the regulations.

The proposed 70-percent plan would increase our county allotment 69.5 acres. We should possibly explain that our county is a new area, having history on only the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Our largest year, 1948, shows a planted acreage of 2,214 acres. Our

county allotment amounted to 1,517 acres for 41 old cotton farmers. We have had requests from approximately 40 new growers, asking for approximately 3,000 acres new grower allotment. Were it possible that this county could receive 3,000 acres additional, we could keep our cotton growers in business.

Since we are a new area, comparatively speaking, we are definitely left out of any consideration it appears; the result being that cotton farmers will be unable to move in our area and purchase land and plant cotton, which is in so many cases the only crop with which they are familiar.

F. G. COLLIER,
Secretary, Deaf Smith County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Hebbronville, Tex., January 17, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 13, 1950.

The county committee did not reserve the full percent it could reserve. Reason, official allotment granted to county is 1789 acres, which is not sufficient to justify the committee to hold the full percentage. Percent reserved 13.4. The amendment of 70 percent taking into consideration the BAE figures for 1946, 300 acres; 1947, 1,200 acres; and 1948, 1,880 acres. Total for 3 years, 3,380 acres. 70 percent of 3,380 acres, 2,366. Our total county allotment, 1,925.6. This would increase our allotment to 440.4.

If the farmers' reports are used before BAE adjustments we have for 1946, 381 acres; 1947, 1,429 acres; 1948, 2,060 acres, which makes a total of 3,870 acres. 70 percent of this is 2,709 acres. This would give our county 783.4 acres.

We need additional acreages to keep our farmers in business. Most of our farmers received allotments from 5 acres to 20 acres. This is the general rule. We need about 1,000 acres to more or less stabilize our allotments.

Yours very truly,

MANUEL R. RAMIREZ,
Administrative Officer,
Jim Hogg County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Jourdanton, Tex., January 16, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reply to your letter of January 12, 1950, addressed to the county PMA committee regarding 1950 cotton allotments. I will reply to it for them as their secretary.

Our county committee withheld the full percentage allowed for a reserve to help out in the sore spots. The percentage was 15 percent.

The answer to your question about the additional acreage which the amendment quoted in the copy of the wire would give us in answer fully in my other letter which is enclosed.

Speaking for the county committee, we certainly do need additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farm. I would estimate this need at 3,000 more acres.

For the county PMA committee.

A. A. JENDRY,
Secretary, Atascosa County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Jourdanton, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reply to your letter of January 12, 1950, addressed to me as secretary, county PMA committee, relative to 1950 cotton-acreage allotments.

In reply to your question regarding how much the 70 percent of actual 1946-47-48 cotton-acreage amendment proposed would help our county, I have this to offer. We would be about in the same shape as Houston County if under this amendment we would still be forced to hold down our reported acreages to within the BAE totals for the county. A 70-percent amendment would be of big help to us if in arriving at the average we would be permitted to include war-crop credits. I estimate that the amendment as read in the copy of the wire would only give us about 277 acres more of cotton allotment. An amendment to provide at least an allotment of 50 percent of the highest year, including war-crop credits, would give us 724.6 more acres. A combination of these two amendments would give us 799.1 acres more.

We have a reserve of 103.4 acres set up to take care of farms planting cotton for the first time in 1949 and to new farms. We have had, and will have all together, I estimate, about 75 applications for new allotments out of this reserve.

Yours truly,

A. A. JENDRY,
Secretary, Atascosa County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Carthage, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letters of January 12.

I am not in position to say why the State office set up less than 4 percent when the maximum reserve was 10 percent.

The county office did reserve the full amount of reserve that was set aside for hardship cases, correction of errors and for new growers including old growers that had no cotton and/or war crops in 1946-47 or 48. This being 15 percent.

Judge Roy Selman is correct. Seventy percent of the average reported acreage in 1946-48 would help; however the method used in adjusting to BAE figures would not help. Personally, I'd like to see 70 percent of average reported acreage not to exceed, say 30 or 35 percent of the cropland.

An additional 3,500 acres for hardship cases and new growers—genuine cotton farms that planted no cotton in 1946-47-48 because of abnormal conditions—would help very much.

When this office can be of further assistance, please command.

Yours very truly,

T. L. VINCENT,
Administrative Officer,
Panola County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Archer City, Tex., January 16, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your letters of January 10 and 12 in regard to the cotton allotment situation in Archer County.

Archer County's 1941 cotton acreage was 5,800; the 1950 cotton acreage is 1,377. Re-

ported acreage for 1946 was 1,979, while BAE figures brought it down to 1,050. Reported for 1947, 1,370; BAE, 930. Reported for 1948, 1,368; BAE, 1,200.

Archer County has 109 acres to distribute to all new cotton growers, including those who grew cotton for the first time since the war in 1949. We now have 14 requests on file for new-grower allotments, and the deadline for making applications has been set for March 1.

Yes, Archer County did reserve the full amount that could be reserved.

The amendment giving 70 percent of the 3-year average, during 1946, 1947, and 1948, should add about 105 acres to the Archer County allotment when using BAE figures. However, attempting to explain the BAE cuts to the farmers again might be more trouble than the additional acreage is worth.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL B. MARTIN, Secretary,
Archer County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Bryan, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your letter of January 12, 1950, requesting information on the cotton-allotment situation in Brazos County, and we appreciate the opportunity of giving you our views on the subject.

Brazos County has two administrative areas consisting of the bottom land of Brazos River and hill land typical of most of east Texas. We held only a small reserve for the bottom land as practically all of these farms have been planting each year an acreage large enough to receive their share of the allotment for the area. The situation is entirely different in the hill land. Many farms planted cotton only one of the years, 1946, 1947, 1948, but would receive the same percentage of the cropland as farms planting each of the 3 years. It was obvious that this would cause a reduced factor so the committee reserved 14½ percent of the allotment in this area and distributed this reserve to farms that had been consistently planting cotton.

We have made a tabulation in the county of the proposed 70-percent amendment and find that 93 farms in the county would receive 739.6 acres. This represents approximately 18 percent of the farms receiving allotments. However, most of this acreage will go to farms in the Brazos bottom and we will still be unable to make some needed adjustments on hill farms that should be made.

We are of the opinion that the old release-and-reapportionment clause would be adequate to take care of these needed cases. We have estimated that approximately 1,500 acres would be voluntarily released in the county and this acreage could be used to keep genuine cotton farmers in the business. We suggest that all such released acreage should be handled through county committee reserves and not through transfers from one farm to another.

At any time we can supply you with information relative to this section of the State, please call on us.

Very truly yours,

H. C. SEALE,
Brazos County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
La Grange, Tex., January 16, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of January 13, in regard to the Fayette County cotton allotments for 1950: County com-

mittee reserve for Fayette County is 15 percent for all farms. The enclosed 70 percent amendment will not help very many farms in this county.

If frozen acreage were to be released to the county committee for redistribution more could be accomplished in placing acres where needed.

More acres needed for farmers that planted cotton for the first time in 1949.

Very truly yours,

KENNY L. STORK,
Administrative Officer,
Fayette County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Belton, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request with reference to 1950 cotton-acreage allotment we wish to advise that Bell County committee reserved approximately 4 percent.

The reason for not holding out more reserve was to keep from lowering the county factor thereby giving regular cotton farms a better percentage of the cotton acreage.

The enclosed amendment would give Bell County farmers about 2,700 additional acres.

We have a number of small farms that this amendment will not help and who should have additional help. This county should have at least 4,000 additional acres.

We have a reserve of 546.3 acres for new growers and we have requests on file now by about 150 farmers.

This county committee will appreciate all the help the Congress can give us.

Yours very truly,

O. C. GEISELBRECHT,
Chairman.

C. E. LLOYD,
Vice Chairman,
TOM L. HATTER, Member.
A. J. PETERS,
Administrative Officer.

County Committee, Bell County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Eastland, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: In regard to your inquiry of January 13 pertaining to cotton allotments in Eastland County, I wish to state that the committee used the full percentage allowed when setting up reserves for adjustments of cotton allotments.

Due to the BAE figures and war-crop credits in this county it is very doubtful if the 70-percent amendment would help us. I believe that 1,000 acres would be sufficient to keep our genuine cotton farmers and tenants on the farm. This acreage would enable them to have enough cotton to furnish them respectable living.

Yours very truly,

EMMETT E. POWELL,
Secretary, Eastland County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Stephenville, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of January 13, the county committee set aside 12 percent for reserve in cotton. The maximum amount was 15 percent and the reason the full amount was not set aside was because we had so little acreage to start with that 15 percent was not enough to touch our troubles in high places.

If we were allowed 70 percent of the farms actual cotton acres for 1946, 1947, and 1948, we do not think our county would be hurt. If the BAE figures are used we would be hurt still further. Due to the war-crop credit 500 farms shared in the county allotment that should have been given to 700 regular cotton farms, and we got no additional acres to take care of the war-crop credit farms. Our factor used in the county was .0819 per 100 acres.

Yours very truly,

WILEY B. THOMPSON,
FRED N. CAREY,
E. G. RUSSELL,
Member, County Committee, Erath
County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Alice, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of January 13, 1950, the Jim Wells County Committee reserved 3 percent of the county allotment for new growers and for farms in the 5 to 15 acre group.

The county committee did not see fit to reserve a larger amount and attempt to establish a larger allotment for the genuine cotton farmer or genuine cotton tenant for the following reasons:

(1) The county allotment was very small due to the use of 95 percent of the 1947-48 actual acreage and the 15 percent reserve would not have provided enough acreage to provide enough allotment for all of the genuine cotton men.

(2) Those farmers who had consistently planted war crops had been told that their cotton history and allotment was being protected and preserved under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress; consequently to reduce the county factor and raise the genuine cotton farmer by means of a 15 percent reserve would have discriminated against the war crop farmer.

Jim Wells County had a cotton allotment of 43,000 acres in 1942; a cotton factor of 37.37 percent. For 1950 our cotton allotment is 20,417 acres; our cotton factor is 0.1425 percent. The situation for our cotton farmer is serious. The economic well being of the entire Coastal Bend area is threatened.

The proposed 70 percent to 50 percent amendment would add 6,900 acres to our county allotment. To keep genuine cotton farmers and cotton tenants Jim Wells county needs a minimum allotment of 35,000 acres. This could be achieved by crediting the county with war crop credits and the 70 percent or 50 percent amendment now before the House of Representatives.

The Jim Wells County Committee appreciates your interest in this matter and will be glad to be of further assistance.

Yours very truly,

EWALD G. HARTMAN, Secretary,
Jim Wells County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Meridian, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Bosque County should have a war-crop credit acreage appropriated in addition to the regular cotton-allotment acreage. At present war-crop credit acreages come out of the regular cotton-allotment acreage, thus penalizing the old growers.

The 70-percent factor, based on BAE figures would not help us.
Respectfully submitted.

WILL C. FALLMEYER,
Chairman, Bosque County PMA
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quanah, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third District, Texas,
House of Representatives, Washing-
ton, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 13, 1950 with respect to cotton reserves, etc., of the 1950 cotton-allotment law.

The Hardeman County (Tex.) county committee did not reserve the full percent that they could have reserved. The reason the committee did not withhold the full reserve was that it was their opinion that the reserve was larger than necessary to adjust the hardship cases, etc., and should be issued to the cotton farmers and used rather than be dormant. The amount of reserve the committee withheld was 0.01927 percent for new growers, 0.07544 percent for other farms (which was issued to all farms on percent basis), 0.02659 percent for lates, corrections, and reconstitutions.

The 70-percent law will give this county 997.2 additional acres of cotton if the original cotton-acreage figures as the farmers turned in are used. If the BAE figures are used we will lose 8,958 acres of cotton.

This county received 59,061.7 acres of cotton that was originally issued to cotton producers in 1942. In 1950 this county received 36,192 acres of cotton that was originally issued to cotton producers. The producers having 200 acres of cropland all in cotton received 38.2 acres per 100 acres.

This county does need additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and tenants farming. In the opinion of the county committee this county needs 20,000 acres additional cotton acres.

Trusting this is the desired information, I am,

Yours very truly,
WELDON P. HERMAN,
Administrative Officer, Hardeman
County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Gatesville, Tex., January 16, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Third District, Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of January 13, 1950, requesting information concerning cotton allotments in Coryell County, please be advised as follows: The Coryell County committee did not reserve the full percent that could have been reserved; the primary reason the county committee did not reserve the full amount was because they felt that an equitable distribution could not be made to those who had continuously grown cotton through 1946, 1947, and 1948, if a large acreage was reserved. Coryell County reserved approximately 11 percent and could have reserved 15 percent.

The 70 percent amendment will only give this county approximately 2,000 acres more cotton on approximately 1,400 cotton farms, which is a very small amount. We feel that Coryell County needs additional cotton acreage to prevent drastic reductions on farms which are cotton farms and which have been growing cotton during the years of 1946, 1947, and 1948. Our cotton allotment for 1942 was approximately 50,000 acres,

and the 1950 acreage allotment is approximately 23,000 acres.

Without running a tabulation, it appears that the proposed 70 percent amendment would help us very little, if the BAE figures are used. The factor for Coryell County was approximately 30 percent in 1942, the present factor is approximately 15 percent. We feel that we could reasonably well satisfy our producers and at the same time accomplish a reasonable reduction in the cotton acreage to comply with the fundamental basis of the cotton program if we were allowed approximately 7,000 additional acres of cotton. With this additional acreage we could bring our factor up to about 20 percent of the tilled acreage.

Yours truly,

N. FOOTE,
Chairman, Coryell County PMA.
(Copies to Hon. B. F. Vance and Hon.
W. R. POAGE.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Pecos, Tex., January 17, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Listed below is cotton acreage and tilled acreage for Reeves County, Tex., as per accurate tabulations maintained in the county PMA office each year:

	Actual harvested cotton acres	BAE final approved acres	Total tilled acres
1945-----	5,466.0	5,060	21,014.6
1946-----	6,153.0	5,800	22,179.2
1947-----	9,724.0	9,330	23,281.0
1948-----	30,527.0	30,000	53,996.5
1949-----	52,521.4	-----	72,630.2
1950-----	-----	-----	180,000.0

¹ Estimated

We received an official cotton allotment of 20,325 acres for the county of which 18,067 has been distributed to old-farmers. The full 15 percent of the county reserve was held, of which all has been used for corrections, lates, reconstitutions, and old farms which were in cultivation prior to 1948 and some 1948 farms which did not receive an allotment in line with other farms that went into cultivation that year. Of this reserve 448 acres was held to be added to the 1,552 acres received from the State Reserve for new grower-allotments.

We have approximately 21,000 acres of land eligible for new grower allotments, of which we only have 2,000 acres to distribute among them.

The amendment plan of 70 percent of the past 3-year average would give Reeves County 350 acres more, and the 50 percent plan of 1948 planted acreage would give 1,500 additional acres to the county.

Seventy percent of the 1949 planted cotton acreage (52,521 acres) would be 36,764.7 acres, which would be enough acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming in Reeves County.

Yours very truly,
NEIL THOMPSON,
Chairman, Reeves County PMA Com-
mittee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Bellville, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH: In reply to your letters of January 10 and 12 concerning

the proposed 1950 cotton allotments, the county committee of the Austin County PMA selected every fifth cotton farm in the county and on this basis estimated that the additional cotton acreage needed to set up allotments of 70 percent of the farm actual acreage history in 1946, 1947, and 1948 is 4,360 acres.

We will have approximately 50 new cotton farms in the county and have 174 acres to establish the allotments on these farms.

The county committee reserved 9 percent of the county allotment.

An additional cotton acreage of approximately 3,000 acres is needed to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming.

Yours very truly,

LENARD O. SAGER,
Secretary, Austin County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
San Diego, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Under the 50- to 70-percent plan it appears that this county would receive only 1,049 acres more.

In 1942 this county's cotton allotment was 30,746.6 acres with a .3742 factor. At present the allotment is 17,680 acres with a .2388 factor.

We feel that we should at least get as much allotment as the county had in 1942, and even that would not take care of the additional acreage that has been put in since that time. The BAE figures greatly reduce our acreage also.

We thank you for your interest in this matter.

Yours very truly,

LOONEY R. FREEMAN,
Secretary, Duval County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Athens, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Henderson County reserved 1,450 acres of its official county allotment, all but 334 acres were used in adjusting 5- to 15-acre and other farms.

The chief concern of the committee is new-grower allotments as you see we only have 334 acres for this purpose, which will only be a drop in the bucket when distributed among 1,000 new growers.

We think you could relieve the situation in east Texas if you could get a price support on dry black-eyed and cream peas. Understand the State of California has one on black-eyed beans, which is the same as our peas.

The county committee concurs with Houston County in that the amendment will not help this county if we have to use the BAE acreage for the county. I am enclosing copy of a letter we sent Tom Pickett.

If we can be of further help, please advise.

Yours sincerely,

RAYMOND G. MAGERS,
Chairman, PMA Committee of
Henderson County.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Cotulla, Tex., January 17, 1950.

To: Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
From: La Salle County PMA Committee.

We of the county committee are willing only to settle for 70 percent of actual acre-

age in the highest year of 1946, 1947, 1948, which is 1947, plus 70 percent of war crop credits, which would be 1,797.6 less 1,379 acres 1950 allotment. This would be an additional allotment of 418.6 acres plus 163 acres increase in new grower allotment. This would increase our total to 1,947.6 acres.

Thanking you for the inquiry, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS E. SCHULZE,
Chairman, La Salle County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Plains, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third District, Texas,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter dated January 14, 1950, PMA committee did not reserve the full percent; they felt like the total cotton allotment here too small to cut them (the farmers) further. They did reserve approximately 10 percent.

If I understand the Cooley bill, it would give the county some 1,800 additional estimated acres (not enough); BAE figures too low.

County does need additional allotment to keep genuine cotton farmers farming. Failure to give any credit for acreage planted for the first time in 1949 is working severe hardship on many farmers. We have a new irrigated farming district, new homes have been built, pumping equipment installed, and hundreds of acres of cotton planted in 1949 for the first time.

Yoakum County cotton factor 12 percent, adjoining county approximately 30 percent, farms near the line similar to farms in other county percent cropland planted to cotton in the part near the same.

Yours very truly,

W. M. OVERTON,
Secretary, Yoakum County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Crosbyton, Tex., January 17, 1950.

The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your letter of January 13, 1950, in regard to the cotton allotments for Crosby County, Tex., this is to advise that our county committee reserved approximately 10 percent of our county allotment. They did not reserve the full percent since we have very few farms limited by the highest planted acreage, very few new grower cotton farms, and did not anticipate many corrections due to errors.

The amendment you enclosed would give Crosby County approximately 4,254 additional acres. We do not know how much additional cotton acreage the county needs to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming. A number of farmers have remarked that they would have to quit farming, but whether or not they will actually do so is not known. We feel that the proposed amendment whereby no producer shall receive less than 70 percent of his 1946-47-48 average, or 50 percent of his highest planted, whichever is the larger, would be very difficult to administer. BAE estimates were so different from the acreage reported by the farmers that very drastic adjustments by the committee were necessary. These adjustments will be very difficult to justify. We feel that genuine cotton farmers that planted cotton in the 1946-47-48 period and lost their crops before July 1, in one or more of the years, will suffer; also the farmer practicing diversified farming would not receive his full share of the allotment. Our records are unreliable and there is not a pos-

sible way of securing reliable acreages. Therefore, we believe that the gain in county acreage would not be worth the problems involved in administering the proposed amendment. As in the past, we believe it would give the biggest liar more than he deserves.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WINTER,
Administrative Officer, Crosby County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Pampa, Tex., January 20, 1950.

The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: Regarding your letter of January 13, 1950, our county committee did not reserve the full percentage that it was allowed to reserve because the members felt that as much acreage as possible should be allotted to the regular cotton growers.

The proposed amendment to give the farmers 70 percent of their actual 1946, 1947, 1948 acreage would give our county an additional 655.4 acres.

Gray County does need additional acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and tenants farming. The majority of cotton farmers feel that the small cotton allotments they received are not large enough for them to realize any profit on their cotton crop and many of these farmers depend entirely on this crop. They feel that a more equal distribution of the allotment among the various counties would probably be more satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

EVELYN J. MASON,
Secretary, Gray County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Bowie, Tex., January 20, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: The Bowie County Committee failed to hold the full limit of county reserve. About 4 percent was reserved because it was felt that this amount was enough to take away from the producers who had been planting cotton during the period 1946-48. Since the history for that period was so low, it was realized that our county factor would be extremely low even if no county reserve was subtracted from the original county allotment.

This county does need additional allotment for distribution to new farms and to hardship cases. We have estimated that 4,000 acres would be sufficient for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

HARMON W. JONES,
Administrative Officer, Bowie County PMA.

COLORADO CITY, TEX., January 18, 1950.
The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, Third District,
Texas, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to letter of recent date relative to 70 percent of the farmers' actual cotton acreage in 1946, 1947, and 1948, we submit the following data from Mitchell County, Tex.

Please note BAE acreages which are off bad and would not be fair should a 70-percent amendment be enacted that required their estimates:

Year, 1945:	
BAE acreage.....	70,000
Farmers' acreage.....	86,657
Year, 1946:	
BAE acreage.....	74,500
Farmers' acreage.....	98,649

Year, 1947:
 BAE acreage..... 75,800
 Farmers' acreage..... 99,168
 Year, 1948:
 BAE acreage..... 81,000
 Farmers' acreage..... 98,881
 Average, 1946, 1947, and 1948:
 BAE acreage..... 77,100
 Farmers' acreage..... 98,900
 Seventy percent:
 BAE acreage..... 53,970
 Farmers' acreage..... 69,230
 Original 1950 county cotton allotment,
 67,381.
 War crop credits, 1945:
 Number of farms..... 219
 Acres..... 9,173
 War crop credits, 1946:
 Number of farms..... 151
 Acres..... 5,102
 War crop credits, 1947:
 Number of farms..... 124
 Acres..... 5,370

You will note we included 1945 merely as a matter of comparative record. We also are sending war crop data relative to Public Law 12 which would increase the acreage credits for 1945, 1946, and 1947.

We regret that BAE county acreage estimates were included in the marketing quota law. For large areas such as States, possibly they are fairly accurate, but when broken down to local units as small as counties, we cannot agree to their accuracy.

Very truly yours,

WILL H. JONES.

(Copy to Hon. GEORGE MAHON, Nineteenth District.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
 ADMINISTRATION,

Coldspring, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 Congressman, Third District, Texas,
 Tyler, Tex.

DEAR SIR: The San Jacinto County Committee reserved only 12 percent of the original allotment as they wanted the old cotton farmers to get as near the same percentage of allotted acres as possible.

If the present amendment of 70 percent of the 1946-47-48 average or the 50 percent of the highest planted acres in these years is passed and the BAE figures for these years are used, this county will be in a worse condition than it is now. The committee in adjusting the reported planted acres on the 532c's down to the BAE figures had to actually cut off acres that they knew were planted.

It will take at least 500.0 acres more of cotton in this county for the old cotton farmers and their tenants to continue to stay on their farms. If the acreages are reduced, some landlords and tenants will have to leave the farms with no place to go.

Yours very truly,

JIM P. COUNTS,
 Secretary, San Jacinto County PMA.

TEXARKANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
 Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., January 17, 1950.
 Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of January 3, requesting information on how many fewer jobs are in our locality than were here at the height of the war employment, we have now received this information from the employment bureau.

They advised there are about 7,500 fewer people working in this area now than there were during the peak of the employment during the war.

We trust the above answers your inquiry; but if we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. GILLILAND,
 Manager.

WILLS POINT, TEX., January 23, 1950.

MR. BECKWORTH: Kind friend, with pleasure I ask you for help. I have helped you when you were running for office and will help you again. Now I am asking you for help. My cotton acreage is 10 acres and I ask for 15. Will you please help me get more cotton acreage. If I don't get more than 10 acres, I will have to have help. My land is poor and I can't make much on 10 acres of cotton, so please help me get this acreage up to 15 acres if you can. I hope you will do all you can for me. You know things we have to buy are high; and if we have no money, we can't buy—and we all feel good when we have money to pay our bills.

Hoping to hear from you and hoping you will help me—and if you run for office I will still have you in mind.

Yours truly, and by-by,

ED WEST.

[Telegram]

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., January 24, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives:

Total State committee reserve 22,371 acres for assisting with new farm allotments distributed to counties during November.

B. F. VANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
 ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
 House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 30 in which you requested my opinion on whether Texas needs additional cotton-acreage allotment or a redistribution of the available allotment, or a combination of these two provisions.

At the time the State committee reviewed and adjusted computed county allotments, it was our feeling that the allotment that each county committee was notified of was adequate in view of the acreage of cotton that had been planted in recent years. However, the method of distribution of the county allotment to farms required that the county allotment be apportioned not only to farms on which cotton had been planted in 1946, 1947, or 1948, but also to farms on which no cotton had been planted in one or more of these 3 years but on which designated cotton war crops were produced instead of cotton in 1946 and/or 1947. On the basis of experience during the 1933-42 cotton-allotment programs, and from information received from various county committees, we feel that from 10 to 20 percent of the 1950 cotton allotments will not be planted in the East Texas area. Many county committees have expressed to me the opinion that the total county allotment is sufficient for establishing fair and equitable allotments for all genuine cotton farms in the county but under the provisions of law they are, of course, prevented from doing so.

Consequently, a release and reapportionment provision similar to that used under other programs will help some in the proper distribution of 1950 cotton allotments. Also, some provision should be written that will establish a floor under the 1950 farm-cotton allotments. Probably the 70-50 plan would be satisfactory. However, in the long pull, it is my opinion that Public Law 272 passed

by the Eighty-first Congress in August of last year must be rewritten to give county and community committeemen considerably greater latitude in making farm-cotton allotments. We are currently operating allotment programs for wheat, peanuts, and potatoes in Texas with considerable success and with very little complaint from farmers affected. It is my feeling that in most Texas counties farm-cotton allotments should be made on a plan similar to that for making peanut, wheat, and potato allotments. Nevertheless, there are many blackland and West Texas counties in which the cropland percentage approach to farm-cotton allotments is satisfactory and need not be disturbed.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
 Chairman, State Committee.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., December 8, 1949.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

United States Representative,

Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 5 in which you requested detailed statistical information on the 1950 cotton allotment for Panola County.

We have developed these data for the county in three parts and have shown comparable data for Dawson County, as follows:

TABLE I

County	1947 acres	1948 acres	1947-48 average	1950 total allot- ment	Percent allot- ment is of average
Dawson.....	266,000	270,000	268,000	228,755	85
Panola.....	14,600	17,300	15,950	17,367	109

TABLE II

County	1946 acres	1947 acres	1948 acres	1946-48 average	Percent average is of allot- ment
Dawson.....	127,765	267,591	270,000	221,785	103
Panola.....	14,998	16,814	17,300	16,371	106

TABLE III

County	Crop- land	1947-48 average acreage	1950 total allot- ment	Percent average acreage of crop- land	Percent allot- ment of crop- land
Dawson.....	408,000	268,000	228,755	65.7	56.1
Panola.....	109,300	15,950	17,367	14.6	15.9

In the first table the 1947 and 1948 actual acreages of cotton are given and are compared with the 1950 total county allotment. All Texas county allotments were computed on the basis of 95 percent of the 1947-48 average acreage, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions, for small farms, and for new farms. The Panola County allotment was adjusted for abnormal conditions in the amount of 2,357 acres and for small farms in the amount of approximately 1,300 acres.

Many contend that if cotton war-crop credits (acreage of designated cotton war crops that was grown instead of cotton in 1945, 1946, and 1947) had been given in the apportionment of the national allotment to States and the State allotment to counties, some counties would have received better allotments. Table II illustrates the relationships between the allotment and 1946,

1947, and 1948 county acreages plus war-crop credits.

Table III is designed to show that about two-thirds of the cropland in Dawson County was devoted to cotton in the years 1947 and 1948 as compared to less than 15 percent in Panola County. The cropland factor for Dawson County is .5600 and for Panola is .1398.

As is shown in table I, all county cotton allotments are required to be computed on the basis of 95 percent of the 1947-48 average acreage. However, the county allotment is required to be apportioned not only to farms on which cotton was planted in one or more of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948, but also to other farms on which designated cotton war crops were produced instead of cotton in 1946 or 1947. This apparent inadequacy of the law has led to much of the dissatisfaction arising from 1950 allotments in a rather large number of our counties. Congressman BOB POAGE contends that the solicitor's office has incorrectly interpreted the intent of the Congress in a determination of county allotments, while on the other hand the solicitor has ruled that as the law is written it is impossible to compute county allotments on the basis of planted acreage and cotton war-crop credits if the State allotment is computed on the basis of planted acreage only.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
College Station, Tex., December 16, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 12 with which you returned my letter of December 8 and requested that additional information be shown for Dawson and Panola Counties.

These data are as follows:

County	1942 crop- land	1950 crop- land	1942 allot- ment	1950 allot- ment	Percent. 1950 al- lotment is of 1942 allotment
Dawson....	277,500	408,000	125,188	225,755	181
Panola....	152,900	109,300	52,883	17,367	33

Any comparison of the 1950 county cotton allotment with the 1942 county cotton allotment should be made on the basis that the 1950 county cotton allotments were computed, using only 1947 and 1948 cotton acreages, whereas 1942 cotton allotments reflect in part the acreage of cotton produced in each county during the years 1928-32 and in part numerous gadgets included in the old law that provided for minimum county allotments and minimum farm allotments. It is also correct to point out that the acreage of cotton has been steadily increasing in west Texas counties and has been steadily decreasing in east Texas counties for the last 15 years. It is my opinion that the cost of production of cotton in east Texas is too high as compared with the cost of production in west Texas so as to result in farmers in both areas being on a competitive basis. East Texas farmers could probably make more money by taking up some livestock or poultry enterprises along with the production of feed and food crops that are locally adapted and can be used where produced.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
College Station, Tex., December 28, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 23 in which you have raised two questions as to how the cotton allotment and marketing quota program will affect cotton farmers.

Section 344 (f) of the AAA Act of 1938, as amended, provides that "the county acreage allotment less not to exceed the percentage provided for in paragraph 3 of this subsection shall be apportioned to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as having been planted) in any one of the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined."

As we understand this provision, 1950 cotton allotments are determined for farms and not for farmers. Also, for 1950 the allotment is based on the history of the farm during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, as well as the amount of cropland in the farm. Conceivably then, there might be genuine cotton farmers who will operate farms in 1950 for which allotments cannot be established under the provisions of the law. Even in these few cases, it is possible for county committees to establish group II or new farm allotments to the extent that the county reserve acreage set aside for this purpose will permit.

It is my opinion that very few, if any, genuine cotton farmers will be denied the privilege of growing some cotton during the 1950 crop year.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I submit some additional information:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your two letters of October 18, 1949, with respect to methods of supporting fruits and vegetables.

There is enclosed a copy of Miscellaneous Publication 683, "Price Programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1949." This publication will provide you with much of the detailed information in which you are interested.

Price-support operation for fruits and vegetables are limited to dry beans and peas, potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Assistance is provided growers of other fruits and vegetables by means of surplus-removal purchase operations as needs arise, depending upon the funds and outlets available to the Department and other considerations.

Dry beans of specified classes, including baby lima and pinto, are supported, since they were Steagall commodities. Dry whole peas are similarly supported, but black-eyes are not supported. In our normal classification we consider black-eyes as beans rather than as peas. Black-eyes are not supported because the Department did not ask for increased production of this class during the war, since outlets outside of the United States were practically nonexistent.

Support of the 1949 crops of dry beans is at 80 percent of parity, and the support on dry peas is at 60 percent. In each program the support is given by means of loans and purchase agreements available to producers. On dry peas the Department supports the

price of the commodity as it comes from the thresher; whereas on dry beans the support is on a cleaned and graded basis, which service is normally done by local warehousemen. The reason for the distinction is that excess peas which might be acquired under the price-support program could very well have only a feed outlet. For feed purposes the amount by which the value of cleaned peas would exceed that of thresher-run peas would be insufficient to cover the cost of cleaning.

Copies of the press releases and the program regulations for the 1949 support programs on dry beans and peas are enclosed.

In the case of vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes for fresh market sales, price support is not mandatory. Our operations are limited by available funds and outlets and the perishable nature of the commodity. These commodities are grown commercially in nearly all of the States. The period between planting and harvesting is short for most of these vegetables. Areas planted vary from a fraction of an acre to large-scale operations. Double and even triple cropping is not unusual. Marketing seasons between areas are finely drawn and frequently overlap because of variable weather conditions. Prices during a market season vary widely, frequently from very high to very low levels. Consequently, we do not announce in advance support-price levels. To do so would tend to encourage acreage expansion and we have no practical means of acreage allotments. We are compelled to confine our operations to surplus-removal programs as market gluts arise and to a few important commodities for which outlets to school lunch and other eligible institutions are available. The thinking behind this type of program simply is that by removing the spot surpluses, market prices will improve sufficiently to be of benefit to the grower. Our maximum purchase prices for these operations are based on 75 percent of the individual commodity parity prices.

Mandatory price support for potatoes has been in effect since in 1943, first as a Steagall crop, and presently under the Agricultural Act of 1948. The principal support method is by purchases, particularly in connection with the early crop but loans have been an important supplement in the late-producing areas where large quantities are stored and where markets frequently are depressed as a result of growers' needs for cash at harvest time. Price-support announcements for the ensuing crop season usually are made in the late fall or winter. They contain an outline of the basic plan, including conditions of eligibility. Beginning in 1947, only growers planting within their individual farm potato acreage allotments have been permitted to participate.

Under prewar conditions, it was assumed that for all consumption purposes, production of about 360 to 370 million bushels was needed. More recently 350,000,000 bushels has been the production goal, but there is some evidence that even this figure is too high and that with normal quality a supply as low as 335,000,000 bushels would be adequate. On a per capita basis, annual consumption has been declining steadily for over half a century at a rate close to 1 percent per year. More recently the rate of decline has been accelerated, and 1948 consumption is estimated at 108 pounds per capita compared with averages of 182 pounds for the 1909-13 period and 131 pounds for the 1935-39 period. As to crop disposition, data for the 1944-48 period show an average of 79 percent of the potato crop sold for

food and seed, the balance being consumed as food and seed on the farms where grown, and wasted or fed to livestock. It should be observed, however, that the percentage sold includes sales to the Department under price-support programs.

Price support of sweetpotatoes is mandatory through December 31, 1949, because it is a Steagall commodity. The current crop will be supported in accordance with the Agricultural Act of 1948 at prices which will return growers not less than 60 percent or more than 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing season (July 1, 1949). Beginning January 1, 1950, sweetpotatoes will be in the same category as other vegetables on which price support is optional. However, since December 31 is about the middle of the sweetpotato marketing season and a basic change in support was undesirable in the middle of the season, the Department committed itself to support the 1949 crop of sweetpotatoes at an average of 80 percent of the July 1, 1949, parity. A press release giving the schedule of prices and details of the 1949 sweetpotato price-support program is enclosed.

During the 5-year period (1943-47) the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that approximately 43 percent of the total production of sweetpotatoes was sold. They estimate that about 32 percent was used in the farm household. The remainder was used for seed, fed to livestock, and lost through waste after harvest. The 1949 production is estimated at 51,900,000 bushels. On the basis of these averages it is estimated that about 22,300,000 bushels would be sold and the farm household would consume 16,600,000 bushels.

The Department has no price-support program for figs. It has announced a program under which diversion payments of 3 cents a pound will be made on up to 1,000 tons of Black Mission figs. These figs are being contributed voluntarily by producers to a surplus pool for disposition outside of normal trade channels.

Surplus removal programs have been undertaken for a number of deciduous fruits during the 1949 season. Fresh pears, apples, and prunes were purchased during August and September. Purchases of each of these fresh fruits were undertaken in an endeavor to improve market conditions then prevailing for these fruits. Purchases of these commodities were distributed under the school-lunch program and to eligible agencies and institutions and the rate of purchase was governed by the capacity of the outlets to utilize the fruit.

A total of 1,093 cars of Bartlett pears was purchased in California, Oregon, and Washington during the period August 2 through September 20, 1949. Purchases were made at the price of \$2.15 per box f. o. b. shipping point. At the start of the program the purchase price was measurably above the then prevailing commercial market price, whereas at the termination of purchases the commercial market price had improved and, in fact, increased to a level above the purchase price.

There were 135 cars of Gravenstein apples purchased in California during the period August 2 through August 21, 1949, at \$1.90 per box f. o. b. The California Gravenstein apple industry during the 1949 season adopted a series of rigorous marketing controls designed to improve prices to producers, and the purchases under this program were adapted to the marketing control pattern established by the industry.

There were 75 cars of Italian prunes purchased in Idaho during the first 2 weeks in September. The purchases of this commodity were made at a price of \$1.10 per one-half bushel basket f. o. b. shipping point.

In an endeavor to assist growers of peaches in the United States to market relatively abundant supplies of freestone peaches in

the late producing States and of clingstone peaches grown on the Pacific coast, there were 937,210 cases of canned peaches purchased for distribution under the school-lunch program. Purchases of this commodity were made on an offer-and-acceptance basis, and the average price paid for all canned peaches was \$4.06 per case delivered to destinations.

Purchases of fresh apples for distribution under the school-lunch program and to eligible agencies and institutions currently are being made by the Department. The purchase price at the present time is \$1.70 per box or bushel, f. o. b. shipping point for specified varieties and sizes of fruit. Only U. S. No. 1 apples are being purchased, and the rate of purchase is geared to the capacity of the available outlets to utilize fresh apples. Purchases under this program were started during the week beginning October 10 and authorizations have been issued for purchases of over 2,000 cars during the first 6 weeks of operation of the program. Purchases are being made in 28 States and allocations to each State are based on the proportionate share of the total United States commercial production contributed by that State.

In an endeavor to assist the United States apple and winter-pear industries to regain their export outlets, the Department has issued an export-payment program under which a subsidy of 50 percent of the f. a. s. price, but not more than \$1.25 per box or per bushel, is made to exporters for apples or winter pears destined to the Economic Cooperation Administration and Western Hemisphere countries with the exception of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. The eligible countries are those whose purchasing of United States apples and winter pears have been curtailed as a result of a shortage of dollar exchange. Copies of the announcements indicating the terms and conditions of these programs are enclosed.

Citrus fruits have been purchased in periods of surplus during the last few seasons to the extent that funds and outlets were available. These purchases were made under surplus-removal programs rather than price-support programs. Substantial purchases were made during the 1947-48 season when prices to growers were very low. Purchases during that fiscal year were equivalent to approximately 5,500,000 boxes of grapefruit and 3,300,000 boxes of oranges.

Prior to the severe freezes which occurred in the citrus-fruit producing areas of Texas, California, and Arizona last winter the Department has instituted a purchase program for concentrated orange juice and a quantity of this product equivalent to about 1,250,000 boxes was acquired for use in school lunches. Purchase programs for citrus fruit were discontinued last season after these freezes since prices advanced materially. The Texas freeze resulted in very large losses of both fruit and trees in the Rio Grande Valley. As a result, a disaster area was designated and the Farmers Home Administration has made loans available to growers for rehabilitating and replanting groves. In addition to the purchase program during the 1948-49 season an export subsidy program was issued for citrus fruits. Under this program approximately 750,000 boxes (fresh equivalent) of oranges and grapefruit were exported to the Marshall-plan countries.

We are now giving consideration to the marketing situation for the 1949-50 citrus-fruit crop, the harvesting of which has just started. A large crop of oranges is expected but the grapefruit crop will be drastically reduced as a result of the freezes last winter. Texas grapefruit growers whose groves were not seriously damaged by the freeze should have a profitable season in 1949-50.

Sincerely,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) News]

COTTON PROGRAM

To the News:

I have read with interest the comment in your paper with reference to the 1950 Government cotton program. It seems strange that a mathematical problem so simple could be so fogged.

If the Government actually wants to cut the cotton acreage 23 percent—or any other percent—all that is necessary is to permit a cotton farmer to plant no more than 77 percent of his 1949 cotton acreage in cotton during the year 1950 and not permit any farmer to plant cotton in 1950 unless he planted cotton in 1949. In this way each cotton farmer would bear his just pro rata part of the reduction. Any other method is designed to give one group of farmers an advantage over others and to favor some particular section of the country.

Of course, a 23-percent cut in acreage does not mean a 23-percent cut in production. This acreage cut can easily be overcome by planting the best land in cotton, the use of fertilizer, insect control, and more intensive cultivation methods. The only sure way to reduce the cotton crop is to limit the amount of cotton which can be marketed. The proper method is to let supply, demand, and price, control the crop. This method, of course, is not designed to create jobs for political employees.

NEIL THOMASON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
January 13, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 5 in which you ask for the definition of various types of farmers.

Generally speaking, an individual could be identified as several kinds of farmer depending on his experience and the products he was producing; that is, one man could be a cotton farmer, peanut farmer, rice farmer, and dairy farmer. If you refer to his eligibility for allotments or quotas the requirements are listed in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. A copy of a compilation is enclosed.

We believe our FMA committeemen and other employees who might be called upon to make a decision can make the proper identification of the various types of farmers.

Sincerely,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

LONG BRANCH, TEX., January 10, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I am writing in regard to the cotton acreage. I think it is working a hardship on myself as well as the other farmers. I own a farm of 110 acres and am allowed only 10 acres in cotton. If there is anything you could do in regard to getting the cotton acreage raised it would sure help many farmers in this county.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. CARIKER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1950.

DEAR SECRETARY BRANNAN: I quote the pertinent part of a letter I have received from Mr. O. H. Moseley, route No. 1, Ben Wheeler, Tex.:

"I am near 70 years old and have planted cotton as a principal crop most of my life. I have been too old and crippled to work and plant anything the past few years. During the war and some years since neither labor nor tenants were obtainable. During that period I raised a few cattle. Not many. I am too crippled to do that now, and I am not permitted to vote in the cotton program nor

allowed any acreage for 1950 in order to induce either labor or tenant to work my farm for 1950. I can see no fairness in such edict even if I were an ardent believer in all Government programs, and feeling the way I do about such programs, it is a bitter pill to swallow, I can tell you.

"I am an old man and haven't much longer to remain in this world, and it will make little difference to me personally if the farms are confiscated by Government, but it hurts me to think that my children and grandchildren are to receive such inheritance."

I will welcome any suggestions you may have. Mr. Moseley will appreciate any help you can give him.

Sincerely,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress.

ARP, TEX., January 16, 1950.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LINDLEY BECKWORTH: We are poor farmers. We work hard doing war work in the war and bought us a little farm of 50 acres and just as we got our house built my husband had a break-down and was sick for 4 years, and try to farm last year the first time since we bought the land. I had to go to the hospital on July 17 and that bill was \$614. The insects eat our cotton and we only got five bales, so that did not near pay us out, and this year they don't want to let us plant any cotton, and the land is too poor to raise any feed on, and my husband is not able to get a job since he is too old, and there are no jobs this way anyway. I pray, if you can do anything to help us, only get 10 acres. We may could get by somehow. With him sick like he is it about to run him crazy for we don't want to have to sell the place and nowhere to go.

Yours truly,

Mrs. GRADY SAWYER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 3 with which you enclosed a letter from Mr. Zan R. May, Joaquin, Tex.

It seems that Mr. May has filed an application for review of his 1950 cotton-acreage allotment and marketing quota with the Panola County committee. We have no way of knowing how much increase, if any, the review committee will grant Mr. May at the time his hearing is conducted. The review committee will be governed by the same regulations and instructions in considering appeals as State and county committees were required to follow in establishing original farm allotments.

We expect to conduct review-committee hearings in east Texas counties during February and early March.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,

Chairman, State Production and
Marketing Administration Com-
mittee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 20, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

Member of Congress,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am replying to your letter of December 19, 1949, in which you asked if the situation reported for Arkansas by Mr. R. L. Compere, the State director of the Selective Service System, was accurate over the United States. Mr. Compere reported that the areas of Arkansas

where the soil was least productive sent a higher percentage of its farmers to work in war plants.

As you know, the loss of people from farms during World War II was, in part, to the armed services. Numerically, the much greater out-flow was of farm people who moved to nonfarm areas and took nonfarm jobs. Statistics are not available to provide a break-down between those who took jobs in war plants and those who found employment at other types of nonfarm jobs.

With respect to the inductions of men directly from farms into the armed forces, the deferment policies followed under the Tydings amendment were administered for a part of the war period on the basis of the war unit criteria with respect to size of farm. This operated in the direction of more deferment of farm workers of military age on the more productive and larger-size farms. Conversely males of military age on inadequate-sized farms failed to meet the deferment criteria in greater proportions. There were probably many instances when the implementation of this policy was less than perfect, but in general, the Selective Service System did get relatively more men from smaller and less productive farms than from the larger or more productive farms.

With regard to the civilian net out-migration from farms during the war years, the information is much less direct as to the type and size of farms from which the workers left. The available evidence suggests that, by and large, out-migration from farms occurred at somewhat heavier rates in regions and areas where the proportion of the farm population living on small, marginal, or subsistence types of farming units was great; that is, from areas in which population pressure was greatest.

As data that may be relevant to your general problem, I am enclosing estimates of the changes in the farm population by States during the 5 years preceding January 1945. These figures cover persons of all ages and both sexes, but the decrease in the total farm population during World War II gives some idea of the relative impact of the war on the agricultural manpower situation in the different parts of the country. Arkansas and the three other States of the West South Central had sharper rates of decrease in the farm population than were experienced anywhere else in the United States.

The losses in farm population shown in the attached table for the war period have, in part, been recouped since the end of the war. For the United States as a whole, the farm population at the beginning of 1949 was 27,776,000 compared with 25,190,000 in January 1945.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

Farm population changes, 1940-45, United
States, major geographic divisions and
States

Area	Farm population		
	1940	1945	Percent change, 1940-45
United States.....	Thous. 30,269	Thous. 25,190	-16.8
New England.....	617	604	-2.1
Maine.....	175	169	-3.4
New Hampshire.....	70	70	0.0
Vermont.....	105	101	-3.8
Massachusetts.....	146	151	3.4
Rhode Island.....	17	16	-5.9
Connecticut.....	104	97	-6.7
Middle Atlantic.....	1,772	1,543	-12.9
New York.....	724	635	-12.3
New Jersey.....	142	122	-14.1
Pennsylvania.....	906	786	-13.2

Farm population changes, 1940-45, United
States, major geographic divisions and
States—Continued

Area	Farm population		
	1940	1945	Percent change, 1940-45
East North Central.....	Thous. 4,589	Thous. 3,886	-15.3
Ohio.....	1,077	965	-10.0
Indiana.....	808	701	-13.2
Illinois.....	968	808	-16.5
Michigan.....	862	704	-18.3
Wisconsin.....	874	768	-12.1
West North Central.....	4,676	4,016	-14.1
Minnesota.....	908	774	-14.8
Iowa.....	924	802	-13.2
Missouri.....	1,117	907	-18.8
North Dakota.....	325	285	-12.3
South Dakota.....	305	268	-12.1
Nebraska.....	495	429	-13.3
Kansas.....	602	511	-15.1
South Atlantic.....	6,025	5,011	-16.8
Delaware.....	46	41	-10.9
Maryland.....	214	208	-2.8
Virginia.....	981	857	-12.6
West Virginia.....	530	456	-14.0
North Carolina.....	1,650	1,391	-15.7
South Carolina.....	911	723	-20.6
Georgia.....	1,360	1,076	-20.9
Florida.....	303	250	-17.5
East South Central.....	5,238	4,250	-18.9
Kentucky.....	1,250	1,034	-17.3
Tennessee.....	1,265	1,043	-17.6
Alabama.....	1,332	1,059	-20.5
Mississippi.....	1,391	1,114	-19.9
West South Central.....	5,008	3,723	-25.7
Arkansas.....	1,102	836	-24.1
Louisiana.....	846	632	-25.3
Oklahoma.....	921	678	-26.4
Texas.....	2,139	1,577	-26.3
Mountain.....	1,102	1,016	-7.8
Montana.....	174	143	-17.8
Idaho.....	200	181	-9.5
Wyoming.....	72	66	-8.3
Colorado.....	249	211	-15.3
New Mexico.....	176	158	-10.2
Arizona.....	113	129	14.2
Utah.....	103	113	9.7
Nevada.....	15	15	0.0
Pacific.....	1,242	1,141	-8.1
Washington.....	333	308	-7.5
Oregon.....	253	236	-6.7
California.....	656	597	-9.0

Estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HALLETSVILLE, TEX., January 14, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR SIR: We note through the papers that the peanut acreage for 1950 has been greatly reduced again; this is going to work an awful hardship on the small peanut grower, due to the fact that the cut last year in this county cut quite a few of the growers to such small acreage.

We think that it should be so provided that there be a small minimum number of acres, per farm possibly 6 or 7 acres, and also in each county where the allowable peanut acreage to the farmer is so small that he does not use the allotment, it could be transferable to other farm or grower that was planting his small allotment.

We think such a policy would keep many little peanut growers carrying this as one of their projects to help them make their living and have a balanced all-around farm income for the whole year.

We believe that this provision should be written into the law and to insure its passage, we think petitions should be addressed to

the Congressman of each district by the growers located therein.

We submit this for your consideration.
Yours truly,

O. B. SOKOL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The Cotton Branch of Production and Marketing Administration has referred to this office a letter dated December 15, 1949, to you from Mr. W. I. Crew and wife of Route 2, Grand Saline, Tex. We received a copy of this same letter in December and replied on December 22, 1949. Mr. Crew had requested your assistance in securing a 1950 cotton allotment for his farm.

According to available information, the farm had no cotton history in 1946, 1947, or 1948. Consequently, under existing legislation, it was not possible to establish a group I or regular cotton allotment during November or December of last year. The farm is probably eligible for a group II or new farm allotment, and therefore Mr. Crew should contact his county PMA committee soon and apply to them for a group II allotment. It is probable that such an allotment can be established before March 1, at which time he will be advised by the Wood County committee.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEAR LINDLEY: Am returning the material you sent me.

Thanks a lot for your help. One of my families are going to move. My gin customers are coming to me every day from around Big Sandy and Gladewater telling me they are out of the farming business if something isn't done. I have a \$20,000 gin at Starrville that would like to let the United States Government have for \$4,000 as I won't need it any more.

Your friend,

OLIN WEAVER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letters of January 4 and 11 with which you enclosed copies of letters dated December 30 and January 5 from Mr. J. O. McCreight, of Yantis, Tex. Mr. McCreight had requested your assistance in securing larger cotton allotments for Wood County farms.

As stated in previous letters, amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will, no doubt, help 1950 farm cotton allotments in nearly all east Texas counties. However, it is my opinion that existing cotton legislation should be completely rewritten for the 1951 crop year to provide for the making of farm cotton allotments in diversified counties on the basis of average farm cotton history rather than on the basis of a percentage of cropland in such farms. This method of making allotments is being used successfully in peanut, wheat, and potato programs in this State. It was the method that Department of Agriculture spokesmen recommended to the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. I believe that it will

correct nearly all of the inequities that have occurred in making 1950 farm cotton allotments in the specified counties.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letters of December 29, 30, 31, 1949 and January 7, 9, 11, 1950 in which you enclosed copies of letters from the following:

Mr. Oather Yarbrough, route 4, Wills Point, Tex.

Mr. Henry A. Godwin, Grand Saline, Tex.
Mr. W. H. Hopson, route 3, Ben Wheeler, Tex.

Mr. S. C. Huff, route 1, Ben Wheeler, Tex.
Mr. Arlie E. Hollowell, route 3, Grand Saline, Tex.

Mr. E. J. Hale, route 3, Grand Saline, Tex.
Mr. F. P. Boulter.

Mr. J. R. Hanson, route 7, box 53, Tyler, Tex.

Mr. Monroe Arnold, route 3, box 323, Tyler, Tex.

Mr. C. C. Garrett, route 1, box 70, Tyler, Tex.

Mr. W. L. Pettigrew, Grand Saline, Tex.

In each instance the writer had requested your assistance in securing a 1950 cotton acreage allotment for his farm.

As we understand the eleven letters, it was not possible for the State and county committees to establish group I or regular cotton allotments because there was no cotton history during one or more of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948. Therefore the farmer should contact his local county PMA committee soon and file an application for a new grower or Group II cotton allotment for 1950. Each county committee has reserved a small portion of the total county allotment for use in establishing allotments for farms on which there was no cotton history during the three years mentioned above. In all probability, new grower cotton allotments can be established by March 1, after which farmers who have applied will be notified.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

PINE GROVE FARM,

Ben Wheeler, Tex., January 21, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: My tenant had 5 acres of cotton last year—1948—which was the only cotton raised on my farm in several years. As the law now stands, if I get any cotton acreage it will have to come out of the new grower's allotment which will be but an acre or so, maybe none.

This is not fair. It seems to me that those who have not had the profit of raising cotton the last several years should be given a chance now and besides, during the war my farm produced war crop. If you can, please advise James Hodge, secretary ACA, Canton, to give me at least 6 acres.

B. E. YOUNGBLOOD.

Mr. Speaker, incidentally, I wired Mr. B. F. Vance as to whether or not he had made a survey of Texas to determine how many genuine cotton farmers might be compelled to quit growing cotton in 1950. I enclose his answer to my wire.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., January 16, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Retel January 16: Have not made survey on genuine cotton farmers as present legislation requires determinations only for farms.
B. F. VANCE.

Mr. Speaker, I include some communications I've received from other areas:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Raleigh, N. C., January 16, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Attached herewith is information which you requested in your letter of January 10, 1950.

If we can be of any further assistance to you in the future, please feel free to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

G. T. SCOTT,
State Director, Production and
Marketing Administration.

Summary by counties of additional acreage allotment required to provide every farm with a 1950 cotton allotment equal to (1) 70 percent 1946-48 plantings, (2) 50 percent highest planted 1946-48, (3) larger of (1) or (2), and (4) estimated acreage that might be released

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HERBERT C. BONNER, WASHINGTON, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70 percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Beaufort.....	26.8	13.3	27.0	0
Camden.....	9.3	53.6	59.4	0
Chowan.....	18.2	19.7	37.7	25.0
Currituck.....	15.4	20.0	3.0	0
Gates.....	272.2	151.5	308.7	26.0
Hertford.....	426.6	362.7	582.5	35.0
Hyde.....	0	0	0	0
Martin.....	119.5	166.3	197.3	10.0
Pasquotank.....	7.9	2.4	8.3	0
Perquimans.....	6.0	21.6	27.6	0
Pitt.....	450.9	224.4	504.6	0
Tyrrell.....	0	263.6	1.0	0
Washington.....	1.9	6.0	6.0	50.0
Total.....	1,354.7	1,245.1	1,762.9	146.0

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, JOHN H. KERR, WARRENTON, N. C.

Bertie.....	743.2	288.1	741.0	100.0
Edgecombe.....	1,216.0	536.0	1,405.0	50.0
Greene.....	913.5	398.6	984.3	0
Halifax.....	697.5	251.1	863.7	0
Lenoir.....	459.4	65.6	492.4	0
Northampton.....	0	71.7	71.7	0
Warren.....	299.2	97.2	399.6	0
Wilson.....	1,424.6	576.8	1,561.4	0
Total.....	5,753.4	2,285.1	6,519.1	150.0

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, GRAHAM A. BARDEN, NEW BERN, N. C.

Carteret.....	29.3	171.9	172.1	0
Craven.....	10.8	10.6	21.4	0
Duplin.....	941.0	361.5	1,002.9	0
Jones.....	21.5	83.4	104.9	0
Onslow.....	2.8	257.0	257.0	0
Pamlico.....	14.2	8.5	22.7	0
Pender.....	0	0	0	0
Sampson.....	3,083.9	745.1	3,336.8	0
Wayne.....	2,139.6	983.4	2,428.7	0
Total.....	6,243.1	2,621.4	7,346.5	0

Summary by counties of additional acreage allotment required to provide every farm with a 1950 cotton allotment equal to (1) 70 percent 1946-48 plantings, (2) 50 percent highest planted 1946-48, (3) larger of (1) or (2), and (4) estimated acreage that might be released—Continued

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HAROLD D. COOLEY, NASHVILLE, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Chatham	0	1.7	1.7	50.0
Franklin	1,025.2	154.0	1,122.7	0
Johnston	2,617.4	765.7	2,861.2	0
Nash	3,495.6	1,795.9	3,594.8	0
Randolph	0	.8	.8	0
Vance	236.0	170.0	272.0	0
Wake	613.7	449.7	863.7	0
Total	7,987.9	3,337.8	8,716.9	50.0

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, THURMOND CHATHAM, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Caswell	0	0	0	0
Forsyth	0	0	0	0
Granville	101.1	118.1	17.0	193.1
Total	101.1	118.1	17.0	193.1

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, CARL T. DURHAM, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Alamance	1.0	0	1.0	2.0
Durham	27.7	0	27.7	4.0
Guilford	0	0	0	50.0
Orange	0	0	0	0
Total	28.7	0	28.7	56.0

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, F. ETEL CARLYLE, LUMBERTON, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Bladen	131.5	182.3	278.5	0
Brunswick	7.7	5.4	12.4	0
Columbus	295.4	267.8	393.0	10.0
Cumberland	1,381.7	368.0	1,559.7	0
Harnett	3,477.9	994.3	3,695.8	0
New Hanover	4.0	3.0	4.5	0
Robeson	5,053.0	953.0	5,231.0	0
Total	10,351.2	2,773.8	11,174.9	10.0

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, C. B. DEANS, ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Anson	2,232.8	420.0	2,421.1	50.0
Davidson	0	20.7	0	25.0
Davie	28.2	89.1	106.3	50.0
Hoke	1,519.7	410.7	1,602.4	0
Lee	.7	45.8	46.3	0
Montgomery	309.6	204.1	365.2	10.0
Moore	326.0	291.0	422.2	0
Richmond	1,909.0	651.7	2,067.1	0
Scotland	3,693.6	1,163.7	3,904.1	25.0
Union	903.6	617.8	1,258.5	500.0
Wilkes	0	0	0	0
Yadkin	0	0	0	130.0
Total	10,923.2	3,914.6	12,193.2	790.0

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, R. L. DOUGHTON, LAUREL SPRINGS, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Alexander	53.5	22.1	64.2	0
Cabarrus	900.0	401.8	1,100.9	0
Caldwell	.1	.5	.5	0
Iredell	63.4	168.4	223.7	0
Rowan	308.0	285.0	488.0	25.0
Stanly	11.6	49.2	49.2	0
Total	1,336.6	927.0	1,926.5	25.0

Summary by counties of additional acreage allotment required to provide every farm with a 1950 cotton allotment equal to (1) 70 percent 1946-48 plantings, (2) 50 percent highest planted 1946-48, (3) larger of (1) or (2), and (4) estimated acreage that might be released—Continued

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HAMILTON C. JONES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Burke	0	12.3	12.3	0
Catawba	124.3	107.7	179.2	0
Lincoln	1,407.0	535.0	1,611.0	0
Mecklenburg	1,525.1	75.1	1,806.9	0
Total	3,066.4	730.1	3,609.4	0

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, A. L. BULWINKLE, GASTONIA, N. C.

County	Additional acreage for 70-percent average, 1946-48	Additional acreage for 50-percent highest planted 1946-48	Higher of 70-percent of 3-year average or 50 percent of highest planted	Estimated acreage for re-allocation
Cleveland	7,159.4	1,696.4	7,516.0	0
Gaston	604.7	387.2	892.5	0
Polk	304.8	30.0	315.3	0
Rutherford	3,252.1	945.3	3,437.1	0
Total	11,321.0	3,058.9	12,160.9	0
State total	58,467.3	21,011.9	65,456.0	1,420.1

GREENWOOD, S. C., January 19, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Greenwood County needs 3,000 additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and cotton tenants farming. Proposed amendment would help if farmers' actual-planted acreage used. If adjusted acreage figures used, amendment would be worthless.

R. P. HIGGINS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
State College, N. Mex., January 12, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In response to your request of January 3, we are listing below by counties, the 1942 cotton allotment, actual cotton acreages in counties for 1947 and 1948 as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the 1950 cotton-acreage allotment. The 1950 cotton allotment for counties does not include the PMA State committee reserve for new growers.

County	1942 cotton allotment	1947 cotton acreage, BAE	1948 cotton acreage, BAE	1950 cotton allotment
Chaves	26,322	33,500	49,600	36,961
Curry	1,024		100	84
De Baca	59		40	41
Dona Ana	36,588	66,200	72,600	53,537
Eddy	25,733	27,500	38,000	27,974
Grant	24			
Harding	240			44
Hidalgo	433	700	2,800	2,418
Lea	1,277	6,000	18,000	15,367
Luna	2,172	6,700	12,600	10,205
Otero	548	580	700	671
Quay	2,649	600	5,100	4,809
Roosevelt	18,633	12,750	11,260	8,533
Sierra	855	2,000	2,300	2,107
Socorro	51	10	200	185

We could have complied with your request sooner but your letter was addressed to Santa Fe, N. Mex., instead of State College.

Very truly yours,

V. G. BARTON,
Administrative Officer, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Berkeley, Calif., January 12, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your letter dated January 3, 1950, addressed to the Production and Marketing Administration in Sacramento, Calif., requesting information regarding cotton acreages and allotments in California has been referred to this office for reply.

Attached is a table containing the information by counties as you have requested.

Very truly yours,

E. H. SPOOR,
Chairman, California PMA Committee.
California cotton statistics

County	Cotton acreage allotments			
	1942	1947 ¹	1948 ¹	1950
Fresno	87,385	139,000	221,000	169,318
Kern	77,505	143,000	216,000	165,487
Kings	41,566	78,000	109,900	88,164
Madera	51,260	46,050	65,400	50,106
Merced	28,710	18,000	25,800	19,767
Tulare	91,440	109,000	168,000	128,712
Stanislaus	1,272	50	60	46
San Benito	180	0	60	46
Imperial	8,508	9	80	922
Riverside	12,299	2,891	3,660	4,047
San Bernardino	98	0	40	31
San Diego	36	0	0	0
San Joaquin	42	0	0	0
Total	400,537	536,000	810,000	626,646

¹ Total planted acreage—Cotton allotments were not in effect for 1947 and 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Hugo, Okla., January 20, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Congressman,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In answer to your letter of January 16, 1950, we wish to advise that we held out the full amount the law allowed for cotton adjustments which was 15 percent of the county allocation.

It is very doubtful if the 70-percent amendment would benefit any of our farmers.

We need 2,000 acres to make the necessary adjustments. We believe if the release-and-reapportionment law can be effected these adjustments can be made from the farms of farmers who have allotments but who will not plant any cotton.

Yours very truly,

W. A. MORRISON,
Chairman, Choctaw County PMA
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Gainesville, Fla., January 18, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Reference is made to your letter of January 13.

The Florida State PMA Committee set aside as a reserve the full 10 percent of the State allotment permitted by law. We requested every county committee in cotton counties to set aside the full 15 percent permitted by law. Everyone of the committees, without exception, did so.

In 14 counties out of the 20 cotton counties of the State of Florida all of the county committee's 15 percent plus all that could be spared from the State reserve was required to meet the mandatory small-farm provision. Six counties had a very small acreage (12 to 457) left for adjustments to larger farms after meeting the small-farm minimum. After supplementing county reserves that were inadequate for this purpose, we have 362 acres left in the State reserve for new farms. We estimate that there will be approximately 1,000 new farm applications.

Our total State allotment is 41,570 acres of which 11,374 acres (in addition to their computed allotment) was required to meet the mandatory small-farm provisions.

The cropland factor approach was also a source of many inequitable allotments for the larger farms and you can readily see from the above that neither the State nor the county committees had no possible way to remedy the situation.

Yours very truly,

R. S. DENNIS,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Gainesville, Fla., January 23, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Mr. H. G. Clayton, director, agricultural extension service, University of Florida, has requested that we furnish you a record by counties of the additional acreage required to give eligible old grower cotton farms in Florida:

1. Fifty percent of the highest cotton acreage in the years 1946-1947-1948 (highest acreage to include war crop or veterans credit).

2. Seventy percent of the average acreage of cotton grown in the years 1946-1947-1948 (war crop credit excluded).

3. Larger of item 1 or 2.

These estimates were recently compiled and a record of such estimates is attached.

Please note that our estimate for the 70-percent provision referred to in item 2 above does not include war crop credit. No estimate has been compiled on that basis under the 70-percent proviso.

Yours very truly,

R. S. DENNIS,
Executive Officer.

County	Florida State summary of additional cotton acreage required to provide each farm with—		
	50 percent of highest planted cotton acreage including war crop credit for 1946, 1947, or 1948	70 percent of average acreage of cotton grown in 1946, 1947, 1948 (war crop credit excluded)	Larger of item 1 or 2 (farm basis)
DISTRICT 1			
Bay	1.7	0	1.7
Calhoun	2.5	4.1	5.6
Escambia	302.9	220.6	333.8
Gadsden	0	0	0
Holmes	314.9	356.0	455.3
Jackson	480.0	269.7	530.4
Jefferson	98.3	89.5	129.5
Leon	73.9	76.1	112.3
Liberty	0	0	0
Okaloosa	164.0	108.8	201.9
Santa Rosa	481.4	278.2	566.4
Walton	262.7	180.5	325.2
Washington	31.5	11.6	36.6

County	Florida State summary of additional cotton acreage required to provide each farm with—		
	50 percent of highest planted cotton acreage including war crop credit for 1946, 1947, or 1948	70 percent of average acreage of cotton grown in 1946, 1947, 1948 (war crop credit excluded)	Larger of item 1 or 2 (farm basis)
DISTRICT 3			
Columbia	14.5	0	14.5
Hamilton	90.8	72.6	113.0
Lafayette	0	0	0
Madison	322.4	214.4	376.4
Suwannee	37.4	1.9	37.4
Taylor	0	0	0
DISTRICT 5			
Alachua	5.0	.8	5.0
State totals	2,633.9	1,884.8	3,248.0

LIVINGSTON, ALA., January 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The county committee of Sumter County held out only a small number of acres—not 1 percent—using the BAE figures cut our acreage so drastically that nothing seemed to help.

The proposed 70 percent of actual planted acreage in 1946-47-48 would satisfy our farmers. As the status now is many tenant farmers will have to move and find work at something they have never done before.

While the farmers believe some control is necessary, they do not think the drastic cut imposed is necessary.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. HUDSON,
Chairman, County Committee,
Sumter County.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Baton Rouge, La., January 17, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letters dated January 3 and January 10 requesting the following information:

1. 1942 county cotton acreage allotments;
2. Acreage planted to cotton by counties in the years 1947 and 1948;
3. The 1950 cotton acreage allotments for counties; and

4. The additional acreage that would be needed to give each cotton farm a 1950 allotment equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the years 1946, 1947, 1948 or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton including credit for war crops in any one of the above noted 3 years.

The enclosure contains the information requested. The acreages planted to cotton for the years 1947-48 represent BAE estimates. The additional acreage required to raise each farm's allotment to the 70-50 provision is an estimate based on a 20-percent sample.

If there is any further information that you need, please advise us.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. MULLIN,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

	1942 allotment	BAE 1947 planted acres	BAE 1948 planted acres	1950 allotment	Additional acreage required to increase farm allotments to larger of "70 or 50 percent"
Acadia	27,812.7	19,400.0	20,900.0	21,862.0	123.7
Allen	5,164.8	730.0	1,010.0	2,498.8	25.5
Ascension	976.9	370.0	630.0	764.2	0
Assumption	0	0	0	0	0
Avoyelles	36,833.2	26,800.0	34,400.0	30,384.3	139.1
Beauregard	3,499.0	210.0	250.0	566.7	0
Bienville	44,336.4	13,100.0	15,500.0	15,389.0	24.0
Bossier	44,487.4	36,600.0	40,900.0	32,985.3	333.4
Caddo	71,847.5	63,000.0	68,000.0	54,765.4	722.3
Calcasieu	5,187.5	330.0	500.0	1,087.2	11.0
Caldwell	10,395.0	6,600.0	8,600.0	6,545.3	106.1
Cameron	4,707.9	1,060.0	1,350.0	1,670.8	20.4
Catahoula	18,259.5	15,000.0	18,090.0	14,384.8	246.7
Claiborne	56,027.2	30,300.0	27,800.0	26,555.8	238.1
Concordia	16,997.3	12,400.0	15,500.0	12,307.1	48.9
DeSoto	50,423.1	23,000.0	24,900.0	20,876.8	171.7
East Baton Rouge	7,850.5	990.0	1,130.0	2,273.6	8.8
East Carroll	32,905.1	35,200.0	42,500.0	32,932.5	181.5
East Feliciana	14,364.0	7,700.0	7,700.0	8,463.1	33.4
Evangeline	32,235.8	20,200.0	22,200.0	24,608.1	157.0
Franklin	59,521.9	65,500.0	72,000.0	57,568.8	471.1
Grant	10,179.8	6,350.0	7,050.0	5,988.0	39.6
Iberia	2,508.5	1,820.0	2,720.0	2,566.2	8.7
Iberville	1,064.5	550.0	750.0	1,051.4	0
Jackson	14,075.6	1,830.0	2,430.0	2,954.0	10.8
Jefferson Davis	8,341.7	1,170.0	1,240.0	4,212.1	23.6
Lafayette	31,457.8	25,200.0	29,400.0	25,170.6	94.7
Lafourche	1,202.7	420.0	500.0	379.0	0
La Salle	3,121.5	500.0	700.0	875.3	5.5
Lincoln	39,272.4	15,700.0	12,100.0	14,784.4	176.4
Livingston	2,879.9	290.0	440.0	679.8	1.0
Madison	25,670.0	24,100.0	27,200.0	22,289.4	216.8
Morehouse	39,192.4	35,000.0	44,100.0	33,957.1	574.6
Natchitoches	51,484.2	41,500.0	50,000.0	39,455.9	320.6
Orleans Group	38.5	10.0	10.0	8.0	0
Ouachita	24,344.9	20,400.0	22,800.0	18,312.2	505.1
Pointe Coupee	17,738.5	12,700.0	15,300.0	13,394.5	341.8
Rapides	29,569.6	19,900.0	23,400.0	19,023.1	291.1
Red River	33,647.9	23,700.0	26,800.0	21,804.0	274.6
Richland	52,420.0	54,000.0	65,000.0	50,432.3	382.3
Sabine	22,274.6	5,400.0	6,600.0	7,133.4	82.3
St. Charles	2.9	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	7,522.1	1,940.0	2,420.0	3,352.5	4.2
St. James	2.4	0	10.0	3.5	0
St. John	0	0	0	0	0
St. Landry	58,537.0	50,000.0	55,000.0	47,110.9	221.2
St. Martin	11,967.0	9,700.0	13,700.0	12,085.4	153.9

	1942 allotment	BAE 1947 planted acres	BAE 1948 planted acres	1950 allotment	Additional acreage re- quired to in- crease farm allotments to larger of "70 or 50 percent"
St. Mary.....	217.0	0	0	55.0	0
St. Tammany.....	2,517.3	310.0	420.0	681.4	2.5
Tangipahoa.....	9,132.6	1,330.0	1,850.0	2,940.8	32.8
Tensas.....	29,502.2	28,800.0	30,330.0	24,906.0	387.0
Terrebonne.....	0	0	0	0	0
Union.....	36,254.9	13,300.0	13,200.0	-15,740.1	85.5
Vermilion.....	22,592.3	9,750.0	9,750.0	13,273.4	135.9
Vernon.....	10,074.0	1,190.0	1,930.0	3,439.4	11.1
Washington.....	21,830.8	8,150.0	8,800.0	11,011.8	32.8
Webster.....	37,053.7	14,800.0	15,800.0	14,719.0	201.1
West Baton Rouge.....	1,574.5	1,220.0	1,910.0	1,438.9	1.2
West Carroll.....	32,474.7	24,400.0	33,600.0	25,988.4	181.5
West Feliciana.....	6,507.9	2,370.0	3,420.0	3,489.8	3.1
Winn.....	10,781.4	1,710.0	2,520.0	2,995.4	17.2
Total.....	1,253,007.4	838,000.0	957,000.0	838,297.0	7,940.3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Natchitoches, La., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of January 12, 1950, this is to advise that the Natchitoches Parish PMA Committee held a 9-percent reserve for adjustments. A 15-percent reserve could have been held.

The committee did not hold the full 15-percent reserve because they realized that it would be difficult to make an equitable distribution before allotment notices, showing the computed acreages, were mailed to the farmers.

It is believed that a much better job of distribution could have been made of the reserve that was held if we could have mailed the farmers a notice of the computed allotment and then have allocated the reserve at a later date. In this way, we would have been able to help some of the hardship cases that came to our attention later.

As to the enclosed amendment, if the 70-percent minimum were based on BAE figures, we would get about 1,365 acres; however, in many cases, the reported figures were reduced below the actual average in order to come within BAE figures.

We could take care of most of our hardship cases with 3,000 additional acres.

A frozen-acreage provision would help the situation here quite a lot. If we could pick up unused acreage from now until April 30, 1950, we could get enough acreage to help many of our hardship cases.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Sisson,
Parish Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Jonesboro, La., January 20, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 16, 1950, concerning 1950 cotton-acreage allotments.

Before our committee obtained a factor to apply against the cropland of each cotton farm we reserved the full 15 percent allowed us to reserve. The suggested amendment enclosed with your letter would give us about 50 additional acres.

Our parish needs about 100 acres of additional acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. DAVIS,
Secretary, Jackson Parish PMA Com-
mittee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Decatur, Ill., January 18, 1950.

CONGRESSMAN LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Reference is made to your letter of December 13, 1949, which was addressed to Springfield, Ill., and consequently was delayed in reaching this office.

Originally the State committee reserved the full 10 percent in setting up cotton-acreage allotments. Each of the two counties reserved a full 15 percent. However, in order to comply with the 5-acre minimum requirement, we found it necessary to use the 15-percent reserve in each county and also all of the State's 10-percent reserve except 70 acres in one county and 90 acres in the other. This small reserve was held for appeals and corrections.

Very truly yours,
HARRY M. COMBRINK,
Acting Chairman, Illinois PMA Com-
mittee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION,

Forsyth, Ga., January 23, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry dated January 16, 1950, the following is submitted:

1. The county committee reserved the full percent it could reserve.
2. The committee reserved 15 percent of the total county allocation.
3. The amendment attached, if approved, would be of no benefit to this county.
4. If this county had 50 acres, with no strings attached, we could satisfy every cotton farmer in the county.

For the Monroe County committee:

HUGH W. MERCER,
County Administration Officer, Mon-
roe County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Jackson, Miss., January 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is with reference to your letter of January 13 requesting information relative to the percentage of the State cotton allotment withheld as a State committee reserve.

Including the acreage set up by the Cotton Branch as a reserve for small farm increases, our State committee withheld 3.33 percent of the State allotment as a State committee

reserve. According to Public Law 272, there were four specific items for which the State committee could withhold acreages as a reserve. These are as follows:

1. For trends.
2. For abnormal conditions affecting the planting of cotton.
3. Acreage for new farms.
4. Acreage for small farm increases.

No reserve was withheld on the State basis for trends. After a study of available data it was the opinion of the committee that a 4-year average represented about as direct a trend as any other trend formula that could have been worked out.

For abnormal conditions affecting the planting of cotton 0.56 percent was withheld. All of the adjustments for abnormal conditions were made in consideration of overflow conditions along the Yazoo River prevailing during the planting season in the counties involved. The adjustments were based on acreage data furnished by United States Army engineers and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

For new growers, 1.09 percent of the State allotment was withheld. This amount was estimated to be about one-half the needs for new growers in the State. County committees were required to withhold approximately one-half of the acreage that was estimated to be needed in each county for new growers. It was felt that this procedure would, in the long run, have a tendency to require county committees to screen applications for new growers closer than they might if all of the allotment for new growers was held out on the State level.

For small farm increases, 1.63 percent of the State allotment was withheld. This acreage was the same amount that the Cotton Branch set up as a minimum that could be used for small farm increases and, if not used for such purposes, would be "frozen." Therefore, the State committee did not withhold any additional acreage for small farm increases because at the time the State committee withheld its reserve it was felt that this amount would be sufficient to provide the necessary increases for small farms as required by law.

No additional amount was withheld by the State committee as a State reserve because it was the understanding of the committee that it had withheld all that was allowed under the law—that is, for the four purposes specified in the act—even though it was realized that a maximum of 10 percent was authorized where it could be justified.

Very truly yours,
T. M. PATTERSON,
Executive Officer.

MONTICELLO, MISS., January 18, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Lawrence County Cotton Committee did not reserve the full percent that could have been reserved. We reserved only 12 percent of the official county allotment, due to the fact that our acreage allotment was so small.

The amendment setting up 70 percent of the farmers actual acreage in 1946, 1947, 1948 would alleviate our troubles if the individual farmer received 70 percent of his actual planted acres in 1946-47-48.

Lawrence County needs additional acres of cotton to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming. An additional 1,000 acres is needed for the county under the present set up to justify the needs of the cotton farmers.

If additional acres are not given to this county many owners and tenants who have been depending on cotton for their only income will be forced to divert to some

other means of making a living or lose their property.

Very truly yours,

DUDLEY O. MILLER,
Chairman, Lawrence County Commit-
tee, Production and Marketing Ad-
ministration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the magazine America.

Mr. GORSKI (at the request of Mr. ADDONIZIO) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record with reference to H. R. 6769, a bill pertaining to an increase in loans to the farmers.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LESINSKI addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HEFFERNAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the Brooklyn Eagle paying tribute to Rabbi Abraham Mayer Heller.

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and to include therein a newspaper article and also an article prepared by him for a newspaper.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 hour, following the regular order of business and any other special orders previously entered, on the 15th of February, the fifty-second anniversary of the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Habana Harbor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter from a citizen of his State.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include extraneous matter.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, how long can respect for our State Department be maintained, and how long can confidence be retained in it when the head of that Department still hugs to his bosom a former employee and official of that Department who now stands exposed as an unquestioned betrayer of his country?

How long can respect for and confidence in our Supreme Court be maintained when one of its Justices is the man who sponsored this convicted betrayer of our country, and helped to place him in position where he could betray it?

How can there be a feeling of assurance that the American people can look for straightforward and constitutional decisions when questions are presented to the Supreme Court for determination which involves conflicts between communistic philosophies on the one hand and American principles on the other, when two out of the nine members of the Court endeavored to save this betrayer of our country from his just punishment?

This is the same Court which has been overruling established decisions, and insinuating into the body of our laws, by a process which might be termed "judicial legislation" new doctrines taken from the Communist Party line.

This is the Court where cases are now pending seeking to overthrow additional decisions, and upset established practices by the substitution of new and radical doctrines also taken from the Communist Party line philosophy.

On January 24 I called attention to the fact on the floor of this House that Frankfurter and Acheson, who have consistently upheld Alger Hiss and others of his stripe, are still occupying positions of power in our Government. I stated then, and I repeat now, that the conviction of Hiss for his betrayal of America to the Communists is but a scratch on the surface.

It is only a small part of the clean-up which is going to have to be made if we expect to save our country and our Government.

Our Government should be purged, root and branch, of all who aid and abet, directly or indirectly, those whose loyalty to our Government is even doubtful.

Birds of a feather flock together, and our Government should be cleansed of all those who countenance to any degree treason and disloyalty to the Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, 70 years ago today one of the most distinguished men in military history was born in my district in the city of Little Rock. When little Douglas MacArthur appeared at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, perhaps, no one in the little city dreamed that he would achieve the great fame that has come to him in this generation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am glad to join with the gentleman from Arkansas in calling attention to the general's birthday. In 50 years as a soldier he has received 43 decorations and 10 campaign ribbons. He started in as an aide under President Theodore Roosevelt and now has the colossal job of work in Japan. He is a great statesman, a great soldier, and a Christian gentleman.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. He was the No. 1 man in his graduating class at West Point.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I felt that the House would want me to call attention to the fact that this is the general's birthday and to acknowledge appreciation of his monumental service to our country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] has expired.

EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF VETERANS

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 447), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 73rd Cong., June 22, 1944). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to reconsider.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an expression of an outstanding American, Mr. Justice Kirk, of the Appellate Court of Illinois.

tributing to the financial problems of the whole motor-carrier industry.

This is just one example of the present effect of these imposts, which put an unfair burden on everyone who uses highway transportation. Because they represent an important part of the cost of a new car, bus, or truck, they make purchase that much more difficult. When they are levied on replacement parts, the Federal Government is in effect placing a tax on hardship.

Through these taxes, the man who must use automotive transportation to earn his living or to supply his customers is required to pay more general taxes to the Federal Government than another who doesn't. This is particularly true of the farmer.

H. R. 4489 provides for the repeal of these excises and end this injustice. The Federal automotive taxes are taxes on necessities, not on luxuries. The time definitely has come to repeal them.

(Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to impose the strict rules of the House during this debate, but we have had a rather wide range of debate on something that is not involved in the pending legislation at all.

So, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the committee amendment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Will opportunity be given to offer other amendments to this bill?

Mr. COOPER. Does the gentleman from New York have an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. COOPER. Then, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest the gentleman from New York offer it now.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object—

The CHAIRMAN. There is no unanimous-consent request pending before the Committee at the moment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I understood there was an amendment pending, and then there was a unanimous-consent request made upon which there was no ruling. I reserved the right to object, and now another amendment is being offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand that a unanimous-consent request was submitted. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, to offer his amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: "Strike out everything after the enacting clause."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, may I say at the outset I think

the distinguished minority leader made one of the most constructive proposals this afternoon for reducing taxes that has yet been made. I want to go a step further and say that it was a great regret to me when the President in his tax message to the Congress did not dwell on the repeal of the excise taxes on cameras and photographic equipment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I quite agree with the gentleman in that regard and it is a definite indication that the President, in making these recommendations, did not have consideration for the thousands of people employed in that industry in the gentleman's district as well as in my own district.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. May I say to the gentleman that in his district in Rochester and in mine in Binghamton the camera and photographic equipment manufacturers resent this unfair tax.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The gentleman is not speaking on the amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will get around to that, if the gentleman will let me.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. I commend the gentleman for his statement that the excise taxes on the industry of photographic instruments should be taken off or at least reduced.

It was definitely a higher tax than most of the other people had to pay to require these people to convert their very unique industry to the war effort during wartime. They want to have a reduction and not necessarily to wipe out the taxes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes, as I understand it in the President's message regarding taxes there were two categories in which he placed these excise taxes. One was the communication and transportation tax group which he recommended be taken off, and the other included the photographic equipment and cameras which was referred to as the manufacturers' tax, and that he recommended being kept on. I think it was a mistake. I think we should take off all these taxes. Insofar as the city of Binghamton goes, my home city, there are some 8,000 Ansco workers who are really suffering from this 25-percent increase in camera prices due to the tax because this increases the prices of photographic equipment generally.

Our headaches began in the Ansco Corp. when the Government took over the corporation and brought the Robert Heller experts in to do a job on it. They did a job on it all right. They threw out nearly 1,000 employees. They were paid a mighty fat fee for their engineering ability. They were supposed to use the meat ax here and there; and, for your information, the Robert Heller "experts" are now being sought to do the same job on Congress. They are going to attempt to cut here and there in the legislative department, and if you do not watch out they will cut about half the

Representatives of this House off the docket. So you have got that to consider. After what happened to the Ansco employees, you can draw your own conclusions, because so many were lopped off their pay roll. It has raised hob in the city of Binghamton, and there is a great deal of unemployment there, due to the fact that these "experts" came in there and just about ruined the whole show.

Mr. CHURCH. I believe the President overlooked this matter. I think he still intends that that tax be included by way of reduction.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Well, whatever it is, it is time the House got busy and took off these excise taxes, and that we put real pressure on the President to go along with the plan.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. We are always glad to hear the distinguished gentleman from New York. He is always very interesting. I find him very magnetic, and I thoroughly agree in part with what he has said. I would like to see all of these excise taxes removed, but I am sure my friend from New York would not stop there, and will agree with me that when we repeal them entirely, or in part, that we should raise the revenue some place else.

Will the gentleman go along with me on that?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Won't the gentleman answer me?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. All I want to see is the 25 percent taken off the price of cameras, so the folks in my district can have a job. I would like to see the Ansco Corp. employed to the peak.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it was not my purpose to speak on this bill, but I decided to say a few words.

I am supporting the measure. In doing this I am not unmindful of the fact that it is a retroactive tax. The committee in its deliberations gave attention to certain court decisions dealing with the right of the Congress or any other taxing body to levy a tax, retroactively. I sincerely hope that this Congress never attempts to see how far it can go in a retroactive tax. I believe it is a bad principle that we should stay away from. The corporations of the country and individuals of the country have a right to know when their books are closed, what their taxes are, and that subsequent transfers, adjustments, settlements, and payments are not disturbed because they did not know what their tax liability was.

I think in defense of this bill, however, it should be stated that, generally speaking, the element of surprise or lack of knowledge that there would be a tax liability does not exist. This situation which has arisen was not the result of

any conniving or scheming on the part of the insurance companies. Neither was it something that the Congress anticipated. Since it did arise it has been the subject of constant discussion and negotiation.

Certainly, I do not believe that the committee intends to convey the idea that officers of a life-insurance company could consent to taxation; that you can have voluntary taxation. That is not the situation. These men were called in, and conferences were had for the purpose of discussing the mechanics, the ways and means and methods of placing a tax on them, comparable with what the rest of our business economy carried. The bill is here not because of the companies' request of acquiescence, or because of their consent; it is here because of the power of the Federal Government to levy a tax. I believe that whenever possible we should refrain from the levying of retroactive taxes. If it ever is permissible from a moral standpoint this is probably one such instance, but even at that it is something we do not like and to which we should not resort. I very reluctantly go along, because I believe it is about the best we can do to work equity in this particular situation.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. In respect to the retroactive feature, what is the basis upon which the Committee chose to make the tax retroactive?

Mr. CURTIS. That is the year in which the existing formula was such that no liability accrued.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am somewhat a believer in this retroactive law, for as I understand this case we have a situation where a law put on the books ceased to function. There was from a moral standpoint a tax liability; insurance companies proceeded to set up contingent reserves on their balance sheets to take care of the liability as, when, and if determined by the Congress. They have kept those reserves ready to pay a tax as, when, and if the Congress said so. This proposition is here by substantial agreement of the insurance industry; that is, those affected under this bill have come forward, you might say, to carry their fair share of the tax liability of citizens of this country. If that be the situation, wherein do we violate any rule against retroactivity?

Mr. CURTIS. That is the situation and I doubt if we have actually violated any such principle, but we should proceed with caution, because it is not a sound principle of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GORE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 371, relating to the income taxes of life-insurance companies for 1948 and 1949, had directed him to report the resolution back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JENKINS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENKINS moves to recommit House Joint Resolution 371 to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to correct the formula used in computing the income taxes of life-insurance companies for 1947, 1948, and 1949."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on House Joint Resolution 371 may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 451, Rept. No. 1547), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on

the State of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement by General Hershey.

Mr. LOVRE and Mr. CELLER asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Record.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM FRIDAY TO MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow, Friday, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. NIXON] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. NIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. NIXON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE ALGER HISS CASE

Mr. MACY. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague from California stated that he had not asked for the privilege of the floor since his incumbency in the Congress, may I point out that the same is true of me. I would not ask for the privilege of the floor unless I felt the seriousness of the present situation and I will put my colleagues at ease at the beginning



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 96

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1950

No. 19

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, January 30, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we mingle our praying breath with these timeless words: Praise God from whom all blessings flow. We thank Thee that nothing seen or unseen can separate us from Thy divine love.

Blessed Lord, make plain the path of duty that we may understand that life needs the discipline of work to make it great and good. O give us the faith that shall bear unmoved the cares of toil, and shall murmur not when the chastening rod is heavy. Look with mercy upon our historic institutions and blot out all strife, all antagonisms, and all factions which threaten our social order and the stability of our people.

"Whenever man oppresses man beneath the liberal sun,
O Lord, be there; Thine arm make bare;
Thy righteous will be done."

For the sake of Him who became poor that we might become rich. Amen.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Abbitt	Boggs, La	Cavalcante
Allen, Ill.	Bolling	Celler
Arends	Breen	Chipperfield
Auchincloss	Brown, Ga.	Chudoff
Barden	Buckley, N. Y.	Clemente
Barrett, Pa.	Bulwinkle	Cole, Kans.
Beall	Burdick	Cole, N. Y.
Bennett, Fla.	Burton	Corbett
Blackney	Byrne, N. Y.	Coudert
Bland	Case, S. Dak.	Davenport

Davies, N. Y.	Kee	Rees
Davis, Tenn.	Kelly, N. Y.	Richards
Dawson	Kennedy	Rivers
Dingell	Keogh	Rogers, Fla.
Dollinger	Kilday	Rogers, Mass.
Donohue	Kirwan	Roosevelt
Douglas	Klein	Sadlak
Doyle	Kunkel	Sadowski
Durham	Lane	St. George
Ellsworth	Latham	Saylor
Elston	Lichtenwalter	Scott,
Engel, Mich.	Lynch	Hardie
Fallon	McCulloch	Scott,
Fellows	McMillan, S. C.	Hugh D., Jr.
Fulton	Macy	Scrivner
Gamble	Marcantonio	Scudder
Gary	Marshall	Secrest
Gilmer	Miller, Nebr.	Shafer
Gorski	Monroney	Short
Granahan	Morgan	Sikes
Green	Morrison	Smathers
Gwinn	Moulder	Smith, Kans.
Hall,	Multer	Smith, Ohio
Edwin Arthur	Murphy	Stanley
Hall,	Nixon	Taber
Leonard W.	Norblad	Taylor
Halleck	Norton	Thomas
Hand	O'Toole	Underwood
Hays, Ohio	Pfeifer,	Velde
Hébert	Joseph L.	Vorys
Heller	Pfeiffer,	Wadsworth
Hinshaw	William L.	Wagner
Hobbs	Philbin	Walsh
Hoffman, Ill.	Phillips, Tenn.	Weichel
Hollifield	Plumley	Werdel
Hope	Poulson	Whitaker
James	Powell	White, Idaho
Javits	Price	Withrow
Jonas	Quinn	Wolcott
Judd	Rabaut	Wood
Keating	Redden	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 276 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of

the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4692. An act to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. O'CONOR, and Mr. WILEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2911. An act to authorize the President to appoint Lt. Col. Charles H. Bonesteel as executive director of the European Coordinating Committee under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, without affecting his military status and perquisites.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH DAY

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 184, authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim February 6, 1950, as National Children's Dental Health Day, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 4, strike out "and directed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Mr. CHURCH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article by Bob Considine.

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a resolution.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record and include a résumé of the Hoover report.

Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial appearing in the Mount Vernon (Ohio) News.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial appearing in the Montgomery Messenger.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an address by Mr. Leonard W. Trester. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the Record and will cost \$191.34, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on the coal shortage and include telegrams.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include correspondence.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago we passed House Joint Resolution 184, introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN]. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record immediately following that action.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement by Louis Johnson.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include information about war claims.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the coal shortage and I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make on the cotton bill today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include extraneous material.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 17, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on February 2, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislation program today, and following any special orders heretofore entered, and also on Wednesday and Thursday next, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes, so that I may put in the Record the 1-minute speeches I have accumulated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Record of Thursday, January 19, 1950, page 681, third column, which shows that I voted "nay" on the Korean bill be corrected. I did not vote against the bill, but was paired for it. I voted against recommitment, but I left before the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill to catch a train to attend the funeral of my brother.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I have received a telegraphic message of vital importance. It comes from one of America's most distinguished educators,

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, of the University of Chicago. This is its text:

As chancellor of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Committee on Federal Aid to Medical Schools of the American Association of Universities, I want to bear urgent witness to the critical and immediate need of the medical schools of this country. President Conant's recent statement on the precarious financial condition of Harvard Medical and Public Health Schools is applicable in my opinion to every school in the country training personnel for the professions concerned with health. The cost of providing instruction of high quality for doctors and other medical personnel far exceeds the funds available from tuition and other sources.

Without operating funds, schools will be unable to maintain current enrollments—already dangerously low—and improve present standards of instruction. Public support in the form of Federal funds is essential if schools are to fulfill their public responsibility, providing enough well-trained personnel to meet the health needs of the Nation. Whatever action may be taken on any other aspect of providing adequate health services, the country cannot afford to let existing shortages of trained health personnel increase in severity. I therefore urge your efforts toward prompt passage of H. R. 5940, feeling convinced that in its present form the bill affords adequate protection of academic and administrative freedom while providing reasonable control of the expenditure of public funds.

The signature is that of Dr. Hutchins, a man noted for disinterest in the unnecessary.

This telegram, it seems to me, is final testimony to the irresistible pressure building up in the medical schools of this country. The statement of President Conant, of Harvard, to which Dr. Hutchins refers, is a cry for help from a university that is among the Nation's richest and best endowed. Each one of you know how much more desperate is the plight of the medical schools in your own States.

The distinguished gentlemen from Michigan know what is happening at Wayne, Michigan State, and the University of Michigan. Every Massachusetts Representative must know the dire straits of the schools there. This is a universal and far-reaching problem, one that goes not only to the present welfare of our great medical schools but to the health and well-being of America's citizens of today and tomorrow.

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 451 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the con-

clusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and at this time yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 451 makes in order the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, a joint resolution from the Committee on Agriculture relating to cotton and peanut-acreage allotments. Its immediate consideration and enactment are necessary and of great importance to the Nation.

This resolution does not propose new legislation. It simply seeks to accomplish what good administration would have done without additional legislation—give the farmer a fair deal. It seeks to put back into the law what has been deleted by either a complete misunderstanding by the administrators or utter disregard of the intent and letter of the law and its proper application.

It was never the intention of Congress that inequities and hardships should follow the enactment of the quota law. It was passed to insure a reduction in cotton production, to insure a minimum surplus, and a fair and reasonable price. The cut, as provided in Public Law 272 was about 7,000,000 acres. Had such a cut been fairly and evenly distributed, there could have been little legitimate complaint. The cut was not fairly and evenly distributed. A Nation-wide reduction of about 23 percent is not evenly distributed when thousands of farmers are forced, under the terms of Public Law 272, to cut their cotton acreage 80 to 90 percent. A cotton farmer who has been planting 300 acres to cotton annually has not received his fair share when allocated 57 acres for 1950. Not only can he not eat or live under such terms but he will lose his equity in his land and must turn away his tenants, his partners in business.

A law, any law, which forces thousands upon thousands to suffer the hardship of hunger and bankruptcy can hardly be justified. This amendment will most certainly relieve many of such an unbearable hardship.

House Joint Resolution 398 provides for the allocation of additional acreage—approximately 1,400,000—to the cotton farmers of America. It is a 1-year emergency measure calculated to correct gross inequities and hardships which have arisen from the administration of the cotton quota law—Public Law 272—enacted last August.

The resolution provides that cotton farmers shall have a cotton-acreage allotment of no less than 70 percent of the average planted in 1946-47-48, including war crops, to cotton, or 50 percent of the highest planted in any one of such years.

There is a proviso to limit the allotment to not to exceed 40 percent of the acreage on such farms which are tilled annually or in regular rotation. It fur-

ther provides authority for the redistribution of allocated acreage which is not planted and is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm. The resolution also provides small additional acreage for peanuts.

The establishment of quotas results in hardships under the most favorable circumstances, but it is particularly harsh at this time. The cost of production for the farmer is at an all-time high. The prices he pays for all that he buys are well above parity. At a time when the hourly wage of the Nation goes up by virtue of a Federal law, the income of the farmer unfortunately is falling by virtue of a Federal law.

The application of Public Law 272, as interpreted and administered, has resulted in severe—unduly severe—hardships. These are actual, not imaginary, hardships.

It surely must cause many of you who have not been closely associated with this problem to wonder why we find ourselves faced with this difficulty. The excellent report filed by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] to accompany House Joint Resolution 398 discusses the factors involved. There are many, namely: lack of accurate information on acreage planted during past years; lack of experienced farmer-administrators at the county level; and, in my personal judgment, a complete misunderstanding or disregard by the Department of Agriculture of the intent of Congress in enacting Public Law 272.

With few exceptions, the farmers—the victims—were not in any respect at fault in this tragic mix-up. But no matter the villain, this amendment will permit any farmer whose acreage is below the minimum, irrespective of the reason, to be brought up to the 70-50 minimum, limited by 40 percent of his acreage which is tilled annually or in regular rotation. As the committee report so ably says:

The additional acreage which may be required for this act of simple justice will be a small price for the Nation to pay for continuation and vindication of the principle that sound soil-conservation practices shall be considered in the allotment of quotas.

The problems involved are peculiar to the Cotton Belt, but the effects are not confined to regions alone. The entire Nation feels the pinch on agricultural income. This is not a bill to benefit only the cotton States. No part of the Nation can fail to benefit by its enactment. No part of the Nation can but suffer if it fails in passage. While no one can rightfully say that it will cost the Government a single penny, it can be said with all certainty that it is a measure to add more than a billion dollars to the agricultural income—income that will be spent for the products and goods of America, in every State in the Union.

It means added business for the constituents of all of you. It means food, shelter, and clothing for those of thousands of us.

I earnestly request your support of this rule and this bill. You and your people live in partnership with the farmer. His prosperity is yours; his poverty you share. No politics is involved, only cold economics. This Congress is conscious

of the truth that millions of the jobs of nonfarm workers are directly dependent upon billions of farm income. It would be reassuring to the Nation to see an overwhelmingly favorable vote on this measure. The rule provides for ample debate and for any germane amendment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman stated that if the Department had carried out the quota law as it was intended to be carried out by the committee and the Congress that we would not have had this difficulty. I wish the gentleman would, if he can, explain wherein they have failed to carry out the intent of the Congress.

Mr. LYLE. I would be very happy to do so, but I made a rather lengthy statement on the floor of the House on February 6, which I would like for the gentleman to read, if he would. I went into it at some length, and it would take about 20 minutes to do that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I did read it, of course, and I know about it, but I thought for the benefit of the House the gentleman would like to do that now.

Mr. LYLE. I am afraid it would take a little while, but I shall take it up in general debate.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 21]

Abbitt	Granahan	Monroney
Allen, Ill.	Green	Morgan
Arends	Gwinn	Morrison
Auchincloss	Hale	Moulder
Barden	Hall	Multer
Barrett, Pa.	Edwin Arthur	Murdock
Beall	Hall	Murphy
Bennett, Fla.	Leonard W.	Nelson
Bland	Halleck	Nixon
Boggs, La.	Hand	Norblad
Bosone	Hart	Norton
Breen	Hays, Ohio	O'Toole
Brown, Ga.	Hébert	Pfeiffer
Buckley, N.Y.	Heller	Joseph L.
Bulwinkle	Hobbs	Pfeiffer
Burdick	Hoffman, Ill.	William L.
Burton	Hoffman, Mich.	Philbin
Byrne, N.Y.	Hope	Phillips, Calif.
Case, S. Dak.	James	Phillips, Tenn.
Cavalcante	Javits	Plumley
Celler	Jennings	Poulson
Church	Jonas	Powell
Clemente	Keating	Price
Cooley	Kelly, N.Y.	Quinn
Corbett	Kennedy	Rabaut
Coudert	Keogh	Redden
Davis, N.Y.	King	Rees
Davis, Tenn.	Klein	Ribicoff
Dawson	Kunkel	Richards
Dingell	Lane	Rivers
Dollinger	Latham	Rogers, Fla.
Donohue	Lemke	Rogers, Mass.
Durham	Lichtenwalter	Roosevelt
Ellsworth	Lodge	Sadiak
Engel, Mich.	Lynch	Sadowski
Fallon	McCulloch	St. George
Fellows	McMillan, S.C.	Saylor
Fernandez	Macy	Scott, Hardie
Fulton	Marcanonio	Scott
Gamble	Marshall	Hugh D., Jr.
Gary	Miles	Scrivner
Gilmer	Miller, Calif.	Scudder
Gorski	Miller, Nebr.	Secrest

Short
Simpson, Pa.
Smathers
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Ohio
Stanley
Stigler
Sutton

Taber
Taylor
Underwood
Vorys
Wadsworth
Wagner
Walsh
Weichel

Werdell
Whitaker
White, Idaho
Wilson, Okla.
Wolcott
Wood
Zablocki

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 273 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] has explained, House Resolution 451 makes in order House Joint Resolution 398, with 3 hours of general debate.

The measure has been reported from the Committee on Agriculture, after some emergency sessions and hearings, to relieve a situation that has developed as a result of the so-called trial run of the 1949 Agricultural Act. I know of no opposition to the rule on this side of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dean Acheson has the right, as an individual, to his own personal viewpoint. But as Secretary of State and a public official, I think he has made a grave and serious error in publicly expressing himself as he did on the Alger Hiss case.

His sympathy for Hiss evidences his thinking and Dean Acheson by his public pronouncement has forfeited his right to continue in this high office of Government as our Secretary of State representing the American people.

Therefore, in view of the fact, that his thinking is contrary to the wishes of the American people, he has lost any confidence and value he has had as our Secretary of State and his resignation is in order.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, I called the attention of the House to a coal-shortage situation in Minnesota and the Northwest. I urged the President to take immediate action to restore coal production in order to relieve suffering of American citizens who are short of fuel under cold subtemperature conditions. The President has refused to act. He states that no emergency exists, although his chief of the Bureau of Mines advises that the situation is critical.

Mr. Speaker, the coal-supply situation in many communities in my congressional district has become extremely critical. The emergency is here and the people in need of coal cannot understand the reason for the failure of the President to act. He is the only official who has the authority to act with dispatch. I fully understand and recognize, Mr. Speaker, as you stated last Friday, that President Truman won the last election and secured a Democratic Congress. I concede that he won the election. But that does not give him any right to play

politics with human misery and suffering.

I have had several long-distance telephone calls within the past 24 hours from citizens in various communities in my district telling me about the coal shortage. The temperature last night at Rochester, Minn., went down to 27° below zero. I made a survey today in Rochester, which most of you know is a medical center, and found that of the 36 hotels in that city, about half of them are virtually out of stoker coal. These hotels are mainly used by sick people from all parts of the world, who have come to the Mayo Clinic for treatment. They must have warm rooms in the present subzero weather and it takes coal to provide the heat.

I checked with the coal dealers in Rochester and found they only had 12 tons of stoker coal on hand today. They have two carloads of coal on the way, but there is uncertainty when it will arrive from the coal fields of Illinois, and this small quantity will only last 2 days, if rationed out.

Something must be done, and the President of the United States is the only one that can do it. If he does not recognize that there is an emergency, I can assure him that there is a critical emergency in my congressional district and elsewhere in the Northwest, where they are now having subzero temperatures. In other communities they are also short of stoker coal. Our schools in some sections will be closed down by February 1 unless coal is received. That is true of Northfield, Minn. In other areas many families will be without coal within a few days.

If the President has inherent powers under the Constitution that he desires to exercise, instead of functioning under the law passed by the Congress, then he should exercise that power to get people back to work in the coal mines to produce in full production so as to save the people in this country from the suffering and misery which will occur as the result of these coal shortages.

The time to act is now, before it is too late. I again call upon the President of the United States to function in his executive capacity in accordance with the Constitution, because we are in need. If he does not act immediately he will have to take the consequences.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the able gentleman from Texas who brought about the favorable action on this rule in the Committee on Rules has explained the bill. Consequently I do not think it is necessary for me to explain the rule or elaborate on the bill. However, I am obliged to call attention to some significant and important facts relative thereto.

The resolution before us was introduced on January 21, and the request for a rule was made before the Committee on Agriculture had a printed bill.

The bill came in while the committee was in session; the ink was still wet. At the same time, the lengthy report on this resolution was brought in while the Committee on Rules was in session con-

sidering the rule now before us. Of course, due to conditions which prevail in the Committee on Rules and due to the persistence of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE]—and I do not blame him because he claims there are some inequities as to the allocations of acreage—he expressed the desire to bring about equity and justice to those who have been discriminated against in the allocation of cotton acreages.

Consequently I feel he performed his duty as he saw it, and expressed the point of view of his constituents. But right here I wish to say, if there were any discrepancies or if anyone has suffered, it was not due to the Congress, because we passed a bill last year upon the recommendation of many capable gentlemen on the Committee on Agriculture, to allegedly alleviate the then existing inequalities.

Now, a rule has been granted upon the persistence and insistence of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] and others, notwithstanding that we had pending an application for a rule for over a period of 3 years on the FEPC—the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill. For 4 weeks I have been endeavoring to my very utmost to secure a rule on it. By everything that is right, that rule had precedence.

But, due to a coalition and a friendly understanding on the part of some of the gentlemen from the South, the West, and some of my Republican reactionary friends who seem to cooperate and have been able to cooperate with them, a rule was granted without even giving me a chance to read the bill or read the report, as I said before. Of course, one of the gentlemen said that I would not understand it anyway, because it was a complicated resolution.

Oh, I did read it and examine it, and I understand it and I know what it means.

Mr. Speaker, the American people will wonder, and have a right to wonder, about the insincerity of the Republicans, who, day in and day out, preach economy and complain of the huge public debt and not only oppose but vote for these additional millions of dollars that will be saddled on the backs of the taxpayers.

However, I myself understand the underlying reason, it being that the coalition between the Republicans and Dixiecrats is working, and God help the country if it continues in force. The Republicans voted with the Dixiecrats for the increase of 1,400,000 acres of cotton in return for their votes against FEPC. That is obvious.

They feel they can hide or cover up the duplicity and double-dealing, but I feel that notwithstanding their ingenuity and ability to distort facts, they will be unable to make it stick.

The additional tax burden involved in this cotton-acreage increase will inure to the benefit of 11 States, 5 of which have aligned themselves with the so-called Dixiecrat Party—States like Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, and South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, indeed we do have some big cotton planters, because only in yesterday's paper I read of one cotton

planter who sold his 1949 crop for \$1,400.-000. Surely he and other large operators were not discriminated against.

I have been informed that the committee is working on a so-called permanent program—that this is only for the year 1950—so I felt this matter should go over until they were ready to present their permanent program. They demanded immediate action, naturally feeling that the less the membership knew about the great cost involved in this bill, the easier it would be for them to pass it. It is indeed strange that these gentlemen, urging and forcing this legislation, which assures them six or seven times as great a price for cotton as they received under a Republican administration, and though they get six to seven times more for their crops today, oppose at all times any wage increases to our workingmen. Their claim is that labor is receiving from 50 to 100 percent greater wages than before. However, we did force through this House the minimum-wage bill.

Oh, the inconsistency! I repeat—what inconsistency and unfairness on their part.

Though the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and now under President Truman, through progressive legislation, brought about the greatest prosperity our country has ever enjoyed—especially to the South—prosperity they never dreamed could be theirs—they thrive upon opposition to the President's program and policies for more liberal legislation; and this in violation of the Jeffersonian concept of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Mr. Speaker, for 42 years I voted for every agricultural bill. No one can justly charge me with prejudice or that I have not had the interest of the farmer and agriculture at heart or that I am prejudiced against the cotton grower. Why, I recollect that due to the tremendous surplus of cotton which accumulated during Republican regimes, when cotton could not be sold at 4½ cents or 5 cents a pound, I purchased, not for profit but to aid the growers, 500 bales of cotton, notwithstanding the fact that no cotton was grown in my district or in my State.

Personally I feel that the Department of Agriculture, which has done so much for the farmer these last 18 years, should have been given an opportunity to adjust the discrepancies in allotments—taking away from the huge operators, who farm from 1,000 acres and up, the small amount necessary to do justice to the operators who have been unfairly treated by the county and State organizations.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Now that the gentleman does understand it and knows what it means, I am sure he will be willing to support it?

Mr. SABATH. Well, it is not as bad as the first bill that you introduced. It is for 1 year. My objection is not as great to this, but I object to the haste with which it has been forced through the committee, notwithstanding other

important legislation in which a vast majority of the American people are interested. The FEPC bill has been sidetracked under one pretense or another for the last 4 weeks, and this bill given priority as I said previously. That is what I object to. The unfair tactics and agreements that seem to be had between you gentlemen representing some of the cotton States and your Republican friends—you, yourself, are all right once in a while. You vote with us. But very few of the others do.

Mr. Speaker, as I said before, and to make the RECORD factual, the gentleman from North Carolina, Chairman COOLEY, appeared before the Committee on Rules, Thursday morning, and informed the committee that he had received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. K. T. Hutchinson, under date of January 26, 1950, stating that—

On the basis that the reported resolution is an emergency measure for 1 year only designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities which have resulted from the application of the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, the Department is in favor of its enactment.

The reference is to the bill presently before us, namely, House Joint Resolution 398.

Now then the able chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, although reading the first paragraph of the letter above referred to, has failed to point out what the Acting Secretary of Agriculture had to say with reference to the undesirable provisions of this joint resolution. Yes, the Department of Agriculture is in favor of the enactment of this joint resolution. However, they also state that their recommendation is based "on an understanding that you intend to reconsider Public Law 272 with the object in mind of rewriting the cotton-acreage-allotment provision of the law in a manner which will not require similar emergency measures in the future. The history of emergency amendments for correcting inequitable cotton-acreage allotments is that the additional acreage allotted is always over and above the amounts considered necessary for proper adjustments of supplies to demand."

In connection with further less desirable provisions of the joint resolution, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture calls attention to section 2, providing for farmers who have allotments in excess of what they desire to plant in 1950 to voluntarily surrender such allotments to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county. The Acting Secretary states that this will not actually reduce the amount of cotton that would be otherwise planted in 1950. He states that the provisions of section 1 "will give all farmers who request it the larger of 70 percent of the 3-year average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in any one of such 3 years, even though no acreage is surrendered by other farmers in the county. The counties that will benefit the most from surrender and reapportionment of unused cotton-acreage allotments are those counties which have the most generous allotments in relation

to the acreage of cotton which is being currently planted in such counties."

Thus, the Acting Secretary states, counties and States in which little or no acreage would be released or reapportioned under section 2 will be at a disadvantage to those in which considerable acreage is released and reapportioned since the acreage so released and reapportioned would be used in establishing future State and county cotton-acreage allotments. "This could lead to major problems in the future in establishing State and county allotments." But the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] failed to read this part of Mr. Hutchinson's statement to the committee on Thursday.

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture plainly stated that additional acreage of at least 1,400,000 acres would be allotted under the provisions of section 1 of this bill, as I pointed out before:

The estimated additional cost represented by additional CCC loans ranges from \$90,000,000 to \$120,000,000. The estimated additional cost in connection with the administration and application of this resolution is \$2,000,000.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, when one reads from a letter he should state all the provisions contained therein, since the Department of Agriculture is not wholeheartedly in favor of this legislation. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to state to my colleagues who have not fully cooperated in the passage of liberal and progressive legislation recommended by President Truman and the administration, that if they continue to pursue their unholy alliance and coalition with the Republicans, surely the people of the country will react in the forthcoming elections by electing a Democratic majority in fact and not in name only.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the conviction of Alger Hiss renews one's appreciation of the American system with its independent judiciary. Americans are grateful for independent courts and fearless and courageous prosecutors.

The conviction of Alger Hiss is a conviction of a great many men in high places, both living and dead, who have steered this Nation in the course designed by our enemies.

The sad state of affairs in the world today is the result of Communist strategy within our Government.

We need a Secretary of State whose first and only loyalty is to the United States of America.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I have here a letter from the Member from New York, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, which I shall read in part:

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I have filed Discharge Petition No. 21. On Wednesday, January 25, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon or as soon thereafter as possible, I will read on the floor the names

of those Republicans who indicate that they will or will not sign Discharge Petition No. 21 to discharge my FEPC bill, H. R. 4453.

Failure to reply to this letter will indicate that you are opposed to FEPC. I will so note on the floor next week. Therefore, kindly reply before 11 a. m., Wednesday, February 1, 1950. * * *

You may use the enclosed post card or call my office.

I assume, Mr. Speaker, that identical letters have been sent to all Republican Members. I do not know how they feel about this assumption of power by the Member from New York, but I resent it. I had given some thought to signing this petition but this letter has definitely changed my mind. Certainly the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] does not exhibit the tolerance that should be expected from a man who seeks legislation which he claims will promote tolerance and better understanding among races.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. In just a minute.

This high and mighty attitude hardly befits the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] as a Member of Congress or as a minister of the Gospel. If I read the Good Book correctly, we should not judge others too harshly or take unto ourselves all the virtues in existence. I want to say emphatically that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] shall not speak for me on FEPC or any other issue.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. My answer to him was "No," and I signed my name to it.

Mr. SHAFER. My answer to it was to file it in the vertical file, if you know what I mean.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful for this time.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of misunderstanding about how the little farmer is taken care of. I have heard time and time again, and some of my colleagues tell me likewise, that there is a 5-acre minimum. This just is not the case. I ask you to listen to a colloquy that took place on August 3, 1949, when the bill came before the House, a colloquy between the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], who is an authority on this matter, and me:

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask some of the Members who are sponsoring this bill this question. It is in the form of an assumption, but I think a very real assumption.

Assume that a veteran 25 or 26 years of age never did anything except grow cotton on a cotton farm until 1942 when he went into the Army; assume he remained in the Army until 1946; assume that he took GI training to be a mechanic for 2 years and while doing so he did not farm; assume that he owns a 60-acre cotton farm which has had no cotton on it since 1942; assume that today he loses his job and goes back to that cotton farm which has not had cotton grown on it since 1942. The question is: Will he be privileged to get 5 acres of cotton?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PACE. That depends, and I have tried to explain it to the gentleman, that depends

entirely upon the State PMA Committee of the State of Texas, and the county PMA committee in which that farm is located. He can, and will very likely get considerably more than 5 acres. It depends upon the amount of acreage the State committee allocates to that county for new farms. If the State committee gives the county, for example, 500 acres for new farms, every acre of it must go to new farms. Then, in addition to that 500 acres, the county committee may reserve 10 percent that can be used for new farms. So the allotment could be identical with like farms in the same area.

Mr. BECKWORTH. May I ask this further question: However, is it true or is it not true that the definite 5-acre minimum applies to him?

Mr. PACE. It does not.

The bill that we passed on August 3 did not provide for a 5-acre minimum for a genuine cotton farmer, as the man I have described, for one who grew cotton until 1942 at which time he owned a cotton farm and entered the service. It does not provide a 5-acre minimum and the record does not so show.

Mr. Speaker, the time is at hand when we should try to be fair to the small farmer, the man who is out there trying to feed his family and trying to make a decent, honest living. If any kind of control bill does not take care of that person in a fair and square manner, the bill is not just, the bill is not sound in that respect, because in my judgment, it cannot endure.

I trust that the Members of the House in their deliberations concerning this important measure will undertake to be fair to the kind of veteran I have referred to, a man 26 years of age who grew cotton, for example, until 1942 but did not have the privilege of growing it again until, we shall assume, 1949.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman has stated that existing law does not provide for a minimum of 5 acres for a farmer; is that correct?

Mr. BECKWORTH. For the kind of cotton farmer I have described.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. One who has been in the service and came out.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Yes. The cotton acreage law means if you were not on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, regardless of whether you never did a thing in the world except grow cotton before and since, you are classified as a new cotton farmer. Yes, you are told you are a new farmer. You are new like a lawyer Member of Congress who serves in Congress for 10 years would be a new lawyer if it were written into the law that such a Member of Congress would be regarded as a new lawyer rather than an old lawyer, because of his service in Congress and therefore his being away from the practice of law.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman should be defeated, no matter how long he had been a Member of Congress, he would not remain a Member of Congress for 3 years

after his defeat, and a man who quits farming cotton does not remain a cotton farmer just because he may have grown cotton at sometime in the past. I think we are quite liberal in this cotton law as we consider a man a cotton farmer for three full years after he quits growing cotton.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Does the gentleman regard himself as a lawyer? Does he think he should be privileged to practice law when he goes back to Waco whether he is defeated or not?

Mr. POAGE. I may go back to the practice of law if I am defeated, but certainly I am not practicing law now, and do not hold myself out as a lawyer. I am a Member of Congress now. Surely at any given date a man cannot claim to be engaged in every trade, profession, or business in which he may have at one time or another engaged.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Would the gentleman be a new lawyer?

Mr. POAGE. Yes, I am afraid I would be a new lawyer were I to try to go back to the practice. I would be without clients just as the man who has not grown cotton for 14 years is without a cotton allotment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That may be the gentleman's conception of businesses and occupations in this country. I submit that just because a fellow has been in business, we shall say, as a merchant for 20 years, gets out and remains out 3 years, this does not mean he is not a merchant or businessman. I submit that a man who has been a dentist we shall say for 20 years and ceases to be for 3 years is no reason why he is not still a dentist and I believe my colleagues here accord to that statement fairness.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 22]

Abbott	Cavalcante	Fulton
Allen, Ill.	Celler	Gamble
Arends	Chudoff	Gary
Auchincloss	Clemente	Gilmer
Barden	Cole, Kans.	Gorski
Barrett, Pa.	Corbett	Granahan
Bates	Coudert	Green
Beall	Davies, N. Y.	Gwinn
Bennett, Fla.	Davis, Tenn.	Hale
Bland	Dawson	Hall
Boggs, La.	Dingell	Edwin Arthur
Breen	Dollinger	Hall
Brown, Ga.	Donohue	Leonard W.
Brown, Ohio	Durham	Halleck
Buckley, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Hand
Bulwinkle	Engel, Mich.	Hart
Burdick	Engle, Calif.	Hays, Ohio
Burton	Fallon	Hébert
Byrne, N. Y.	Fellows	Hedrick
Case, S. Dak.	Fernandez	Heffernan

Heller	Multer	Scrivner
Hobbs	Murphy	Scudder
Hoffman, Ill.	Nelson	Secrest
Hope	Norton	Sheppard
James	O'Toole	Short
Javits	Pfeifer,	Simpson, Pa.
Jenison	Joseph L.	Smathers
Jonas	Pfeifer,	Smith, Kans.
Keating	William L.	Smith, Ohio
Kee	Philbin	Spence
Kelly, N. Y.	Phillips, Tenn.	Stanley
Kennedy	Plumley	Stigler
Keogh	Powell	Sutton
Kirwan	Price	Taber
Klein	Quinn	Taylor
Kunkel	Rabaut	Thomas
Lane	Redden	Towe
Latham	Rees	Underwood
Lichtenwalter	Richards	Van Zandt
Lodge	Rivers	Vorsell
Lynch	Rogers, Fla.	Wadsworth
McCulloch	Rogers, Mass.	Wagner
McMillan, S. C.	Roosevelt	Walsh
Macy	Sabath	Welch
Marcantonio	Sadlak	Werdel
Marshall	Sadowski	White, Idaho
Miles	St. George	Wier
Miller, Nebr.	Saylor	Wood
Monroney	Scott,	Woodhouse
Morgan	Hardie	
Morrison	Scott,	
Moulder	Hugh D., Jr.	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and seventy-nine Members have answered their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from North Carolina will be recognized for 1½ hours, and the gentleman from Minnesota for 1½ hours.

The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] could give me any additional time? I would like to have a little more than 5 minutes, if possible.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I can tell the gentleman a little later.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in August last year when this bill came before the Congress I very definitely stated it was not a bill which would work equitably for many people in the business of growing cotton. I remember very definitely it was stated that the bill had

been unanimously reported by the subcommittee, that it had been unanimously reported by the full committee and that it was the desire of the group that it be undisturbed. It was not disturbed although several of us did offer several amendments. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] and I offered certain amendments; however, the bill remained undisturbed. At this point I desire to pay particular tribute to the gentlemen from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] for the great amount of time and effort he has given the subjects of cotton, wheat, and corn crops. His service on the Agriculture Committee in conjunction with his sincere interest in the welfare of Oklahoma and United States farmers has put him in a position to fully understand the problems of our farmers. He has had the vision and courage to try to do something about their plight as has been shown in the past by his offering amendments last August 3 when the cotton bill passed the House.

I have never been one to forecast, but, in my opinion, if it is not disturbed more than it has been disturbed by the amendments that are before us today, it will have to be disturbed some more in the future because it still lacks a great deal so far as helping many people who need help in the worst way, and as they should be helped. I am not trying to place the blame on anybody. I have never been a person who tries to blame anyone, but I do believe in endeavoring to bring about corrections.

I read with much interest a letter that the Department of Agriculture, signed by Secretary Brannan, wrote to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN]. He indicated the Farm Bureau wrote the bill and that the Department of Agriculture did not want to take credit for it. To me that was a very peculiar position for the Department of Agriculture to take. If the Department of Agriculture had been trying very hard to change the original bill, the one passed August 3, it is inconceivable to me that there would have been a unanimous report by the full Committee on Agriculture. It is inconceivable to me that the Department of Agriculture fighting the bill could not have gotten one member of the Committee on Agriculture to oppose the bill actively on the floor of the House, certainly to the point of advocating correction. So I do not attach too much significance to the fact that the Department of Agriculture did not have a great deal to do with the writing of this bill. Indeed, if the Department opposed the bill, it was very quietly.

Mr. Chairman, when you control crops you are in fact controlling income. Make no mistake about that. We are in fact controlling the income from the crops controlled. The only way, then, that a program of income control has a chance to endure is for it to be fair.

According to a study the Census Bureau made some 10 years ago, seven-eighths of the cotton farmers was getting 50 percent of the cotton income and one-eighth was getting the other 50 percent. Let me repeat that according to a census study back in 1940, announced a little

later, seven-eighths of the cotton farmers was getting 50 percent of the cotton income and one-eighth was getting 50 percent. If the facts could be ascertained now, I believe it would be considerably worse. I hope not. I repeat again, in a controlled crop program the thing that we all should strive for is fairness.

Another factor that has not had the consideration it deserves, as I view it, is the fact that there has been a great war since 1942, a war that disrupted many agricultural areas including mine. I will tell you how much it disrupted my area. We live for example not far from Texarkana, Tex., where there was located a giant ordnance plant during the war, and it is still there. Many of our people went to that plant to work. I wrote to officials at Texarkana recently and asked them how many fewer jobs they have there now than they had at the height of their employment. I was informed some 7,500.

We hear a lot about trends. There is one trend, though, that has not been mentioned frequently. There has been a trend away from the farm, but since the war was over there has been a trend back to the farm.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I repeat, there was a trend away from the farms, and then there was a trend back to the farms, and many of these people, home owners, some of them have come back—and I have letters that I have put in the RECORD from time to time—only to find that they have little or no acreage allotment. They are even allocating some of my people nine-tenths of 1 acre of poor land. That is in the RECORD, too. That is nine-tenths of 1 acre, not 9 acres, but nine-tenths of 1 acre of poor land.

Another very interesting word that is often used is the word "reserve." You know it sounds awfully good but reserve can have a peculiar meaning or implication. If I have a penny in my pocket I have a reserve, and if I have \$100,000 I have a reserve. The important thing is whether or not the reserve is adequate, and in most of the counties in the section where I live, or in many of them, I should say, the reserve was completely inadequate, so inadequate that in one county, for example, which is not in my district, according to a letter that is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, they have 1,000 farms with three-hundred-and-some-odd acres to distribute between them, and yet you have a reserve of three-hundred-and-some-odd acres. According to this bill, and I have seen the figures, not many more acres, proportionately, will that county receive. It still has a reserve, but the adequacy of that reserve certainly is questionable.

There are two ways to put people off of the farm. One is not to give the fellow any allotment, and the other is to give him such a small allotment that he cannot stay on the farm. A good many people in my section are getting allotments so small that it will be impossible

to stay on the farm if the letters I am receiving are correct—letters which are in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I want to bring one important issue to you right there. You drive 400 fellows from the farm because of the inadequacy of the allotment, and then see if they can vote on the cotton referendum this fall. The answer is that they cannot, being driven away from the vocations that they want to follow, vocations they have followed throughout the years, excepting the war period and the lease period—the three basic years—yes, vocations they have followed throughout their lives. I repeat, they cannot vote in the cotton referendum this fall.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to include certain communications I have received in regard to cotton:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Columbia, Mo., January 19, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am returning to you herewith the material on the cotton county estimates and cotton allotments for Missouri.

You are advised that I have not received a copy of the Cooley amendment and the Production and Marketing Administration officials state that they have not made an attempt to make calculations under this amendment by counties since there is still question as to what the final law will be. However, I am of the opinion that the

amendment would raise the Missouri cotton allotment from some 25,000 to 50,000 acres.

Very truly yours,
ALFRED C. BRITTAIN,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Columbia, Mo., January 10, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: There is enclosed herewith a mimeographed sheet which shows acreage of cotton in cultivation in Missouri for the years 1945 through 1948 inclusive. We do not publish the data for the minor counties which represent very small acreages.

The table below shows cotton allotments for the seven major cotton counties of the State for years 1942 and 1950:

County	1942	1950
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Butler.....	16,587	19,214
Dunklin.....	86,248	90,309
Mississippi.....	34,046	30,452
New Madrid.....	94,167	122,546
Pemiscot.....	109,551	127,158
Scott.....	20,056	18,325
Stoddard.....	37,414	41,965
Other.....	7,870	4,832
State.....	406,539	453,706
Small farms.....		+7,976
New growers.....		+1,157
Total.....		462,839

Very truly yours,
ALFRED C. BRITTAIN,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Missouri cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production

District and county	1945			1946		
	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Yield per planted acre	Production 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Yield per planted acre	Production 500-pound gross weight bales
District IX:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Butler.....	11,100	306	7,100	13,000	295	8,000
Dunklin.....	61,000	326	41,600	77,500	476	77,200
Mississippi.....	30,400	271	17,200	16,600	500	17,400
New Madrid.....	54,200	269	30,580	80,000	331	55,400
Pemiscot.....	80,000	386	64,500	118,000	509	126,000
Scott.....	15,000	275	8,600	16,000	321	10,800
Stoddard.....	15,000	309	9,700	21,000	235	10,300
Total.....	266,700	321	179,230	342,100	426	305,190
All other ¹	1,300	283	770	2,900	298	1,810
State total.....	268,000	321	180,000	345,000	425	307,000
District IX:						
Butler.....	22,000	333	15,300	23,000	383	18,400
Dunklin.....	99,500	322	66,900	112,000	467	109,400
Mississippi.....	24,000	433	21,750	35,500	473	35,200
New Madrid.....	131,000	270	74,050	156,000	388	126,800
Pemiscot.....	141,000	313	92,460	156,800	464	152,050
Scott.....	18,500	351	13,600	23,000	378	18,200
Stoddard.....	41,000	288	24,660	52,000	392	42,700
Total.....	477,000	309	308,720	558,300	430	502,750
All other ¹	4,000	272	2,280	4,700	330	3,250
State total.....	481,000	309	311,000	563,000	430	506,000

¹ Includes in district VIII: Bollinger, Carter, Howell, Laclede, Ozark, Ripley, Taney, and Wayne Counties. District IX: Cape Girardeau County.

ALFRED C. BRITTAIN,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Sulphur, Okla., January 20, 1950.
Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Our PMA cotton committee reserved the full amount in our county. Your

amendment would not help our county allotments any. The only legislation that would help us would be an amendment giving us power to transfer unused allotments over to cotton farmers who would use this allotment.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM W. MANSFIELD,
PMA Administrative Officer,
Murray County.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Poteau, Okla., January 19, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is to reply to your letter of January 16, 1950, requesting information on the establishment of cotton allotments in Le Flore County, Okla.

The county and community committees reserved the maximum 15 percent and used it for upward adjustments. The enclosed amendment which you send us would give Le Flore County 680 acres additional allotment if based on BAE figures. The BAE figures in this county were only 60 percent of the farmers' reported acres. This amendment would add considerable acreage if based on farmers' reported acreage. It is estimated that 1,000 additional acres is needed in this county to prevent hardships on genuine cotton farmers and tenants.

It is estimated from our contact with farmers that more than 1,000 acres would be released and could be reapportioned.

Yours very truly,
A. H. MILLER,
Chairman, Le Flore County PMA
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Stigler, Okla., January 20, 1950.
Re Haskell County, Okla.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Haskell County committee held the maximum reserve of 15 percent of the county allotment for adjustments. It is our opinion that the county committee could have done a better job of distribution had they been permitted to have held even more.

The proposed 70 percent of the 3-year-average amendment would give this county some 650 additional acres. This acreage will not be of any great help because it would not fall on farms where the real problem exists. Having had to conform with BEA acreages for the base years eliminates any substantial help on the 70-percent basis.

Fifty percent of the high-planted year, 1946, 1947, 1948, would add some 1,200 acres to our county allotment. The greater portion of these acres would reach farms which have been rather heavily cut.

What we should most prefer for our county needs would be the privilege of releasing and reapportioning existing cotton acreage in this county. We have no criticism to offer for the allotment that has been given to the county. What we most need is a flexible method of distribution.

Our 1942 cotton allotment was 19,000-plus acres. Our 1950 cotton allotment is 11,000-plus acres.

We appreciate your concern of the marketing-quota problems, and shall gladly and promptly answer any inquiry you might make of us.

Yours very truly,
WM. HARDIE CABLER,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Reference is made to your letter of January 17 from Mr. John A. Cariker, of Long Branch, Tex. Mr. Cariker had requested your assistance in securing a larger allotment for his farm.

Under existing cotton legislation there is nothing that we can do here or in the county office to increase the farm allotment. Amending legislation now being considered by the Congress will, no doubt, increase his farm allotment as we expect such legislation to increase many farm allotments in all counties in the State.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 16 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Hubert W. Peden, Edgewood, Tex. Mr. Peden had complained about a 1950 cotton allotment for his farm and also stated that he and many other farmers in his community were not permitted to vote in the cotton marketing quota referendum held on December 15, 1949.

As I understand Mr. Peden's letter, he had not produced cotton on his farm in 1946, 1947, or 1948 and there was no indication that cotton war crops were produced instead of cotton in 1946 or 1947. Consequently, under existing legislation the county committee could not establish a group I or regular farm cotton allotment. Mr. Peden should apply to his county committee for a group II or new farm cotton allotment as soon as possible. We expect to complete the determination of new farm cotton allotments around March 1, after which time he will be notified.

Section 343 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provides that if marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1950 crop (of cotton) farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1948. This requirement of law, of course, resulted in Mr. Peden's being ineligible to vote in the referendum as he did not produce cotton in 1948, and his local referendum committee was correct in refusing to permit him, as well as others in the community who did not produce cotton in 1948, to cast a ballot.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 17, 1950, in which you quoted a portion of a letter from Mr. O. H. Moseley, of route 1, Ben Wheeler, Tex. We also have your note of January 21 with reference to a copy of a letter from K. T. Hutchinson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to you regarding Mr. Moseley's eligibility to vote in the referendum. Mr. Moseley had complained about the cotton-acreage allotment for his farm and also that he was not permitted to vote in the cotton-marketing-quota referendum conducted on December 15, 1949.

As I understand Mr. Moseley's letter, he had not produced cotton on his farm in 1946, 1947, or 1948, and there was no indication that cotton war crops were produced instead of cotton in 1946 or 1947. Consequently,

ly, under existing legislation the county committee could not establish a group I or regular farm-cotton allotment. Mr. Moseley should apply to his county committee for a group II or new farm-cotton allotment as soon as possible. We expect to complete the determination of new farm-cotton allotments around March 1, after which time he will be notified.

Section 343 of the AAA Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provides that if marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1950 crop (of cotton) farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1948. This requirement of law, of course, resulted in Mr. Moseley's being ineligible to vote in the referendum as he did not produce cotton in 1948, and his local referendum committee was correct in refusing to permit him to cast a ballot.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to the following letters which you recently forwarded to the Department for information concerning 1950 cotton-acreage allotments: Zen R. May, route 2, Joaquin, Tex., December 17, 1949.

W. M. Taylor, route 2, box 181, Gladewater, Tex., December 14, 1949.

W. H. Boynton, Mount Sylvan, Tex., December 21, 1949.

R. T. Wilkinson, Mount Vernon, Tex., December 14, 1949.

Fred Hamilton, route 3, Henderson, Tex., December 28, 1949.

J. O. McCreight, Yantis, Tex., December 30, 1949.

J. D. Maloney, route 4, Henderson, Tex., December 14, 1949.

Walter Young, route 1, box 52, Tatum, Tex., December 14, 1949.

The legislation under which the 1950 national cotton acreage allotment was apportioned to States, counties, and farms is specific as to the manner in which the apportionments shall be made. The regulations and instructions, with respect to establishing county and farm acreage allotments for 1950, which have been issued to the State and county Production and Marketing Administration committees, who are directly in charge of establishing farm cotton acreage allotments in their respective States and counties, conform to the provisions of the applicable laws.

Enclosed is a statement, together with sufficient copies for each of the above-mentioned persons, which sets forth, in general, the procedure for establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1950 crop of cotton under the existing legislation and the regulations issued by the Secretary in connection therewith. If, after they have studied the statement, they have further questions as to how the cotton acreage allotment for their farm was established, we suggest that they discuss the matter with their respective local county PMA committee.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of November 14 and 17, 1949, in which you inquired as to whether the fact

that proportionately more people left farms which had been producing peanuts and cotton in certain counties than from other counties to go into military service or into defense work, was considered in the adjustment of peanut- and cotton-acreage allotments and the allocation of reserves for such allotment crops.

In your letter of November 14, referred to above, you quoted a paragraph from your letter of October 14, 1949, as follows:

"During the war quite frequently a boy went into the Army when the farm he was working did not have enough food units to keep him on the farm. The shortage of food units on a given farm occasionally meant the boy would leave the farm or the man with a family would leave the farm to go into the Army or perhaps to a defense plant. To what extent was consideration given to these facts in the adjustment of cotton quotas?"

The letter which we received from you dated October 14, 1949, stated:

"During the war quite frequently a boy went into the Army when the farm he was working did not have enough food units to keep him on the farm. The shortage of food units on a given farm occasionally meant the boy would leave the farm or the man with a family would leave the farm to go into the Army or perhaps to a defense plant. To what extent was consideration given to these facts in the adjustment of quotas?"

Your notation at the bottom of such letter reads:

"I'd like an explanation of the point system used."

You will note that the letter from you dated October 14, 1949, made no mention of cotton or peanut quotas, and since it appeared to have reference to selective-service matters the letter was, therefore, referred to the Director, Selective Service System, for reply. We notified you of such referral in our letter dated October 26, 1949.

In regard to whether consideration can be given to the factor mentioned in your letters of November 14 and 17, 1949, and restated in the first paragraph of this letter, we wish to point out that Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provided a procedure for apportioning the national cotton allotment to States which did not deal with this matter in a direct way; however, section 344 (e) thereof does provide that the State may reserve not to exceed 10 percent (15 percent in Oklahoma) of its State acreage allotment which shall be used to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, or for small or new farms. Following through on that part of the legislation regarding abnormal conditions affecting plantings, the following paragraph is quoted from the cotton procedure issued to State committees:

"Abnormal conditions affecting plantings: In considering adjustments in county allotments for this factor, the State committee should take into account (a) abnormal weather conditions, such as floods and droughts at planting time which affected plantings during one or more years of the base period (this applies only where plantings were affected); (b) conditions in counties in which a number of farms are being returned to cotton production or are increasing the acreage in cotton after having been out of production or having been on a reduced level of cotton acreage because such farms were used in connection with air bases, defense plants, and other wartime activities; (c) abnormal reduction in cotton acreage because of an unusual movement from farms in the area or county to war industries or into the armed forces as compared with such movements in other areas; and (d) any other abnormal conditions which adversely affected plantings in the area."

The Texas State PMA Committee reserved approximately 128,000 acres of the State cotton-acreage allotment, of which about one-sixth was apportioned to counties of your congressional district thus raising the county cotton-acreage allotment approximately 18 percent for adjustments for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings in that area.

Under section 344 (f) (3) of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, county committees may reserve not to exceed 15 percent of the county cotton allotment, a part of which may be used for adjustments for abnormal conditions of production on farms. The extent to which county Production and Marketing Administration committees may have given consideration to such factor is one which we have no way of appraising at this level.

With respect to peanuts, you will recall that during and immediately following the war there was an acute shortage of fats and oils. During this period farmers, at the request of the Government, greatly expanded their peanut acreages to meet our needs for edible oils. As a result, instead of a reduction in peanut production because of the diversion of farm labor to the armed services and to war plants, there was an expansion in all of the peanut-producing areas. As to individual farms, notwithstanding the fact that peanuts were classified as a war crop, the regulations issued for the establishment of acreage allotments followed the provisions of Public Law 12 and provided that as to a farm for which a 1942 allotment had been established and on which the peanut acreage during 1945, 1946, or 1947 was unusually low or on which during these years no peanuts were grown because the owner or operator was in the armed services, a normal acreage for the farm should be determined for the year involved and used as one of the factors in establishing the 1948 and 1949 allotments. The normal acreage was required to be determined on a consideration of the acreage of peanuts customarily grown on the farm, the tillable acreage on the farm available for the production of peanuts, and the acreage of peanuts produced on farms similar with respect to peanut production.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Reference is made to your letter of January 5, 1950, requesting a draft and explanation of a bill which would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for each cotton farm an acreage allotment of not less than 50 percent of the sum of the acreage planted in cotton in 1937 and the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program, but such allotment not to exceed 40 percent of the cropland for the farm.

The attached draft of a bill contains substantially the same language as that which appeared in section 344 (h) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, prior to the revision of that section by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress. The so-called 50-40 provision, as it was applied in establishing cotton-acreage allotments for the 1942 crop of cotton, added approximately 1,100,000 acres to the acreage which was allotted under other provisions of the act. The total acreage allotted for the 1942 crop of cotton was in excess of 27,000,000 acres. We are unable to furnish an estimate at this time of the additional acreage which would

be added by the attached bill if it were enacted into law.

In connection with the attached draft, it is to be noted that a majority of the cotton farms in the Nation are at present made up of tracts of land which are different from the lands in the farm when the 50-40 provision was last applicable. Administration of the drafted provision would, therefore, be an extremely complex and time-consuming job for the county Production and Marketing Administration committees. Further, it is quite likely that in some of the counties the necessary records are not available.

The attached draft has been prepared to be effective first with respect to the 1950 crop of cotton. This has been done on the assumption that you would desire it on that basis.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

A bill to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(m) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the cotton-acreage allotment for 1950 and each subsequent year for any farm receiving an allotment under subsection (f) (1) shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment for the farm of not less than 50 percent of the sum of the acreage planted to cotton in 1937 and the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program, as determined for each farm in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided,* That this subsection shall not operate to raise the allotment for any farm above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required under this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges receipt of your original letter dated December 15, 1949, and mailed December 16, 1949, and a carbon copy of the same letter forwarded to us under date of December 19, 1949.

It is recognized that, through the application of the provisions contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, inequities and hardship cases have arisen in establishing farm cotton-acreage allotments for 1950. We feel that some practical means of alleviating these conditions should be provided soon, at least before the cotton-planting season is advanced.

Department representatives have recently appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture with respect to a number of proposals regarding proposed changes in the existing legislation, particularly the one originally introduced by Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY as House Joint Resolution 384, which is somewhat similar to that mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 9, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. S. V. Blasingame, box 103, Wills Point, Tex. Mr. Blasingame commented at length regarding 1950 cotton allotments in Van Zandt County and referred to the larger cotton allotments determined for Kaufman County farms.

No doubt amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase cotton allotments for farms in Van Zandt County. However, under existing cotton legislation, county cotton allotments are required to be computed and adjusted under a rather strict formula. As a result it is not possible for county allotments to be determined in a manner that each will have approximately the same cropland percentage factor unless each county had devoted approximately the same percentage of its cropland to cotton during the years 1947 and 1948.

There is a possibility that Van Zandt County should be divided into two administrative areas for the purpose of establishing farm cotton allotments. We have not investigated the possibility, since all of our time was taken in establishing administrative areas in 12 other Texas counties last October prior to the determination of 1950 farm cotton allotments. We intend to conduct an administrative area investigation in about 15 other Texas counties this summer; and if it is revealed that this device for making farm cotton allotments in such counties is needed, it will be used for the 1951 program.

It is my opinion that for diversified counties farm cotton allotments should be determined primarily on the basis of the average cotton history during the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which the farm cotton allotment is being made. In this manner farm allotments will generally be in direct proportion to the amount of cotton acreage that each farm has contributed to the county history. This method of making allotments is now being used successfully in the peanut, wheat, and potato programs. Also, it would mean that administrative area determinations as proposed by Mr. Blasingame would not be necessary.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 6 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. R. G. Maclin, route 2, box 82, Mineola, Tex. Mr. Maclin requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for his farm.

There is no indication in the letter that county and community committeemen have not established the 15-acre allotment in accordance with regulations and instructions issued from this office. However, if Mr. Maclin is dissatisfied with the allotment, he should file an application for review with the local PMA secretary at Quitman, Tex. A duly constituted review committee will review the determination of his cotton allotment to see that it is fair and equitable and that it was determined properly.

There is a possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase his cotton allotment but I can make no commitment since I do not know the provisions of the legislation that may be passed.

I regret that under the circumstances there is nothing that we can do here to increase the farm cotton allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 16 with which you enclosed a copy of a wire from Martha Hamlett, Henderson, Tex. Mrs. Hamlett had requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for her farm.

There is no indication in the letter that county and community committeemen have not established the 8-acre allotment in accordance with regulations and instructions issued from this office. However, if Mrs. Hamlett is dissatisfied with the allotment she should file an application for review with the local PMA secretary at Henderson, Tex. A duly constituted review committee will review the determination of her cotton allotment to see that it is fair and equitable and that it was determined properly.

There is a possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase her cotton allotment, but I can make no commitment since I do not know the provisions of the legislation that may be passed.

I regret that under the circumstances there is nothing that we can do here to increase the farm cotton allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 2, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Fred Hamilton, Route 3, Henderson, Tex. Mr. Hamilton had requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for his farm.

There is no indication in the letter that county and community committeemen have not established the 10-acre allotment in accordance with regulations and instructions issued from this office. However, if Mr. Hamilton is dissatisfied with the allotment, he should file an application for review with the local PMA secretary at Henderson, Tex. A duly constituted review committee will review the determination of his cotton allotment to see that it is fair and equitable and that it was determined properly.

There is a possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase his cotton allotment but I can make no commitment since I do not know the provisions of the legislation that may be passed.

I regret that under the circumstances there is nothing that we can do here to increase the farm cotton allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 9 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mrs. Marvin Gray, route 4, box 72, Henderson, Tex. Mrs. Gray had requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for her farm.

There is no indication in the letter that county and community committeemen have not established the 8-acre allotment in accordance with regulations and instructions issued from this office. However, if Mrs. Gray is dissatisfied with the allotment she should file an application for review with the local PMA secretary at Henderson, Tex. A duly constituted review committee will review the determination of her cotton allotment to see that it is fair and equitable and that it was determined properly.

There is a possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase her cotton allotment, but I can make no commitment since I do not know the provisions of the legislation that may be passed.

I regret that under the circumstances there is nothing that we can do here to increase the farm cotton allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 18, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 31 in which you quoted pertinent portions of a letter from the Upshur County PMA Committee.

I regret that we have been unable to reply to this and many other letters received from you during the last 2 weeks. We have been very busy with several allotment programs, both in national conferences and in conferences with county committees and, as a result, have not had the time nor the personnel required to reply promptly and fully to your letters.

We have no way of knowing in this office whether Upshur County needs an additional 2,000 acres or 10,000 acres of 1950 cotton allotment. In all probability the proposed amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress would result in more

than 2,000 acres of cotton allotment being available for apportionment to farms on which owners and operators have complained to the county committee.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Athens, Ga., January 20, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your communications of January 13 and 14 in regard to the State committee reserve for cotton and information concerning the effect of the proposed 70-50 amendment.

In retaining an acreage from the State allotment to be used by the State committee for the purposes outlined in the 1950 cotton regulations, the Georgia State PMA committee withheld 100,000 acres, or approximately 7.1 percent of the State allotment. The reason for not withholding the full 10 percent was simply that it was determined that 100,000 acres were all that were needed to fulfill the various needs in the State. Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty acres of the State committee reserve were used for trend adjustments; 47,251 acres were set aside from the State reserve for new farms for 1950. This acreage from new farms on a percentage basis appears large, particularly for a tobacco and peanut State; however, the State survey in regard to the possible number of new farms indicated that the reserve actually withheld was needed to effect new allotments of any consequence for 1950. It should be realized that the acreage set aside for new farms is done so at the expense of the old grower, but on the other hand, if an insufficient amount is available for this purpose, it results in such small allotments to the individual farms that in the end, the acreage is more or less wasted. The State committee attempted to reach a point that would not affect the individual old cotton grower and still be in a position to grant new farm allotments which would warrant the production of cotton on new farms.

Twenty-seven thousand and nineteen acres were reserved to be allocated for farms entitled to the minimum allotments or for small-farm increases. This acreage was in addition to the 22,381 acres directed to be set aside for this purpose by the Cotton Branch of the Department of Agriculture. We might add that in the State the amount of the small-farm increases used was approximately 6,000 acres in addition to the 2 acreages above, as estimated by the Washington office and this office.

The information by counties as requested in your communication of January 14 is not available. It was furnished the Cotton Branch earlier in the month. The State totals, however, were for the 70-50 provision, 43,790 acres, not including war-crop credits in the 70-percent portion. The estimated acreage that would be released for reapportionment for the State was 38,230 acres.

Very truly yours,

T. R. BREEDLOVE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

California cotton—crop of 1950—relating to proposed acreage allotments

[Date prepared, Jan. 17, 1950, by R. E. Blair]

Counties, valleys, or districts	Planted acreage data and calculations								
	1946	1947	1948	3-year sum	3-year average	70 percent of 3-year average	Highest year of 3	50 percent of highest year	Highest of either calculation
San Benito.....			60	60	20	14	60	30	30
Stanislaus County.....	32	50	60	142	47	33	60	30	33
Merced County.....	10,230	18,000	25,800	54,030	18,010	12,607	25,800	12,900	12,900
Madera County.....	38,000	46,050	65,400	149,450	49,817	34,872	65,400	32,700	34,872
Fresno County.....	84,900	139,000	221,000	444,900	148,300	103,810	221,000	110,500	110,500
Kings County.....	57,000	78,000	109,900	244,900	81,633	57,143	109,900	54,950	57,143
Tulare County.....	79,700	109,000	168,000	356,700	118,900	83,230	168,000	84,000	84,000
Kern County.....	88,300	143,000	216,000	447,300	149,100	104,370	216,000	108,000	108,000
San Bernardino County.....			40	40	13	9	40	20	20
Total Riverside County.....	829	2,891	3,660	7,380	2,460	1,722	3,660	1,830	1,830
Total Imperial County.....	9	9	80	98	33	23	80	40	40
State total ¹	359,000	536,000	810,000	1,705,000		397,833	810,000	405,000	409,368

¹ \$582,000 equals 70 percent.DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 20, 1950.Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your two recent letters requesting information on production of cotton, by counties,

for an average cotton year in a prewar period.

I believe that the year 1939 is about as good an example of an average cotton year in a prewar period as is available. I am, therefore, sending you a series of tables which include the acreage of cotton in

cultivation July 1, the yield per planted acre, and the production of cotton by counties for the year 1939.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,

Assistant Secretary.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
ALABAMA													
District I:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District V:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Colbert.....	30,910	287	18,500	31,510	162	10,600	Autauga.....	27,600	226	13,000	27,830	164	9,400
Fayette.....	21,770	254	11,500	23,170	152	7,100	Dallas.....	60,210	197	24,700	61,880	108	13,800
Franklin.....	26,220	262	14,300	25,700	115	6,100	Elmore.....	37,860	252	19,800	40,630	219	18,300
Lamar.....	24,860	293	13,600	27,210	199	9,500	Lowndes.....	27,920	192	11,200	27,700	139	7,900
Marion.....	26,140	216	11,800	28,010	114	6,300	Montgomery.....	33,210	200	13,700	29,550	195	11,800
Total.....	129,900	257	69,700	135,600	143	39,600	Perry.....	37,180	141	10,900	36,740	66	5,000
District II:							Wilcox.....	26,220	183	10,000	28,370	77	4,500
Lauderdale.....	43,500	289	26,100	45,490	154	14,400	Total.....	250,300	198	103,300	252,700	136	70,700
Lawrence.....	48,240	318	32,100	50,160	224	23,300	District VI:						
Limestone.....	60,470	341	42,900	60,550	254	32,000	Chambers.....	38,320	137	11,000	34,570	141	10,100
Madison.....	77,390	319	51,400	79,030	229	37,500	Clay.....	18,400	225	8,700	17,850	145	5,200
Marshall.....	46,520	384	37,300	48,150	404	40,400	Coosa.....	11,740	192	4,700	11,130	134	3,100
Morgan.....	42,980	326	29,200	43,720	277	24,900	Lee.....	35,480	139	10,300	34,000	157	11,100
Total.....	319,100	329	219,000	327,100	255	172,500	Macon.....	42,170	202	17,600	40,990	185	15,500
District IIa:							Randolph.....	30,420	245	15,500	30,150	181	11,200
Bibb.....	11,130	211	4,900	11,440	103	2,400	Russell.....	34,310	167	11,800	30,220	115	7,000
Blount.....	32,520	325	22,200	32,670	304	20,600	Talladega.....	37,900	253	19,800	38,290	187	14,600
Chilton.....	26,800	199	11,100	23,080	155	7,400	Tallapoosa.....	29,460	194	11,900	28,400	193	11,400
Cullman.....	50,300	405	42,100	51,950	382	40,700	Total.....	278,200	193	111,300	265,600	164	89,100
Jefferson.....	8,430	251	4,400	8,260	174	3,000	District VII:						
Saint Clair.....	16,600	246	8,500	16,650	217	7,500	Baldwin.....	5,350	278	3,080	5,120	107	1,100
Shelby.....	13,220	233	6,400	13,270	184	5,100	Choctaw.....	16,340	188	6,400	16,440	97	3,300
Walker.....	16,700	252	8,700	16,840	169	5,800	Clarke.....	18,300	194	7,420	19,260	91	3,600
Winston.....	15,000	272	8,500	16,140	168	5,600	Mobile.....	4,650	329	3,160	4,590	123	1,200
Total.....	190,700	294	116,800	190,300	250	98,100	Washington.....	4,860	223	2,240	4,990	113	1,100
District III:							Total.....	49,500	216	22,300	50,400	100	10,300
Calhoun.....	26,630	218	12,100	25,970	229	12,300	District VIII:						
Cherokee.....	33,630	309	21,700	35,100	350	25,400	Butler.....	30,330	242	15,200	30,160	154	9,600
Cleburne.....	12,690	261	6,900	12,830	193	5,100	Concub.....	23,540	272	13,400	27,930	136	7,500
De Kalb.....	43,520	339	33,600	45,110	421	39,100	Covington.....	37,800	255	20,000	39,670	121	9,800
Etowah.....	28,530	302	18,000	28,010	341	19,600	Crenshaw.....	31,930	257	17,100	31,560	183	11,800
Jackson.....	34,400	294	21,100	34,780	300	21,700	Escambia.....	17,650	332	12,200	18,580	142	5,400
Total.....	179,400	303	113,400	181,800	328	123,200	Monroe.....	36,450	276	20,800	38,700	138	10,600
District IV:							Total.....	177,700	267	98,700	186,600	145	54,700
Greene.....	27,010	166	9,300	29,230	108	6,300	District IX:						
Hale.....	36,220	178	13,300	36,020	99	7,400	Barbour.....	36,470	204	15,400	39,300	113	8,900
Marengo.....	50,210	158	16,500	46,160	96	9,000	Bullock.....	31,500	162	10,700	29,010	116	6,900
Pickens.....	36,190	228	17,200	36,490	165	12,300	Coffee.....	39,360	240	19,500	38,930	113	9,100
Sumter.....	32,660	156	10,500	33,130	91	6,000	Dale.....	22,500	232	10,900	22,130	77	3,500
Tuscaloosa.....	37,410	227	17,600	36,670	157	11,600	Geneva.....	37,050	288	22,200	38,880	103	8,300
Total.....	219,600	185	84,400	217,700	119	52,600	Henry.....	30,060	251	15,700	32,200	137	9,200
							Houston.....	47,790	288	28,600	49,800	151	15,600
							Pike.....	39,870	229	19,100	41,950	146	12,700
							Total.....	284,600	240	142,100	292,200	123	74,200
							State total.....	2,079,000	250	1,081,000	2,100,000	182	785,000

¹ Based on planted acres less acres removed to meet Agricultural Adjustment Act allotments.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
ARKANSAS						
District I:						
Other ²	Acres 740	Pounds 186	Bales 280	Acres 690	Pounds 229	Bales 320
Total.....	740	186	280	690	229	320
District II:						
Baxter.....	2,110	207	890	2,350	196	960
Cleburne.....	13,960	216	6,290	14,000	193	5,640
Fulton.....	5,120	190	2,040	5,240	206	2,200
Izard.....	12,640	200	5,290	12,780	224	5,890
Marion.....	1,740	196	710	1,430	219	660
Sharp.....	10,420	210	4,560	11,040	229	5,170
Van Buren.....	10,530	184	4,020	10,980	157	3,490
Other ³	3,850	195	1,560	3,740	187	1,440
Total.....	60,370	202	25,360	61,560	201	25,450
District III:						
Clay.....	40,530	305	25,760	42,530	403	35,560
Craighead.....	67,050	383	53,340	70,550	403	58,700
Greene.....	34,260	337	23,660	37,420	403	31,190
Independence.....	21,820	239	10,900	22,150	266	12,210
Jackson.....	54,120	268	30,330	54,760	300	34,040
Lawrence.....	33,260	279	19,260	35,120	297	21,570
Mississippi.....	185,480	504	194,550	190,750	535	211,080
Poinsett.....	56,820	433	51,300	62,490	462	59,580
Randolph.....	19,770	245	10,120	19,840	324	13,350
White.....	49,980	233	24,370	51,610	226	24,310
Total.....	563,090	379	443,890	587,520	413	501,590
District IV:						
Crawford.....	8,300	173	2,970	7,640	251	3,980
Franklin.....	9,280	136	2,630	7,580	173	2,800
Johnson.....	7,950	176	2,920	5,960	284	3,530
Logan.....	20,240	203	8,590	20,560	197	8,450
Polk.....	4,640	144	1,380	4,440	184	1,700
Pope.....	30,360	158	9,990	26,040	189	10,260
Scott.....	7,630	170	2,710	7,540	193	3,030
Sebastian.....	10,170	181	3,820	10,200	193	4,010
Yell.....	32,850	203	13,870	31,890	215	14,200
Total.....	131,420	179	48,880	122,150	205	51,960
District V:						
Conway.....	37,030	216	16,690	38,160	174	13,800
Faulkner.....	44,810	237	22,100	47,010	202	19,630
Garland.....	1,850	157	600	2,290	184	880
Grant.....	8,100	201	3,350	8,030	154	2,550
Hot Spring.....	9,010	181	3,370	9,310	196	3,660
Perry.....	9,860	225	4,560	10,320	182	3,880
Pulaski.....	41,060	343	28,950	41,280	268	22,760
Saline.....	3,450	220	1,580	3,600	180	1,350
Total.....	155,170	252	81,200	160,000	207	68,510
District VI:						
Arkansas.....	13,580	258	7,300	15,060	217	6,800
Crittenden.....	104,120	471	101,470	103,610	492	105,730
Cross.....	46,400	384	37,010	48,440	404	39,530
Lee.....	58,130	345	41,660	61,300	336	42,160
Lonoke.....	75,700	293	45,970	75,400	231	35,820
Monroe.....	38,600	292	23,430	41,920	261	22,750
Phillips.....	73,910	353	54,350	74,880	366	56,940
Prairie.....	17,350	257	9,250	17,970	271	10,090
St Francis.....	75,600	390	61,120	72,180	381	56,630
Woodruff.....	42,850	304	27,020	45,860	302	28,280
Total.....	546,240	360	408,580	556,620	353	404,730
District VII:						
Hempstead.....	43,790	173	15,800	42,620	234	20,400
Howard.....	21,300	138	6,130	19,550	207	7,890
Lafayette.....	36,280	194	14,560	34,440	269	19,320
Little River.....	27,330	186	10,570	26,390	260	14,020
Miller.....	43,840	203	18,520	39,020	281	22,730
Montgomery.....	4,450	131	1,220	4,040	171	1,440
Pike.....	9,630	108	2,160	8,440	159	2,780
Sevier.....	9,750	127	2,580	9,800	189	3,740
Total.....	196,400	175	71,540	184,300	245	92,300
District VIII:						
Bradley.....	16,100	215	7,200	16,300	242	8,220
Calhoun.....	13,640	206	5,860	14,050	196	5,690
Clark.....	22,100	193	8,870	21,720	226	10,150
Cleveland.....	23,940	191	9,620	23,160	179	8,600
Columbia.....	49,080	170	17,160	49,680	182	18,290
Dallas.....	9,730	201	4,070	10,490	168	8,600
Nevada.....	29,810	173	10,750	29,310	180	10,970
Ouachita.....	16,320	173	6,790	15,410	192	6,150
Union.....	23,250	171	8,240	23,610	219	10,600
Total.....	203,970	183	77,460	203,730	196	82,270
ARKANSAS—continued						
District IX:						
Ashley.....	40,400	228	19,190	39,420	338	27,640
Chicot.....	50,040	251	25,320	51,350	327	34,360
Desha.....	49,510	316	32,370	50,860	302	31,660
Drew.....	26,550	226	12,470	25,440	264	13,890
Jefferson.....	93,710	353	68,420	93,660	278	52,730
Lincoln.....	47,390	345	34,040	49,700	248	25,590
Total.....	307,600	302	191,810	310,430	292	185,870
State total.....	2,165,000	300	1,349,000	2,187,000	313	1,413,000
ARIZONA						
District V:						
Maricopa.....	67,800	265	37,430	94,000	319	55,930
Pinal.....	24,500	263	13,430	33,300	292	15,420
Total.....	92,300	264	50,860	127,300	313	71,350
District VII: Yuma.....	11,700	373	9,090	15,000	331	8,970
District IX: Graham.....	9,000	443	8,310	16,500	471	14,250
All other ⁵	1,000	356	740	2,200	311	1,430
State total.....	114,000	290	69,000	161,000	330	96,000
ARIZONA—continued						
District V:						
Maricopa.....	85,000	390	69,410	103,200	381	82,260
Pinal.....	23,000	388	18,700	27,900	370	21,580
Total.....	108,000	390	88,110	131,100	379	103,840
District VII: Yuma.....	13,000	467	12,720	14,000	484	14,140
District IX: Graham.....	8,400	617	10,840	9,200	570	10,970
All other ⁵	6,600	386	5,330	5,700	508	6,050
State total.....	136,000	410	117,000	160,000	405	135,000
ARIZONA—continued						
District V:						
Maricopa.....	129,100	424	114,550	185,800	486	188,680
Pinal.....	42,000	420	36,950	66,460	492	68,330
Total.....	171,100	423	151,500	252,260	488	257,016
District VII: Yuma.....	14,000	440	12,900	14,980	396	12,410
District IX: Graham.....	14,000	595	17,450	19,000	663	26,550
All other ⁷	8,900	491	9,150	12,760	639	17,030
State total.....	208,000	438	191,000	299,000	501	313,000
ARIZONA—continued						
District V:						
Maricopa.....	122,530	445	113,900	111,720	492	114,470
Pinal.....	49,020	464	47,600	46,230	544	52,549
Total.....	171,550	450	161,500	157,950	507	167,016
District VII: Yuma.....	7,680	334	5,370	5,560	390	4,530
District IX: Graham.....	12,460	668	17,400	14,520	576	17,470
Pima.....	9,620	509	10,230	9,440	592	11,640
Total.....	22,080	599	27,630	23,960	582	29,110
All other ⁷	1,690	424	1,500	1,530	423	1,350
State total.....	203,000	462	196,000	189,000	512	202,000
CALIFORNIA						
District VA:						
San Joaquin County.....	125	352	92	500	301	265
Stanislaus County.....	75	351	55	500	385	11,259
Merced County.....	10,700	391	8,723	14,500	472	22,308
Madera County.....	12,800	521	13,910	24,300	506	44,941
Fresno County.....	23,000	516	24,766	45,800	509	18,520
Kings County.....	9,200	470	9,013	19,900	490	44,232
Tulare County.....	25,600	477	25,454	45,600	570	67,551
Kern County.....	35,000	578	42,174	58,200	508	209,076
Total District VA.....	116,500	511	124,187	208,800	508	209,076

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1932			1933 ^a			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
CALIFORNIA—continued							CALIFORNIA—continued						
District VIII:							District VA:						
Riverside County:							San Benito County.....				90	34	7
Coachella Valley.....	600	487	609	1,000	340	709	San Joaquin County.....	5	300	3	29	400	24
Palo Verde Valley.....	4,460	349	3,249	8,558	314	5,087	Stanislaus County.....	665	377	524	511	309	296
Total Riverside County.....	5,060	365	3,858	9,558	317	5,796	Merced County.....	22,720	512	24,179	19,980	508	20,970
Imperial County:							Madera County.....	46,200	573	55,092	45,600	593	55,910
Imperial Valley.....	150	181	57	2,070	157	624	Fresno County.....	85,000	571	98,845	74,800	640	99,059
Bard Valley.....	2,250	262	1,231	2,530	330	1,517	Kings County.....	24,700	531	26,997	32,800	667	44,986
Total Imperial County.....	2,400	257	1,288	4,600	250	2,141	Tulare County.....	86,000	617	108,592	81,800	635	105,525
San Bernardino County.....	40	460	38	42	429	38	Kern County.....	77,000	696	99,984	68,740	773	108,878
Total district VIII.....	7,500	331	5,184	14,200	296	7,975	Total, district VA.....	342,290	602	414,216	324,350	654	435,655
State total.....	124,000	500	129,371	223,000	495	217,051	District VIII:						
							Riverside County:						
							Coachella Valley.....	1,300	700	1,697	1,045	539	1,168
							Palo Verde Valley.....	5,500	314	3,463	4,510	368	3,444
							Total, Riverside County.....	6,800	384	5,160	5,555	400	4,612
							Imperial County:						
							Imperial Valley.....	5,000	382	3,724	2,630	220	1,204
							Bard Valley.....	1,850	348	1,346	1,400	378	1,096
							Total, Imperial County.....	6,850	373	5,070	4,030	275	2,300
							San Bernardino County.....	38	605	48	65	431	59
							San Diego County.....	22	41	2			
							Total, district VIII.....	13,710	378	10,250	9,650	348	6,971
							State total.....	356,000	593	424,496	334,000	645	442,626
							FLORIDA						
							District 1:						
							Holmes.....	10,190	203	4,250	9,840	83	1,733
							Jackson.....	15,470	176	5,610	14,220	76	2,292
							Jefferson.....	3,390	101	689	3,000	65	415
							Other ^a	30,320	187	11,699	29,782	68	4,313
							Total.....	59,370	182	22,248	56,842	72	8,753
							District 3:						
							Madison.....	6,330	110	1,416	7,290	62	969
							Other ¹⁰	9,350	84	1,616	6,343	65	876
							Total.....	15,680	94	3,032	13,633	63	1,845
							Districts 5 and 8: Other ¹¹	6,950	49	720	3,525	54	402
							State total.....	82,000	154	26,000	74,000	70	11,000
							GEORGIA						
							District VI:						
							Bulloch.....	31,730	235	15,580	31,490	242	15,690
							Burke.....	61,940	181	21,740	63,070	237	36,800
							Candler.....	11,600	185	4,470	11,950	215	5,320
							Columbia.....	11,080	137	3,170	11,250	258	5,910
							Edgingham.....	5,600	204	1,530	3,640	132	1,130
							Emanuel.....	35,080	140	10,150	37,140	225	17,190
							Glascok.....	9,240	209	3,740	8,500	296	5,090
							Jefferson.....	35,430	176	12,970	37,020	249	18,940
							Jenkins.....	28,700	184	8,890	24,360	287	14,320
							McDuffie.....	14,650	161	4,890	14,380	256	7,520
							Richmond.....	9,590	173	3,310	9,420	274	5,300
							Screven.....	30,530	228	14,060	32,610	274	18,330
							Warren.....	22,490	211	9,310	19,610	313	12,510
							Total.....	301,560	187	113,810	304,440	263	164,050
							District VII:						
							Calhoun.....	9,720	216	4,210	9,170	152	2,850
							Clay.....	8,660	225	4,040	9,000	151	2,690
							Decatur.....	7,150	161	2,390	5,920	75	910
							Dougherty.....	4,900	178	1,800	3,710	154	1,190
							Early.....	25,090	252	13,120	25,350	148	7,830
							Grady.....	5,970	246	3,060	5,260	146	1,580
							Miller.....	9,220	261	4,960	8,800	128	2,330
							Mitchell.....	23,320	232	11,220	23,690	125	6,680
							Randolph.....	20,550	210	8,870	19,420	118	4,620
							Seminole.....	7,450	255	3,920	7,000	122	1,760
							Stewart.....	10,660	173	3,750	10,300	96	2,010
							Sumter.....	23,970	207	10,200	22,900	231	10,830
							Terrell.....	21,010	288	12,620	18,410	240	9,030
							Thomas.....	9,950	209	4,340	8,270	129	2,170
							Other ¹²	24,940	164	8,390	22,440	105	4,800
							Total.....	212,560	228	96,920	199,640	149	60,530
							District VIII:						
							Ben Hill.....	9,410	211	4,070	8,740	163	2,950
							Burien.....	6,200	210	2,690	5,650	161	1,860
							Brooks.....	14,450	219	6,450	12,800	151	3,960
							Coffee.....	11,850	188	4,660	9,470	107	2,100
							Colquitt.....	26,650	238	13,210	24,620	170	8,650

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
GEORGIA—continued							LOUISIANA—continued						
District VIII—Continued	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District VII:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Cook.....	4,920	259	2,670	4,630	192	1,820	Acadia.....	24,130	373	18,560	25,100	414	21,400
Crisp.....	16,940	239	8,450	17,500	226	8,200	Allen.....	4,070	260	2,130	3,970	289	2,380
Dooly.....	30,150	216	13,450	32,940	248	17,050	Beauregard.....	2,620	231	1,160	2,000	253	1,042
Irwin.....	15,830	205	6,780	14,670	171	5,160	Calecasieu.....	4,430	236	2,130	3,780	217	1,689
Lowndes.....	6,530	226	2,950	6,090	142	1,740	Cameron.....	4,270	249	2,166	3,775	268	2,084
Telfair.....	14,360	145	4,230	13,490	120	3,310	Jeff Davis.....	7,310	272	4,150	6,590	306	4,170
Tift.....	10,160	265	5,610	9,420	187	3,820	Vermilion.....	18,950	317	11,800	18,560	325	12,290
Turner.....	11,660	199	4,790	10,190	152	2,930	Total.....	65,810	316	42,096	63,775	344	45,045
Wilcox.....	22,820	190	8,960	24,610	199	10,100	District VIII:						
Worth.....	24,940	234	12,180	24,090	164	8,130	Lafayette.....	28,640	332	19,800	29,940	322	19,840
Other ¹³	8,010	165	2,740	6,090	122	1,500	St. Martin.....	9,630	385	7,720	10,900	310	6,586
Total.....	234,850	216	103,890	224,620	180	83,280	Total.....	38,270	345	27,520	40,840	319	26,426
District IX:							All other ¹³	14,800	228	6,940	14,815	175	5,299
Appling.....	7,390	140	2,140	6,220	138	1,770	State total	1,140,000	287	676,000	1,154,000	315	745,000
Bacon.....	4,140	133	1,150	3,020	134	840							
Evans.....	5,860	233	2,840	5,800	199	2,380	MISSISSIPPI						
Pierce.....	4,340	132	1,200	2,870	161	950	District VI:						
Tattnall.....	9,070	206	3,870	8,900	177	3,250	Chickasaw.....	27,000	263	14,800	28,200	339	19,970
Toombs.....	16,000	147	4,870	15,860	156	5,220	Clay.....	22,500	285	13,400	24,800	248	12,810
Wayne.....	5,320	170	1,800	4,760	162	1,590	Kenner.....	30,500	245	15,600	34,400	261	18,750
Other ¹⁴	5,030	106	1,110	3,750	109	840	Lowndes.....	34,000	281	20,000	39,000	243	19,760
Total.....	57,150	169	19,070	51,180	159	16,840	Monroe.....	49,500	274	28,300	57,200	296	35,340
State total	2,064,000	201	852,000	1,989,000	225	915,000	Neshoba.....	37,500	275	21,600	41,700	342	29,790
LOUISIANA							Noxubee.....	40,000	266	24,700	46,100	238	22,420
District I:							Oktibbeha.....	16,800	265	9,310	18,100	298	11,259
Bossier.....	41,500	263	22,300	41,700	345	29,100	Winston.....	25,000	269	14,000	28,400	284	16,840
Caddo.....	69,600	298	42,800	65,916	379	51,405	Total.....	282,800	274	161,710	317,900	282	186,930
De Soto.....	44,900	200	18,700	47,474	253	24,006	District VII:						
Red River.....	32,100	241	15,800	31,560	282	18,313	Adams.....	12,500	313	8,160	14,100	362	10,650
Webster.....	32,300	197	13,100	31,900	216	14,200	Amite.....	28,200	226	13,900	30,800	320	20,590
Total.....	220,400	248	112,700	218,550	307	137,024	Claiborne.....	15,700	256	8,390	17,700	357	13,200
District II:							Copiah.....	25,000	262	13,700	27,800	301	17,483
Bienville.....	38,400	189	15,100	40,380	213	17,510	Franklin.....	11,300	296	6,990	13,000	314	8,530
Caldwell.....	9,200	281	5,330	9,450	318	6,130	Hinds.....	65,000	249	33,800	70,800	333	49,293
Claiborne.....	52,700	191	20,300	52,570	217	23,300	Jefferson.....	15,200	320	10,200	16,700	388	13,550
Jackson.....	11,740	204	4,980	12,100	217	5,360	Lincoln.....	28,600	363	15,700	34,100	334	23,740
Lincoln.....	35,450	213	15,700	35,600	216	15,700	Warren.....	16,500	319	11,000	19,700	382	15,690
Lincoln.....	22,800	287	13,400	22,900	299	14,030	Wilkinson.....	11,000	275	6,330	12,500	322	8,410
Ouachita.....	31,900	217	14,400	33,150	238	16,200	Total.....	229,000	268	128,170	257,200	337	181,080
Union.....	9,030	228	4,290	9,250	211	4,022	District VIII:						
Winn.....							Covington.....	25,000	290	15,100	29,900	302	18,830
Total.....	211,220	215	93,500	215,400	232	102,252	Jeff Davis.....	28,500	280	16,700	30,600	362	23,100
District III:							Lamar.....	10,000	251	5,240	12,400	279	7,220
East Carroll.....	32,550	391	26,300	33,211	413	27,902	Lawrence.....	20,300	261	11,100	22,500	309	14,520
Franklin.....	56,700	349	40,800	58,300	344	41,300	Marion.....	25,600	229	12,200	29,200	305	18,590
Madison.....	25,100	414	21,500	26,650	410	22,446	Pike.....	26,000	229	12,400	28,400	338	19,750
Morehouse.....	37,500	337	26,200	38,800	408	32,600	Simmons.....	25,000	289	15,400	28,200	349	20,560
Richland.....	52,900	339	37,500	54,170	329	36,503	Smith.....	26,000	296	16,100	27,800	406	23,540
Tensas.....	28,550	340	19,900	28,919	408	24,009	Walthall.....	31,800	253	16,800	38,800	357	28,870
West Carroll.....	30,100	318	19,900	30,700	393	24,900	Total.....	218,700	265	121,040	247,800	338	174,980
Total.....	263,400	352	192,100	270,750	378	209,669	District IX:						
District IV:							Clarke.....	16,100	273	9,170	18,700	285	11,120
Natchitoches.....	47,000	302	29,290	47,800	319	31,300	Forrest.....	6,100	252	3,210	6,950	285	4,130
Sabine.....	18,700	182	7,030	18,300	231	8,650	George.....	4,500	261	2,450	5,100	281	2,990
Vernon.....	7,300	202	3,000	6,860	235	3,330	Jasper.....	23,000	257	12,300	25,100	343	17,940
Total.....	73,000	261	39,320	72,960	289	43,280	Jones.....	28,500	293	17,500	33,300	337	23,450
District V:							Lauderdale.....	24,200	248	12,600	26,900	276	15,500
Avoyelles.....	31,420	351	22,900	33,800	400	27,200	Newton.....	31,000	251	16,300	34,200	315	22,450
Catahoula.....	16,850	297	10,420	17,600	353	12,400	Perry.....	5,300	244	2,700	6,600	268	3,700
Concordia.....	16,500	286	9,800	16,200	347	11,500	Wayne.....	15,200	227	7,210	18,300	231	8,830
Evangeline.....	29,200	326	19,800	30,200	401	25,000	Total.....	153,900	259	83,440	175,150	299	110,110
Grant.....	7,800	253	4,100	8,100	314	5,210	All other ¹⁶	11,300	227	5,360	13,850	266	7,650
LaSalle.....	2,400	217	1,060	2,340	261	1,250	State total	3,010,000	304	1,911,000	3,449,000	374	2,692,000
Pointe Coupee.....	15,800	365	12,000	15,800	309	10,110							
Rapides.....	25,900	309	16,500	26,800	398	22,100	1938						
St. Landry.....	54,000	343	38,600	55,000	363	41,400	District I:						
Total.....	199,870	326	135,180	205,840	370	156,170	Bolivar.....	170,060	393	137,710	171,620	446	155,780
District VI:							Coahoma.....	109,340	437	98,170	109,750	480	104,120
East Baton Rouge.....	6,160	184	2,364	5,050	118	1,230	Quitman.....	63,890	432	56,520	65,470	471	63,660
East Feliciana.....	13,700	224	6,360	13,000	141	3,500	Tallahatchie.....	69,070	428	61,150	72,240	415	61,100
Tangipahoa.....	7,170	251	3,750	7,150	212	3,043	Tunica.....	62,360	477	61,760	64,530	511	67,230
Washington.....	20,400	291	12,220	20,570	238	10,000	Total.....	474,720	425	415,310	483,610	457	451,890
West Feliciana.....	5,800	164	1,950	5,300	162	1,771	1939						
Total.....	53,230	242	26,644	51,070	190	19,844							

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
MISSISSIPPI—continued							MISSISSIPPI—continued						
District II:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District IX:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Benton	13,260	309	8,410	13,290	171	4,750	Clarke	13,020	231	6,230	14,490	108	3,189
Calhoun	21,060	264	11,440	20,290	113	4,800	Forrest	4,560	321	2,980	5,600	139	1,620
DeSoto	51,180	361	37,950	51,940	308	33,360	George	3,830	239	2,380	4,220	109	960
Grenada	19,430	225	8,870	19,050	169	6,710	Jasper	21,780	280	11,910	22,300	200	9,340
Lafayette	23,510	293	13,670	24,500	134	6,890	Jones	24,240	344	17,130	25,570	222	12,110
Marshall	38,150	293	23,030	41,700	149	12,790	Lauderdale	19,550	221	8,880	21,460	108	4,620
Panola	53,070	318	35,000	55,750	234	26,390	Newton	29,000	275	15,490	30,200	221	13,260
Tate	32,780	366	24,430	33,150	246	16,550	Perry	4,420	276	2,450	4,970	115	1,150
Yalobusha	17,530	276	9,960	18,630	147	5,600	Wayne	12,550	249	6,380	13,470	129	3,630
Total	269,770	312	172,760	278,330	205	117,840	Total	132,550	276	73,830	143,280	171	49,870
District III:							All others ^{1b}	8,560	258	4,520	9,450	128	2,490
Alcorn	21,190	288	12,650	18,980	140	5,570	State total	2,622,000	320	1,704,000	2,662,000	291	1,582,000
Itawamba	21,670	194	8,730	23,130	105	5,030	MISSOURI						
Lee	40,460	287	23,720	39,840	129	10,720	District IX:						
Pontotoc	30,240	289	17,570	29,910	121	7,350	Butler	9,630	296	5,920	11,340	400	9,470
Prentiss	22,940	256	11,950	25,000	93	4,840	Dunklin	77,340	436	70,280	82,750	482	83,280
Tippah	23,530	301	14,660	23,210	138	6,720	Mississippi	30,400	487	30,770	31,960	614	40,850
Tishomingo	15,490	258	8,300	15,550	150	4,830	New Madrid	90,700	439	82,070	91,770	592	113,400
Union	25,440	328	17,070	24,290	135	6,840	Pemiscot	104,300	508	110,230	106,780	587	130,240
Total	200,960	278	114,650	199,910	125	51,900	Scott	15,580	290	9,420	16,830	500	17,540
District IV:							Stoddard	30,300	408	25,600	34,260	558	39,910
Humphreys	63,280	370	47,960	63,740	398	50,920	Total	358,250	450	334,300	375,730	555	434,700
Issaquena	22,510	324	14,650	22,090	312	13,540	All other ^{1c}	3,750	214	1,700	4,270	255	2,300
Leflore	94,670	360	70,650	97,750	472	94,100	State total	362,000	447	336,000	380,000	552	437,000
Sharkey	38,510	416	33,080	41,070	408	33,580	1940						
Sunflower	168,390	363	125,780	167,300	409	139,540	District IX:						
Washington	115,550	367	86,170	111,710	421	97,140	Butler	13,390	409	11,430	15,690	441	14,350
Yazoo	66,690	317	43,090	68,930	332	47,030	Dunklin	86,280	467	83,970	88,180	511	93,760
Total	569,600	361	421,380	572,590	408	475,850	Mississippi	35,820	467	34,810	34,900	660	47,730
District V:							New Madrid	100,690	417	87,530	101,480	598	126,325
Attala	30,870	200	11,820	28,720	220	12,770	Pemiscot	110,070	512	116,470	109,000	543	123,000
Carroll	28,910	207	11,780	28,100	241	13,600	Scott	18,640	408	15,840	19,600	480	19,490
Choctaw	11,530	220	5,020	13,750	120	3,080	Stoddard	44,450	376	34,960	45,300	515	48,690
Holmes	60,900	298	36,980	61,270	338	42,060	Total	409,340	452	385,010	414,150	550	473,345
Leake	29,040	277	15,890	28,730	286	17,130	All other ^{1c}	4,660	309	2,990	4,850	265	2,655
Madison	55,040	276	31,160	58,020	273	31,600	State total	414,000	451	388,000	419,000	546	476,000
Montgomery	17,030	195	6,730	18,210	182	6,740	1936						
Rankin	22,980	244	10,960	21,810	296	13,010	District VIII:						
Scott	22,490	289	13,110	22,350	307	14,090	Anson	36,400	281	21,400	35,300	264	19,500
Webster	15,960	243	8,000	17,700	113	4,070	Cabarrus	16,000	192	6,430	16,000	301	10,100
Total	294,750	256	151,470	298,670	262	158,150	Cleveland	51,300	277	29,800	60,700	445	56,500
District VI:							Gaston	15,500	200	6,500	17,600	333	12,200
Chickasaw	24,260	241	12,130	26,300	107	5,900	Lincoln	20,800	238	10,400	22,800	425	20,200
Clay	18,460	221	8,420	20,950	76	3,220	Mecklenburg	27,700	180	10,400	26,200	350	19,200
Kemper	27,480	215	12,040	26,960	119	6,570	Montgomery	5,370	249	2,800	6,070	321	4,080
Lowndes	31,020	225	13,590	28,970	149	8,980	Moore	3,540	252	1,870	3,880	325	2,640
Monroe	43,820	254	23,000	46,580	155	15,110	Richmond	15,100	254	8,040	18,400	293	11,300
Nashoba	35,690	297	20,950	36,390	219	16,390	Stanly	10,700	279	6,250	10,700	328	7,350
Noxubee	34,600	191	13,430	34,260	134	9,470	Union	42,500	304	27,000	47,500	281	27,900
Oktibbeha	14,040	198	5,600	16,330	67	2,090	Total	244,910	255	130,890	265,150	344	190,970
Winston	24,130	271	13,120	23,890	177	8,690	District IX:						
Total	253,500	238	122,280	260,630	143	76,420	Bladen	7,240	303	4,600	9,700	317	6,440
District VII:							Cumberland	24,600	308	15,800	31,500	310	20,500
Adams	11,340	214	5,010	10,720	214	4,800	Duplin	10,600	314	6,970	14,500	287	8,720
Amite	24,960	275	13,880	25,980	248	13,020	Harnett	23,900	366	18,300	29,100	406	24,700
Claiborne	14,740	255	7,690	13,730	235	6,550	Hoke	20,000	403	16,900	24,300	398	20,300
Copiah	21,110	237	10,050	20,710	192	8,090	Onslow	2,400	249	1,250	3,500	312	2,280
Franklin	9,980	223	4,420	10,160	214	4,460	Robeson	58,100	346	42,100	66,600	372	51,000
Hinds	62,490	251	29,640	57,800	253	28,950	Sampson	45,000	367	34,500	49,900	353	36,800
Jefferson	14,510	243	7,270	14,580	237	7,060	Scotland	26,400	351	19,200	32,600	365	24,400
Lincoln	27,640	244	13,340	25,890	206	10,780	Total	217,940	350	159,620	261,100	359	196,040
Warren	13,360	319	8,840	14,630	282	8,260	All other ^{2c}	37,640	268	21,160	44,660	315	29,470
Wilkinson	10,530	195	4,180	10,480	181	3,920	State total	973,000	293	597,000	1,111,000	335	780,000
Total	210,660	249	104,320	204,680	232	95,890	1937						
District VIII:							District VIII:						
Covington	22,310	298	13,680	24,170	235	11,840	Anson	36,400	281	21,400	35,300	264	19,500
Jeff Davis	29,520	266	15,590	28,880	243	14,030	Cabarrus	16,000	192	6,430	16,000	301	10,100
Lamar	8,770	327	5,830	9,790	155	3,120	Cleveland	51,300	277	29,800	60,700	445	56,500
Lawrence	19,530	273	10,390	18,670	225	8,740	Gaston	15,500	200	6,500	17,600	333	12,200
Marion	24,300	333	16,140	25,220	205	10,450	Lincoln	20,800	238	10,400	22,800	425	20,200
Pike	23,990	286	13,210	23,270	210	9,350	Mecklenburg	27,700	180	10,400	26,200	350	19,200
Simpson	24,410	290	13,890	24,660	274	13,560	Montgomery	5,370	249	2,800	6,070	321	4,080
Smith	24,770	323	16,030	26,250	296	15,650	Moore	3,540	252	1,870	3,880	325	2,640
Waltball	29,330	319	18,720	29,940	237	14,460	Richmond	15,100	254	8,040	18,400	293	11,300
Total	206,930	300	123,480	210,850	237	101,700	Stanly	10,700	279	6,250	10,700	328	7,350

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
NORTH CAROLINA—con.							OKLAHOMA—continued						
District II:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District IV:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Franklin.....	19,910	166	6,210	14,700	156	4,730	Beckham.....	87,620	130	22,400	84,000	124	21,540
Warren.....	16,570	172	5,920	15,010	216	6,710	Blaine.....	13,240	173	4,790	22,800	123	5,840
Total.....	36,480	169	12,130	29,710	187	11,440	Custer.....	19,010	104	3,890	23,600	108	5,250
District III:							Dewey.....	8,840	118	2,140	16,400	104	3,620
Bertie.....	9,480	130	2,510	5,920	148	1,810	Roger Mills.....	45,140	87	7,850	35,000	99	7,230
Camden.....	1,880	226	880	1,760	191	700	Washita.....	87,710	137	24,400	97,000	146	29,450
Chowan.....	3,660	150	1,140	2,610	151	820	Total.....	261,560	125	65,470	278,800	126	72,800
Edgemcombe.....	25,220	155	8,030	20,490	146	6,210	District V:						
Gates.....	5,070	185	1,940	3,750	140	1,090	Canadian.....	10,040	189	3,950	15,200	163	5,100
Halifax.....	38,180	150	11,900	31,420	152	9,910	Cleveland.....	10,920	213	4,860	12,700	169	4,390
Hertford.....	5,680	189	2,220	3,450	131	930	Creek.....	28,630	251	14,700	31,100	192	12,000
Martin.....	6,120	110	1,300	3,230	108	730	Grady.....	59,180	152	18,800	66,100	137	18,010
Nash.....	23,340	162	7,830	17,530	201	7,310	Kingfisher.....	3,010	136	8,850	5,200	106	1,150
Northampton.....	25,710	156	8,280	23,440	164	8,670	Lincoln.....	23,020	226	10,800	20,100	144	8,590
Perquimans.....	4,905	185	1,900	3,890	165	1,340	Logan.....	9,690	196	3,830	14,500	150	4,390
Total.....	149,245	156	47,930	117,540	159	38,920	McClain.....	41,050	199	17,100	44,500	150	13,960
District IV:							Oklfuskee.....	37,220	260	20,200	40,200	167	13,790
Polk.....	5,060	261	2,730	4,800	332	3,280	Oklahoma.....	8,030	258	4,270	9,900	196	4,070
Rutherford.....	24,880	312	16,200	23,780	391	19,100	Payne.....	7,240	238	3,640	10,200	224	4,940
Total.....	29,940	304	18,930	28,580	381	22,380	Pottawatomie.....	21,930	181	8,050	22,900	152	6,810
District V:							Seminole.....	20,250	181	7,230	19,500	139	5,500
Alexander.....	3,365	278	1,960	3,660	379	2,800	Total.....	280,310	204	118,280	321,100	157	103,600
Catawba.....	12,545	300	7,850	12,740	420	10,990	District VI:						
Chatham.....	5,380	120	1,340	2,840	160	940	Haskell.....	18,670	171	6,680	19,500	165	6,740
Davidson.....	2,475	301	1,560	2,460	298	1,520	Hughes.....	29,900	221	13,800	30,100	144	9,100
Davie.....	4,825	285	2,880	4,930	349	3,560	McIntosh.....	41,820	220	19,200	41,200	179	16,600
Iredell.....	20,135	331	13,900	21,200	465	20,330	Muskogee.....	46,210	222	21,400	52,500	190	20,690
Lee.....	4,810	225	2,230	3,650	256	1,950	Oklmulgee.....	31,570	279	47,700	35,200	156	11,170
Rowan.....	14,720	312	9,580	15,030	432	13,430	Pittsburg.....	26,010	187	10,100	28,700	177	10,340
Wake.....	20,140	139	5,770	11,670	162	3,900	Sequoyah.....	18,340	192	7,230	18,000	213	8,030
Total.....	88,395	256	47,070	78,180	368	59,510	Total.....	212,520	219	96,110	228,200	175	82,670
District VI:							District VII:						
Beaufort.....	4,240	110	970	1,400	101	290	Caddo.....	91,760	165	31,500	99,400	174	35,370
Greene.....	8,160	127	2,100	6,360	121	1,620	Comanche.....	30,710	122	7,790	34,600	66	4,080
Johnston.....	40,340	164	13,700	34,230	224	15,900	Cotton.....	34,890	126	9,130	44,300	50	4,490
Lenoir.....	8,790	126	2,260	4,620	181	1,740	Greer.....	76,720	91	14,500	71,500	103	15,030
Pitt.....	12,720	105	2,740	8,850	94	1,730	Harmon.....	60,130	103	12,700	53,900	93	10,460
Wayne.....	26,480	139	7,630	19,030	225	8,900	Jackson.....	97,140	105	21,100	163,400	96	19,950
Wilson.....	18,740	172	6,640	12,850	116	3,080	Kiowa.....	71,410	81	11,600	83,000	83	14,220
Total.....	119,450	146	36,040	87,370	183	33,260	Tillman.....	95,410	163	32,000	105,200	144	31,200
District VIII:							Total.....	558,170	122	140,320	595,300	111	135,400
Anson.....	31,200	228	14,760	29,730	343	21,000	District VIII:						
Cabarrus.....	12,841	261	7,020	12,710	299	7,830	Atoka.....	10,660	135	3,010	9,500	148	2,900
Cleveland.....	51,050	368	38,860	50,700	495	51,700	Bryan.....	40,930	141	11,800	40,800	150	12,380
Gaston.....	13,960	339	9,900	14,480	385	11,500	Carter.....	16,120	105	3,380	14,700	90	2,650
Lincoln.....	18,750	356	14,000	18,070	459	17,400	Coal.....	12,610	156	4,100	12,800	146	3,860
Mecklenburg.....	23,070	252	12,100	22,970	319	14,900	Garvin.....	39,780	146	11,980	40,500	127	10,770
Montgomery.....	4,830	121	1,220	3,150	222	1,440	Jefferson.....	43,330	147	13,260	43,000	80	7,140
Moore.....	3,330	148	1,020	1,830	270	1,020	Johnston.....	14,950	148	4,600	12,800	167	4,400
Richmond.....	13,325	166	4,560	10,990	313	7,080	Love.....	22,080	126	5,780	21,800	115	5,200
Stanly.....	9,790	221	4,400	8,250	240	4,080	Marshall.....	13,140	150	4,100	13,100	153	4,090
Union.....	40,400	253	21,100	40,850	351	29,160	Murray.....	7,580	155	2,450	7,600	127	2,010
Total.....	222,546	277	128,820	213,730	380	167,170	Pontotoc.....	17,140	161	5,740	16,500	119	4,090
District IX:							Stephens.....	37,410	124	9,650	37,200	80	6,010
Bladen.....	7,260	149	2,150	4,840	184	1,820	Total.....	275,730	140	79,850	270,300	118	65,500
Cumberland.....	23,740	201	9,890	20,740	272	11,700	District IX:						
Duplin.....	9,660	172	3,410	6,200	241	3,060	Choctaw.....	20,760	146	6,270	20,300	177	7,350
Harnett.....	26,100	263	14,100	21,720	342	15,300	Latimer.....	2,590	128	670	2,600	160	870
Hoke.....	17,730	293	10,900	18,670	397	15,200	LeFlore.....	27,370	206	11,780	28,100	203	11,820
Robeson.....	52,440	174	18,600	50,730	303	31,500	McCurtaun.....	31,570	188	12,180	29,900	225	13,900
Sampson.....	41,130	187	15,900	31,110	301	19,400	Pushmataha.....	5,060	94	980	4,100	131	1,100
Scotland.....	25,380	198	10,400	24,810	344	17,600	Total.....	87,290	177	31,880	85,000	200	35,040
Total.....	203,440	204	85,350	178,820	314	115,580	All other ²²	14,360	185	5,350	21,900	161	7,280
All other ²¹	34,494	165	11,730	20,070	209	8,740	State total.....	1,733,000	158	563,000	1,855,000	138	526,000
State total.....	884,000	213	388,000	754,000	294	457,000	SOUTH CAROLINA						
OKLAHOMA							District I:						
District III:							Anderson.....	77,600	282	45,600	79,800	358	58,550
Osage.....	5,240	283	3,130	7,100	241	3,520	Cherokee.....	28,400	281	16,500	27,600	343	19,650
Pawnee.....	4,420	272	2,490	7,200	198	2,960	Greenville.....	50,600	321	33,100	47,500	352	34,220
Tulsa.....	6,270	309	4,020	8,200	182	3,080	Laurens.....	45,500	264	25,000	43,800	334	29,970
Wagoner.....	27,130	284	16,100	31,900	220	14,150	Oconee.....	25,100	255	13,400	25,100	326	16,770
Total.....	43,060	287	25,740	54,400	216	23,710	Pickens.....	23,600	261	12,800	22,400	346	16,100
							Spartanburg.....	74,500	278	43,100	74,900	322	47,440
							Union.....	20,600	203	8,700	21,100	215	9,100
							Total.....	345,900	276	198,200	342,200	333	231,800

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1933			1939			District and county	1936			1937		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
SOUTH CAROLINA—con.							TENNESSEE—continued						
District II:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District III:	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Chester.....	26,400	263	14,300	26,000	313	16,750	Benton.....	6,620	197	2,720	7,810	257	4,190
Fairfield.....	17,000	224	7,900	16,960	315	10,730	Decatur.....	7,950	179	2,970	9,500	237	4,710
Kershaw.....	33,800	193	13,460	32,800	310	20,640	Hardin.....	15,800	181	5,960	18,500	236	9,120
Lancaster.....	22,900	213	10,000	20,900	344	14,660	Lawrence.....	25,000	249	13,000	33,000	314	21,070
York.....	39,200	226	18,400	38,400	302	23,200	Wayne.....	4,300	187	1,680	5,780	254	3,070
Total.....	139,300	223	64,000	135,000	314	85,980	Other ²¹	1,030	283	560	1,510	275	850
District III:							Total.....	60,700	212	26,920	76,100	274	43,550
Chesterfield.....	42,100	220	19,200	42,000	345	29,600	District IV:						
Darlington.....	33,400	211	14,700	34,900	371	26,040	Giles.....	17,000	161	5,710	17,300	271	9,770
Dillon.....	25,700	259	13,500	25,500	387	20,470	Lincoln.....	16,800	184	6,470	19,200	345	13,500
Florence.....	29,600	207	12,400	30,000	294	18,300	Rutherford.....	16,700	114	3,960	16,500	235	8,540
Georgetown ²²							Other ²⁴	5,600	158	1,850	6,700	272	3,800
Horry ²³							Total.....	56,100	154	17,990	59,700	288	35,910
Marion.....	11,900	215	5,400	10,900	350	7,500	District V: Other ²⁴	10,400	157	3,375	15,100	296	9,330
Marlboro.....	48,000	221	21,900	47,800	407	40,380	District VI:						
Williamsburg.....	27,200	236	16,200	28,900	292	17,340	McMinn.....	5,200	172	1,860	5,000	304	3,550
Total.....	217,900	230	103,700	220,000	354	160,330	Polk.....	4,750	219	2,170	5,700	337	4,010
District IV:							Other ²⁴	8,850	178	3,285	11,300	273	6,450
Abbeville.....	26,500	206	11,200	26,300	306	16,100	Total.....	18,800	187	7,315	22,600	297	14,010
Aiken.....	44,100	231	20,600	40,700	357	29,880	State total.....	805,000	257	433,600	943,000	335	661,000
Edgefield.....	18,900	290	11,300	18,700	399	15,270							
Greenwood.....	21,500	173	7,750	19,100	290	11,330							
McCormick.....	11,600	170	4,050	10,900	300	6,630							
Newberry.....	26,500	238	13,100	26,000	340	17,980							
Saluda.....	19,100	241	9,500	18,300	402	15,210							
Total.....	168,200	225	77,500	160,000	344	112,400							
District V:													
Calhoun.....	25,000	282	14,500	24,700	408	20,800	District I:						
Clarendon.....	31,600	272	17,900	34,600	315	21,450	Dyer.....	43,040	420	37,600	44,840	389	35,500
Lee.....	37,500	274	21,400	38,400	435	34,530	Lake.....	30,820	491	31,600	29,300	476	28,690
Lexington.....	20,600	238	10,000	19,100	369	14,640	Lauderdale.....	37,140	411	31,600	37,280	428	32,500
Orangeburg.....	82,800	300	51,400	81,600	376	62,730	Obion.....	17,020	304	10,800	16,660	346	11,900
Richland.....	15,700	171	5,600	13,800	318	9,040	Shelby.....	67,400	301	41,900	70,890	303	43,500
Sumter.....	41,200	246	21,100	46,100	412	38,850	Tipton.....	51,750	369	39,300	51,750	402	43,200
Total.....	254,400	269	141,900	258,300	383	202,040	Total.....	247,250	376	192,800	250,720	381	195,600
District VIII:							District II:						
Allendale.....	17,400	245	8,600	17,200	329	11,600	Carroll.....	25,250	276	14,500	24,520	290	14,700
Bamberg.....	21,800	218	9,900	21,600	326	14,650	Chester.....	14,610	284	8,670	13,515	236	6,650
Barnwell.....	31,100	234	15,200	31,100	372	24,020	Crockett.....	29,060	374	22,200	29,425	330	20,200
Beaufort ²⁵							Fayette.....	63,740	259	34,500	59,100	222	27,200
Berkeley.....	10,300	229	4,800	10,300	206	4,320	Gibson.....	47,430	335	33,000	43,670	309	28,100
Charleston.....	1,850	161	620	1,620	123	420	Hardeman.....	28,730	254	15,000	24,710	203	10,700
Colleton.....	16,800	200	7,000	15,500	228	7,330	Haywood.....	47,030	349	34,100	50,120	294	30,500
Dorchester.....	13,000	237	6,450	12,600	240	6,260	Henderson.....	25,030	270	14,100	22,205	271	12,500
Hampton.....	14,600	229	6,900	14,700	258	7,140	Henry.....	11,460	220	5,270	10,190	245	5,200
Jasper.....	3,050	152	970	2,900	136	800	McNairy.....	24,320	288	14,600	24,400	193	9,700
Total.....	129,900	225	60,440	127,520	291	76,540	Madison.....	38,810	293	23,400	39,000	248	20,000
All other.....	7,400	145	2,260	4,989	187	1,910	Weakley.....	12,590	266	6,960	11,945	244	6,050
State total.....	1,263,000	218	648,000	1,248,000	342	871,000	Total.....	368,060	296	226,300	352,830	262	191,500
							District III:						
							Benton.....	5,370	240	2,700	5,650	216	2,530
							Decatur.....	7,160	227	3,390	7,080	179	2,620
							Hardin.....	13,450	230	6,490	14,040	145	4,150
							Lawrence.....	24,490	303	15,500	24,900	201	10,300
							Wayne.....	4,510	267	2,510	4,740	151	1,460
							Other ²⁵	930	281	550	840	171	300
							Total.....	55,910	266	31,140	57,250	181	21,360
							District IV:						
							Giles.....	13,080	264	7,220	13,330	204	5,600
							Lincoln.....	14,810	277	8,570	15,240	285	9,000
							Rutherford.....	10,890	278	6,300	10,770	300	6,670
							Other ²⁵	3,790	282	2,210	3,710	262	2,030
							Total.....	42,570	274	24,300	43,050	262	23,300
							District V:						
							Other ²⁵	11,260	202	6,860	12,375	302	7,650
							District VI:						
							McMinn.....	4,760	199	1,980	4,250	253	2,230
							Polk.....	4,040	282	2,380	4,275	320	2,840
							Other ²⁵	8,150	250	4,240	8,250	265	4,520
							Total.....	16,950	243	8,600	16,775	276	9,590
							State total.....	742,000	318	490,000	733,000	297	449,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
TEXAS							TEXAS—continued						
District I-N:							District III—Continued						
Armstrong ²⁶							Young	24,000	84	4,170	Acres	48	2,900
Briscoe	24,200	139	6,860	23,800	74	3,580	Other	19,560	49	1,030	Pounds	84	2,560
Carson ²⁶							Total	242,720	74	36,570	Bales	74	33,010
Castro	10,500	90	1,930	12,000	110	2,690							
Deaf Smith ²⁶							District IV:						
Floyd	47,500	217	20,800	49,200	109	10,860	Bell	116,000	157	37,200	117,900	135	32,700
Gray	7,170	100	1,490	4,780	65	650	Bosque	35,900	88	6,440	36,600	110	8,190
Hale	69,900	149	21,600	72,700	131	19,800	Collin	125,000	237	60,900	130,200	246	65,200
Hansford ²⁶							Cooke	33,900	161	11,200	37,400	144	10,500
Hemphill ²⁶							Correll	54,600	86	9,690	56,500	114	13,100
Hutchinson ²⁶							Dallas	78,500	199	30,800	74,200	225	34,000
Lipscomb ²⁶							Delta	49,500	254	26,000	47,700	297	28,700
Moore ²⁶							Denton	54,700	186	20,900	58,000	167	19,600
Ochiltree ²⁶							Ellis	175,000	200	71,700	173,900	210	75,900
Parmer	21,500	64	2,740	17,700	144	5,330	Falls	124,000	186	47,500	122,900	150	38,200
Randall ²⁶							Fannin	105,000	241	51,500	105,100	240	52,500
Roberts ²⁶							Grayson	86,800	213	38,500	89,900	196	35,700
Swisher ²⁶							Hamilton	30,000	74	4,540	26,400	104	5,690
Other	19,400	123	4,880	19,900	90	3,705	Hill	152,000	162	51,000	158,000	172	54,400
Total	200,170	147	60,300	200,080	113	46,615	Hunt	130,000	217	58,500	134,800	209	56,400
District I-S:							Johnson	67,200	115	15,700	66,900	173	22,800
Andrews ²⁶							Kaufman	109,000	185	41,600	111,900	188	42,800
Bailey	67,300	100	14,000	49,900	147	15,200	Lamar	88,500	212	37,400	95,800	229	40,400
Cochran	40,900	74	6,330	25,000	98	5,130	Limestone	121,000	144	36,100	118,700	144	35,200
Crosby	88,900	221	40,700	93,400	128	24,400	McLennan	150,000	140	42,800	149,700	148	45,200
Dawson	124,000	181	46,100	94,100	217	41,500	Milam	103,000	182	38,600	101,900	137	28,800
Gaines	14,100	69	1,990	7,000	81	1,180	Navarro	162,000	167	55,100	160,000	163	53,500
Glasscock ²⁶							Rockwall	30,400	216	13,500	32,200	204	15,300
Hockley	133,000	140	38,000	112,900	146	34,000	Tarrant	23,200	149	6,760	21,400	178	7,800
Howard	68,900	118	16,700	61,100	135	16,600	Williamson	152,000	198	62,000	152,200	127	39,200
Lamb	137,000	157	43,200	130,500	182	48,600	Total	2,357,200	181	875,930	2,380,200	178	862,080
Luhbeck	181,000	183	67,300	171,000	177	63,300	District V:						
Lynn	148,000	175	53,800	151,100	186	57,100	Anderson	35,600	167	12,100	37,700	167	13,000
Martin	59,000	118	14,600	45,400	174	15,900	Angelina	14,000	222	6,400	13,600	264	7,500
Midland	20,900	45	1,970	11,400	142	3,380	Bowie	49,500	209	21,300	49,600	205	21,200
Terry	83,100	76	13,200	63,900	171	22,700	Brazos	33,700	242	16,900	33,900	250	17,600
Yoakum ²⁶							Camp	12,100	169	4,240	13,100	133	3,650
Other	15,890	39	1,280	10,700	122	2,720	Cass	52,300	181	19,500	56,100	161	18,500
Total	1,181,990	148	359,180	1,027,400	167	351,710	Cherokee	47,000	154	14,600	45,100	178	16,700
District II:							Franklin	16,700	165	5,830	17,700	170	6,140
Baylor	22,200	136	6,280	30,700	84	5,220	Freestone	44,800	137	12,600	46,300	152	14,300
Borden	13,900	157	4,430	13,700	141	3,950	Gregg	10,000	148	3,090	9,950	147	3,010
Childress	67,600	104	14,200	62,700	92	8,050	Grimes	39,600	218	17,500	40,000	205	17,000
Coleman	67,700	57	8,080	62,700	66	12,400	Hardin	180	155	60	140	187	60
Collingsworth	77,100	129	20,800	76,700	116	18,500	Harrison	57,100	167	19,800	62,300	176	21,700
Cottle	77,200	150	21,800	66,800	101	13,500	Henderson	45,900	181	17,100	46,000	179	16,600
Dickens	57,700	231	27,700	55,900	101	11,700	Hopkins	66,100	185	25,400	71,200	186	27,100
Donley	47,600	149	13,500	39,700	127	10,500	Houston	62,500	196	25,200	61,200	195	24,700
Fisher	95,000	164	32,200	99,100	110	22,200	Jasper	3,500	160	1,180	3,540	209	1,540
Foard	20,200	176	7,340	26,200	170	9,250	Leon	34,600	168	12,100	34,700	163	11,800
Garza	38,400	171	13,100	38,000	168	12,900	Madison	27,700	172	9,790	28,800	167	9,940
Hall	87,400	150	27,300	89,800	74	13,700	Marion	12,700	124	3,160	13,100	149	4,000
Hardeman	54,600	130	14,700	55,900	116	13,300	Montgomery	6,610	191	2,580	6,680	168	2,340
Haskell	107,000	171	37,200	116,100	97	22,500	Morris	15,000	195	6,050	16,000	127	4,190
Jones	136,000	120	33,400	139,700	85	24,600	Nacogdoches	39,200	147	11,900	37,900	181	14,100
Kent	24,900	196	10,100	29,000	81	4,800	Newton	2,360	127	610	1,850	184	700
King	10,200	141	2,980	10,130	104	2,180	Panola	43,400	152	13,700	44,200	157	14,200
Knox	66,700	179	24,600	72,400	106	16,000	Polk	12,500	211	5,480	13,400	288	7,680
Mitchell	72,600	153	23,100	71,200	123	18,000	Rains	19,200	170	6,730	19,500	174	7,080
Motley	42,500	175	15,400	43,300	92	8,040	Red River	59,200	192	22,500	59,600	214	26,200
Nolan	43,800	87	7,790	42,600	114	9,920	Robertson	70,700	186	25,700	64,300	167	22,300
Runnels	110,000	111	25,200	107,100	83	18,200	Rusk	58,400	127	14,800	55,900	143	16,500
Scurry	73,000	163	24,200	69,100	126	17,800	Sabine	9,740	165	3,300	10,600	204	4,430
Stonewall	39,700	170	13,700	41,800	96	7,990	San Augustine	15,000	163	5,070	16,000	209	6,810
Taylor	62,600	63	8,220	63,100	93	12,000	San Jacinto	9,860	216	4,380	9,700	263	5,240
Wheeler	53,100	126	13,800	45,900	93	8,840	Shelby	45,000	170	15,900	42,500	215	18,700
Wichita	19,400	158	6,060	23,500	141	6,570	Smith	60,900	143	17,600	58,600	153	18,500
Wilbarger	70,200	215	31,400	73,200	193	29,400	Titus	23,500	172	8,410	23,200	162	7,780
Total	1,646,700	144	488,580	1,636,030	106	362,010	Trinity	13,800	187	4,920	12,600	232	6,100
District III:							Tyler	3,110	204	1,320	3,170	243	1,610
Archer	5,060	62	620	7,460	32	500	Upshur	32,900	157	10,500	33,300	148	10,300
Brown	16,000	49	1,620	14,500	99	2,910	Van Zandt	72,400	162	24,300	75,700	170	26,400
Callahan	15,100	65	2,040	14,800	115	3,500	Walker	18,100	191	7,110	18,200	173	6,470
Clay	35,000	154	11,000	36,920	62	4,740	Waller	13,400	225	6,200	15,900	250	7,660
Comanche	15,700	31	930	9,600	84	1,650	Wood	36,000	167	12,300	35,500	151	10,900
Eastland	6,060	24	280	3,200	84	560	Total	1,345,950	174	479,210	1,357,430	150	502,210
Erath	30,100	25	1,550	18,400	80	3,030	District VI:						
Hood ²⁶							Brewster ²⁶						
Jack	6,510	76	980	5,390	58	660	Culberson ²⁶						
Mills	10,900	31	670	7,830	84	1,360	Ector ²⁶						
Montague	19,400	105	4,180	17,800	78	2,840	El Paso	30,000	640	39,700	31,100	755	47,400
Palo Pinto	6,650	84	950	3,900	81	640	Hudspeth	7,490	431	6,720	8,360	452	7,670
Parker	10,000	41	840	5,540	106	1,190	Jeff Davis ²⁶						
Shackelford ²⁶							Pecos	5,230	239	2,670	5,720	342	3,860
Somervell ²⁶							Presidio ²⁶						
Stephens ²⁶							Reeves	5,820	270	3,270	6,040	288	3,410
Throckmorton	8,580	75	1,340	13,900	33	920	Terrell ²⁶						
Wise	15,200	111	3,470	13,600	110	3,050	Ward	8,680	319	5,770	9,270	338	6,400

Footnotes at end of table.

Cotton: Planted acreage, planted yield, and production—Continued

District and county	1938			1939			District and county	1938			1939		
	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales		Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales	Acreage in cultivation, July 1	Yield per planted acre ¹	Production, 500-pound gross weight bales
TEXAS—Continued							TEXAS—Continued						
District VI—Continued	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	District X	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Other	3,401	114	810	2,490	324	1,670	Atascosa ²⁶	23,500	100	4,770	23,300	37	1,770
Total	60,621	468	58,840	62,980	554	70,410	Brooks ²⁶	73,200	263	37,500	58,200	275	31,831
District VII:							Cameron ²⁶	24,700	71	3,689	24,400	84	4,180
Bandera ²⁶	1,040	101	210	1,270	103	270	Duval ²⁶	101,000	212	40,200	80,000	230	38,300
Blanco	17,900	113	4,130	17,000	117	4,120	Frio ²⁶	43,400	150	12,400	39,000	109	8,920
Burnet	17,800	85	3,100	13,700	74	2,090	Hidalgo	4,560	85	800			
Coke	39,700	64	5,090	35,700	79	5,710	Jim Hogg ²⁶	34,600	121	8,330	32,300	78	5,190
Conecho							Jim Wells	23,000	63	3,010	19,500	70	2,760
Crockett ²⁶							McMullen ²⁶	69,200	259	37,300	51,050	205	21,707
Gillespie	1,350	97	270	1,660	107	370	Maverick ²⁶	26,621	73	3,950	27,670	64	3,704
Irion ²⁶							Starr	423,781	161	151,940	355,420	162	118,362
Kendall ²⁶							Webb ²⁶	9,163,000	165	3,086,000	8,874,000	157	2,846,000
Kerr ²⁶							Willacy						
Kimble ²⁶							Zapata ²⁶						
Kinney ²⁶							Zavala ²⁶						
Lampasas	12,200	45	1,130	11,000	114	2,590	Other						
Llano ²⁶	44,400	45	4,170	39,400	93	7,450	Total						
McCulloch	3,400	36	260	1,740	104	380	State total						
Mason							NEW MEXICO						
Menard ²⁶							District III:						
Reagan ²⁶							Curry ²⁷						
Real ²⁶							De Baca ²⁷						
San Saba	17,000	50	1,750	14,800	124	3,680	Harding ²⁷						
Schleicher	9,250	91	1,720	8,400	48	840	Quay ²⁷						
Sterling ²⁶							Roosevelt ²⁷						
Sutton ²⁶							Total				9,900	121	2,467
Tom Green	46,700	114	10,970	43,400	80	6,990	District VII:						
Uvalde ²⁶	7,281	59	740	5,130	101	1,058	Grant ²⁷						
Other							Hidalgo ²⁷						
Total	218,021	75	33,600	193,200	90	35,548	Luna ²⁷						
District VIII:							Sierra ²⁷						
Arañas ²⁶							Socorro ²⁷						
Austin	36,000	211	15,300	32,500	232	15,300	Total				2,790	453	2,606
Bastrop	38,400	125	9,770	37,400	83	6,300	District IX:						
Bea	37,600	99	7,800	27,700	95	5,380	Chaves				24,699	507	25,737
Bexar	21,500	164	6,480	21,600	20	920	Donna Ana				33,850	710	50,042
Burleson	51,100	216	22,800	49,400	239	24,400	Eddy				24,020	412	20,651
Caldwell	53,100	162	17,600	52,200	79	8,600	Lea ²⁸						
Colorado	30,500	119	7,030	26,500	170	9,220	Otero ²⁸				750	307	497
Comal	4,870	110	1,090	4,540	35	320	Other						
De Witt	54,300	147	15,400	49,300	85	8,660	Total				83,310	560	96,927
Fayette	59,400	168	19,500	55,600	134	15,200	State total				96,000	512	102,000
Goliad	24,200	122	5,670	21,200	81	3,540	VIRGINIA						
Gonzales	50,800	164	17,300	51,900	75	8,000	District IX:						
Guadalupe	62,800	166	21,300	63,900	44	5,490	Brunswick	6,700	151	1,990	5,350	200	2,207
Hays	20,200	154	6,390	20,400	79	3,370	Greensville	7,710	145	2,220	6,280	190	2,480
Karnes	89,400	130	23,200	85,300	41	7,060	Mecklenburg	5,280	159	1,700	4,290	280	2,540
Kleberg	13,800	169	4,350	12,500	130	3,340	Nansemond	5,040	165	1,660	3,720	142	1,110
Lavaca	60,100	173	21,000	52,600	100	10,600	Southampton	9,690	120	2,320	8,030	163	2,745
Lee	24,800	132	6,540	23,500	116	5,530	Sussex	2,940	129	750	2,500	155	810
Medina ²⁶							All other ²⁹	4,640	149	1,360	2,830	186	1,115
Nueces	166,200	232	74,900	152,200	254	79,300	State	42,000	144	12,000	33,000	188	13,000
Refugio	18,000	190	7,080	18,300	265	9,940	1940				1941		
San Patricio	113,000	253	57,300	102,900	295	62,000	District IX:						
Travis	68,500	154	21,900	65,300	103	13,700	Brunswick	6,100	313	3,980	5,110	300	3,200
Washington	52,500	210	21,800	51,800	212	22,200	Greensville	5,690	415	4,920	6,850	420	5,960
Wilson	24,100	141	6,990	26,200	31	1,650	Mecklenburg	7,100	306	4,460	5,700	290	3,440
Other	4,520	124	1,140	3,320	220	1,453	Nansemond	2,480	435	2,280	3,800	435	3,420
Total	1,179,690	178	419,630	1,108,060	147	331,473	Southampton	6,430	428	5,770	8,900	430	7,970
District IX							Sussex	1,770	353	1,810	2,580	350	1,880
Brazoria	19,600	211	7,660	17,300	196	6,705	All other ²⁹	3,430	319	2,280	3,060	336	2,130
Calhoun	19,500	179	7,090	20,100	274	11,400	State	33,000	364	25,000	36,000	374	28,000
Chambers ²⁶													
Fort Bend	85,200	212	37,400	79,250	221	36,205							
Galveston ²⁶													
Harris	16,300	180	6,000	16,200	156	5,110							
Jackson	28,400	179	10,400	29,500	181	10,800							
Jefferson ²⁶													
Liberty	7,580	176	2,720	7,170	200	2,910							
Matagorda	17,700	231	8,200	17,800	237	8,720							
Orange ²⁶													
Victoria	35,200	147	10,500	32,500	149	9,750							
Wharton	74,000	208	31,800	83,100	237	40,100							
Other	2,677	189	1,050	2,800	165	930							
Total	306,157	197	122,220	305,520	213	132,630							

¹ Based on planted acres less acres removed to meet Agricultural Adjustment Act allotments.² Includes the following counties in district I: Boone, Newton, Washington.³ Includes the following counties in district II: Searey, Stone.⁴ 1933 yield based on planted acres less acres removed in reduction program.⁵ Includes the following counties: District IX, Greenlee and Pima.⁶ Includes the following counties: District II, Mohave for 1937 and 1938; district IX, Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, Pima, and Santa Cruz for 1936 and 1937, Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz for 1933 and 1939.⁷ Based on planted acres less acres removed in 1933 reduction program.

- ¹ Includes the following counties in district 1: Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Gadsden, Gulf, Leon, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.
- ² Includes the following counties in district 3: Baker, Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Nassau, Suwannee, and Taylor.
- ³ Includes the following counties: District 5: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Levy, Marion, Orange, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter, Union, and Volusia; District 8: Brevard.
- ⁴ Includes the following counties: District VII, Baker, Lee, Quitman, and Webster.
- ⁵ Includes the following counties: District VIII, Atkinson, Clinch, Echols, Jeff Davis, and Lanier.
- ⁶ Includes the following counties—District IX: Brantley, Bryan, Charlton, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, and Ware.
- ⁷ Includes the following counties: District V, west Baton Rouge; district VI, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany; district VIII, Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, St. Mary; district IX, Ascension, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, St. Charles, St. James, St. John.
- ⁸ Includes the following counties: District IX, Green, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.
- ⁹ Includes the following counties: District IX, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.
- ¹⁰ Includes in district VIII, Bollinger, Carter, Howell, Laclede, Ozark, Ripley, Taney, and Wayne; district IX, Cape Girardeau.
- ¹¹ Includes the following counties: District I: Caldwell, Wilkes and Yadkin; District II: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person and Vance; District III: Pasquotank and Tyrrell; District IV: Burke and McDowell; District V: Alexander and Randolph; District VI: Carteret, Craven, Hyde and Pamlico; District IX: Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender.
- ¹² Includes the following counties: District I: Caldwell, Wilkes, and Yadkin; District II: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, and Vance; District III: Currituck, Pasquotank, Tyrrell, and Washington; District IV: Burke and McDowell; District V: Randolph; District VI: Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Jones, and Pamlico; District IX: Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Onslow, and Pender.
- ¹³ Includes the following counties: District I: Beaver, Ellis, Harper; district II: Alfalfa, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Woods, Woodward; district III: Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Washington; district IV: Adair, Cherokee.
- ¹⁴ Included in "All other," but not in district totals.
- ¹⁵ Includes the following counties in district III, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Lewis, Perry, and Stewart; district IV, Bedford, Cannon, Davidson, De Kalb, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Williamson and Wilson; district V, Coffee, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White; district VI, Blount, Bradley, Hamilton, Knox Loudon, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, and Roane.
- ¹⁶ Includes the following counties in district III: Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Lewis, Perry and Stewart; district IV: Bedford, Cannon, Davidson, DeKalb, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Williamson and Wilson; district V: Coffee, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White; district VI: Blount, Bradley, Hamilton, Knox, Loudon, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, and Roane.
- ¹⁷ Included in "Other" counties and in district totals.
- ¹⁸ Included in district total.
- ¹⁹ Included in "other" counties and in district total.
- ²⁰ Includes the following counties: District V—Amelia, Chesterfield, Prince Edward; district VI—New Kent; district VIII—Charlotte, Halifax, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Pittsylvania; district IX—Dinwiddie, Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Prince George, Princess Anne, Surry.

-The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the efforts of the committee to correct the inequities existing in the present Cotton Quota Act. However, I do wish that the committee could have adopted further remedies which I suggested to the committee prior to the adoption of the act last summer, and at the time the original bill was passed several months ago.

I appeared before the committee some time ago and recommended further changes.

If you will remember, I originally recommended that no individual farmer should be cut below 70 percent of his 1943 acreage, or below 85 percent of his 1942 planted acreage. However, this amendment was not adopted. I later recommended that a longer base period be employed, and urged that no individual farmer be reduced below 70 percent of the average of the years 1941 to 1948, inclusive, and that he be allowed to plant at least 50 percent of the 1949 acreage.

I also recommended that in each instance farmers be allowed to swap cotton- and wheat-acreage allotments at the county and State levels to the extent that such transfers did not exceed the county and State allotments.

I also recommended that more consideration be given to statements of the farmers as to the acreage planted, and not to rely wholly on BAE-estimated figures.

I have previously stated to your committee that I felt the law should have been based more on a historical base rather than a cropland base. Cotton census records are available every fifth year. It was taken in 1946 for the year 1945. Crop-insurance records are available for the years 1942 to 1949, inclusive.

I should like to give you some actual down-to-earth examples as to how the present program would actually work at the grass-roots level. I have had many years of farming experience myself, and

have had frequent meetings with various farm groups. I was a member of the House Agricultural Committee for three terms.

As an example, if a farm had been planted to cotton for the last 50 years, including the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949, if the crops in 1946 were destroyed by hail, in 1947 by grasshoppers, and in 1948 by drought or sandstorms, and there was no cotton standing on July 1 of those years, he would not likely receive any allotment, and under the present act would be disqualified from voting for the cotton referendums. This inequity should be corrected. Farmers residing side by side will have allotments varying so greatly that it will lead to dissatisfaction.

In southwestern Oklahoma we have a 74,000-acre irrigation area, which presents a separate problem. In the bill passed several months ago a provision was included to provide that new irrigation sections, particularly California, New Mexico, and Arizona, could plant 95 percent of their 1948 acreage. A similar provision allowing farmers to plant 50 to 70 percent of their 1949 acreage in my irrigation section would be quite helpful, especially in view of the fact that wheat was planted in 1948 and it proved to be uneconomical to spend the large sums of money for water rent to produce wheat. A provision could be adopted that would not take the acreage away from the dry-land farmers.

In many of the counties in southwestern Oklahoma we practice diversification. The farmers planted in 1-, 2-, or 3-year cycles. In many instances they planted wheat in 1946, 1947, and 1948 on land that is ordinarily used for cotton. Because of the lack of rainfall, grasshoppers, rust, extreme heat, hail, and so forth, and because of seasonal changes, farmers have had to diversify in that area.

Although it might appear on its face, figuratively speaking, that Oklahoma has been well provided for, that is not true. Actually, the individual farmer in many areas is cut unbelievably low. Many farmers who received allotments in the State are not interested in growing cotton. Yet, many other farmers

need this cotton acreage. There does not appear to be any inducement for farmers to surrender acreage.

Oklahoma is one of the largest cotton-producing areas. Twenty years ago we produced much more; in fact, we were at one time the largest cotton-producing area in the United States, and had the second largest acreage.

Many farmers have purchased farms with a view of raising cotton in 1949, 1950, 1951. They will have no allotment, and this will work a great hardship on them. By all means, let us adopt a provision that would allow those who planted cotton in 1949 to plant at least 50 percent of the acreage in 1950. Many of these are veterans, and have gone into debt for machinery and equipment.

Again, may I call your attention to the fact that some may inquire, "Why did you go out of cotton?" Our area has not gone out of cotton production. We merely diversified between cotton and wheat, and occasionally raise oats, barley, grain sorghums and tame grasses, but we must have cash crops in order to survive.

I wish to compliment the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] who has worked so diligently to encourage the committee to advance the resolution to adjust some of the inequities. He is conscientious and really understands the problems. Both he and I issued warnings several months ago, which have come to pass. I know the members of the committee are conscientious and have the desire to do that which is best. However, the figures on paper do not always work out at the farm level in reality as they should.

I feel that the provision in the committee amendment limiting acreage under this act to 40 percent of the tillable land should be stricken. I also feel that the frozen acreage that is released should be given to the county and State committees to be reallocated to adjust inequities in addition to any acreage that individual farmers will receive under the committee amendment, which would provide that farmers receive at least 70 percent of the average of the 1946, 1947, and 1948 acreage, or 50 percent of the

highest acreage of any one of the three years, whichever is the greater.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield to the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows very well that the bill itself authorizes State committees to reserve cotton acreage for the purpose of adjusting inequities. It also authorizes the local committees to reserve at the county level 15 percent, altogether almost 25 percent of the acreage could be reserved by the State and local committees. The gentleman knows that; does he not?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes, Mr. COOLEY.

Mr. COOLEY. If that was not done, it certainly is not any fault of ours.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I am glad that you brought that up, Mr. Chairman, because Oklahoma is the one State that took advantage of every opportunity your committee afforded it under the act. The State committee set aside the full 15 percent, and the county committee set aside the 10 percent, yet these set-asides were not sufficient to meet the inequities in Oklahoma by any means. Our State and county committees are not to blame.

I realize that we will have a large carry-over; therefore my farmers and I are for the program in order to maintain good prices and benefit by conservation practices. However, it will not be nearly as large as it was some years ago. The carry-over as of July 31, 1950, is expected to be about 8,000,000 bales. Here is a table of the cotton carry-over from 1938 to 1948, inclusive:

Carry-over, beginning of season

Year beginning August—	Bales
1938.....	11,533,000
1939.....	13,033,000
1940.....	10,564,000
1941.....	12,166,000
1942.....	10,640,000
1943.....	10,657,000
1944.....	10,744,000
1945.....	11,164,000
1946.....	7,326,000
1947.....	2,530,000
1948 ¹	3,082,000

¹ Preliminary.

As a result of ECA and the Marshall plan, many countries are recovering, and will have mills and factories in operation that can use more cotton. The populations of the United States and the world are increasing faster. The average life span has been lengthened several years. Many new uses have been found for cotton, and furthermore, we might have droughts, depressions, and crop failures in the future. We should have a reasonable stock pile of cotton. Consequently I am not as perturbed about a surplus.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting House Joint Resolution 398 because I believe it is about the best compromise that can be worked out if the cotton producers are to benefit by its enactment for the 1950 crop year.

The bill under consideration does not go quite as far as my bill, H. R. 6671, in

that I felt no farm cotton-acreage allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity with the law and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, should be less than 75 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 55 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, inasmuch as the bill under consideration proposes a 70-50 formula.

I have always contended that if our price-support program is to survive, acreage allotment must prevail. However, we should be very careful in passing legislation so as to avoid inequities because, in most instances, such inequities affect the economy of the community.

Having surveyed my own district, I know that many of the small farmers, especially tenant farmers, will be forced out of the cotton-producing business unless they are given some relief. For that matter, many of the larger cotton producers in my district have been so drastically reduced that it will be impossible for them to produce cotton profitably.

If both Houses of the Congress pass House Joint Resolution 398, I hope that the Agriculture Committee, in its wisdom, will see fit to continue its study of this far-reaching program. If it is established that there are gross inequities after the amended act becomes effective, then something should be done to alleviate the condition before another crop year.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I wish at this time to express my sincere appreciation to the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], to the vice chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], and to each member of the Committee on Agriculture for their untiring efforts and their devoted interest in aiding in the solution of a problem that has arisen since the passage of the marketing quota and acreage allotment law during the last session of this Congress. Many inequities have arisen since the passage of that law which were absolutely unforeseeable on the part of any Member of Congress.

I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 398, a resolution to amend the marketing quota and acreage allotment law. However, I sincerely hope that this resolution may be amended in certain particulars, and which I consider to be perfecting amendments.

At the outset, I wish to state that I am absolutely opposed to any form of acreage allotment on any crop because it is nothing more than a further governmental control and regimentation of agriculture. However, I can appreciate

why many Members of this Congress feel the necessity for some form of control over production of cotton if the farmer continues to expect a high-parity support price for his commodity.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. Does not the gentleman mean a fair guaranty? He does not mean a high guaranty but a fair guaranty. Is that not correct?

Mr. HARE. The gentleman is correct. I used the word "high" colloquially speaking. In my opinion 100 percent of parity is only a fair guaranty and we have only a 90 percent of parity support price.

In my opinion, most of the cotton farmers are willing to accept a reasonable reduction in their cotton acreage from the average acreage they actually planted in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. I use the word "actually" advisedly because I do not mean that they are willing to accept a reduction in acreage from the figure which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the farmers planted in cotton for the years mentioned above.

The allotment law passed during the first session of the Congress bases the State and county acreage allocations on BAE figures. The State BAE figures are just about as correct as can be had. However, the BAE estimates for each individual county are in many instances far from correct. At the same time, I recognize that many farmers overreported their actual plantings because when the records were compiled recently, the farmers' reportings indicated acreage approximately 25 percent in excess of the acreage actually planted. But, the point I wish to make goes to the essence of what I consider the primary difficulty with the existing law and in my opinion the proposed resolution does not correct the same. That is, the existing law and the proposed resolution base State, county, and individual allotments on BAE estimates. This should not be the case. State, county, and individual allotments should be based on actual acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The actual acreage planted by the individual farmers could easily be determined by the local county PMA committee and if such farmers should be dissatisfied, they should be afforded the right of appeal to the State PMA committee. If such was the law, I feel sure that a more equitable individual distribution of cotton acreage would be had. On Monday, when amendments will be in order, I propose to introduce an amendment to the resolution before us that will insure the procedure mentioned above. I do not think that the resolution follows such procedure, even though some Members think it does.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. That is exactly what that language in the law does now. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. HARE. Does not the resolution provide that the acreage will be allotted in accordance with the BAE figures?

Mr. ALBERT. If the farmer is dissatisfied with his allocation he can go before the appeal board and prove his acreage.

Mr. HARE. That is the same old story. They have been doing that. They did it this year and it has not proved satisfactory in the slightest degree.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman have any other method of arriving at a fair-acreage allotment than the method which was used by the Department? The Department took into consideration the reported acreage by the farmers and took the BAE figures.

Mr. HARE. And they adjusted them, too.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; they adjusted them. What would the gentleman suggest when the fact is that the acreage reported by the farmers exceeded the national-acreage quota actually planted by almost 30 percent?

Mr. HARE. I would suggest that the county committee investigate each individual farmer and let the county committee determine what his actual planting was rather than have the Department of Agriculture tell the farmer what he planted and what the county planted.

It is impossible to perfect an acreage-allotment law within 1 year and that is especially true in this case because the acreage estimates on which any new allotment law must be based are entirely inaccurate. This is a trial and error proposition and we might as well recognize it as such.

Another inequity in the present law but which, in my opinion, the resolution before us corrects is the one regarding what is commonly known as frozen acreage. That is, there are a number of farmers, dairy farmers and the like, who received an acreage allotment which they did not want at all or which was in excess of that which they desired. Under the existing law there is no provision permitting the release of that acreage in order that it may be redistributed to others who desire it. Consequently, many thousands of acres will not be planted which the Congress intended to be planted. I think the proposed resolution corrects this inequity, and I sincerely hope that those farmers who have such acreage will cooperate with the program in order that their neighbors may receive an acreage allotment to their best interest.

Another inequity in the existing law but which the proposed resolution does not correct is that marketing quotas and acreage allotments affect all cotton the staple of which is 1½ inches or less.

Through November of 1949, approximately 58,000 bales of long-staple cotton were imported into this country. Most of this cotton came from Egypt, India, and Peru. A great portion of it was of a staple length of 1½ inches or more. Yet a great portion of it was of 1⅜- and 1¼-inch staple length. There are many areas in this country that can produce

cotton with a staple length of 1¼ inches, and it is more profitable to do so because the price of such cotton is approximately 50 cents per pound. In view of the fact that we are importing such a large amount of that type of cotton, I think that the existing law should be amended so as to provide marketing quotas and acreage allotments on cotton, the staple of which is 1⅜ inches or less. I propose to offer an amendment to that effect on Monday.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the chairman of the committee or some other member on the majority side who is interested in this legislation should take some time to explain the bill. That has not been done. I do not know what reason there can be for holding back on a full explanation of the resolution. May I ask my distinguished chairman the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], if he proposes to explain the resolution of which he is author?

Mr. COOLEY. I am sure the gentleman knows the resolution will be fully explained. The reason I yielded to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] is that he wrote me a letter weeks and weeks ago and has seen me time and again asking me for time. I wanted to let him know that I was doing the very best I could and I yielded time to him first. The same is true as to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]. We are now coming to the point where some of the members of the committee will speak, and I am sure the gentleman will hear a full explanation of the resolution from now on.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will let the gentleman proceed to explain the bill. This is an important measure. I think we ought to have a full and complete explanation from those who understand the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think there should be a larger audience present to hear the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-four Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 23]

Abbutt	Burdick	Delaney
Allen, Ill.	Burton	Dingell
Arends	Byrne, N. Y.	Dollinger
Auchincloss	Carroll	Donohue
Barden	Case, S. Dak.	Douglas
Barrett, Pa.	Cavalcante	Durham
Battle	Celler	Eaton
Beall	Chudoff	Engel, Mich.
Bennett, Fla.	Clemente	Engle, Calif.
Bland	Cole, Kans.	Fallon
Boggs, La.	Corbett	Fellows
Bolling	Coudert	Fogarty
Breen	Davenport	Forand
Brown, Ga.	Davies, N. Y.	Fulton
Buchanan	Davis, Tenn.	Gamble
Buckley, N. Y.	Davis, Wis.	Gary
Bulwinkle	Dawson	Gilmer

Gorski	Lichtenwalter	Rogers, Mass.
Granahan	Lodge	Roosevelt
Green	Lynch	Sabath
Gwinn	McCulloch	Sadlak
Hall,	McMillan, S. C.	Sadowski
Edwin Arthur	Macy	St. George
Hall,	Marcantonio	Saylor
Leonard W.	Marshall	Scott,
Halleck	Michener	Hardie
Hand	Miles	Scott,
Hart	Miller, Nebr.	Hugh D., Jr.
Hays, Ohio	Monroney	Scribner
Hébert	Morgan	Scudder
Heller	Morrison	Secrest
Herter	Morton	Shafer
Hobbs	Moulder	Short
Hoffman, Ill.	Multer	Simpson, Pa.
Hope	Murphy	Smathers
Jackson, Calif.	Norton	Smith, Kans.
James	O'Toole	Smith, Ohio
Javits	Patman	Stanley
Jenison	Pfeifer,	Stockman
Jenkins	Joseph L.	Sutton
Jennings	Pfeiffer,	Taber
Johnson	William L.	Taylor
Jonas	Philbin	Thompson
Kean	Phillips, Tenn.	Tollefson
Keating	Plumley	Underwood
Kee	Powell	Van Zandt
Keefe	Price	Vinson
Kelley, Pa.	Quinn	Vorvys
Kelly, N. Y.	Rabaut	Wadsworth
Kennedy	Ramsay	Wagner
Keough	Redden	Walsh
Kirwan	Rees	Welch
Klein	Ribicoff	Werdel
Kunkel	Richards	White, Idaho
Lane	Rivers	Wickersham
Latham	Rogers, Fla.	Wood

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 398, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 264 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting. Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, the big issue on the bill before us at the present time is the basic philosophy of how individual cotton allotments shall be made to the farms. The law which was passed by this Congress not too long ago was based on the philosophy of total crop land, that is, allotting a farmer the amount of cotton that he should plant based on his total acreage of farm land, tilled land, that is.

I said when the hearings were being conducted on that bill that the allocations should have been made to the farms on the basis of history, the actual plantings of cotton, and I recommended that the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 be used, but that the acreage of 1949 on those farms should not be used to the extent that it exceeded 1948.

I still contend that is a just and equitable way to make farm cotton allotments, because it will bring the least interference with the lives of the cotton farmers of this country. What happened? The committee went on and, over my protest, incidentally, adopted a bill which allocates this cotton acreage on the basis of the total amount of land a man owns, or tills, rather than what he has been planting to cotton. Let us look at the situation of a little 40-acre farmer. By the way I want to point

out, too, that in the relief which is provided under the resolution we are now considering, there has been placed a limitation of 40 percent, based on the total amount of land that the farmer owns or tills. I contend that is wrong and I am going to offer an amendment to strike it out at the proper time. That was not in the provisions which were in the resolution when the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture convened here in December.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. It is not based on 40 percent of the amount of land that that farmer owns, but it is based on the tillable land, is it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. For all practical purposes that is the same thing. There is very little difference. Of course you do cut out orchards and vineyards but for all practical purposes when you get down to tillable land it is all the real farming land that the man owns. I am glad the gentleman made that observation, but still it is the same thing when you get right down to cases.

Mr. Chairman, again I want to refer to the man with 40 acres. Even under the relief offered in this resolution, if we do not strike out the 40-percent provision a man with a total of tillable acres—thanks to the gentleman from Oklahoma—with a total of tillable acres amounting to only 40 acres, could not plant more than 16 acres. The big man who has plenty of money can buy a lot of extra land and add it onto his farm and he comes out with his big acreage of cotton. It is not fair, it is not equitable, and it is basically wrong to distribute on that basis licenses to do business, you might say, because after all these farmers, or at least most of them, are in effect small-business men. When you begin distributing licenses to do business on the amount of capital a man has, there is no sense to it. It is basically wrong. It is just as though when the gas and light companies come before the respective State commissions for licenses, if the State commission follows the philosophy of this 40-percent limitation of cropland procedure, the Commission could very well grant them their licenses, based on the amount of capital they have instead of on the amount of services that they have been rendering in the gas and light field.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Then I am sure the gentleman would also oppose the amendment which has been suggested by the American Farm Bureau Federation which would make the 40-percent provision applicable to adjusted acres, rather than to the actual acres on the farm.

Mr. WHITE of California. I oppose that more bitterly than I do the 40-percent provision which is in this Cooley resolution now before us. I am glad the gentleman mentioned that. Incidentally, if I may say so, too, I think the 40-percent provision we have in this resolution was the result of Farm Bureau pressure which was exerted during and

subsequent to the December meeting. I do not sympathize with the Farm Bureau's activities at all in doing what I call sticking their nose into this legislation. The Farm Bureau, I think, had a great deal to do with the writing of the last bill and injecting into that bill their philosophy of cotton allotments based on cropland instead of cotton history which is what caused all this trouble we are now facing.

Now, we have by the Cooley resolution which is now before us, provided this relief, by putting farm cotton allotments on a semihistorical basis, and, as I said before, the Farm Bureau comes along with this 40-percent cropland limitation, in order to revert back to the cropland allotment procedure, which is the thing which caused the trouble in the first place.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. When the hearing was held yesterday before the Rules Committee on an application for a rule, I asked the question whether a man could be cut more than 30 percent, as I understood the bill was explained, and I received the reply that he could not be cut beyond 30 percent.

Mr. WHITE of California. That was a mistake. He can be cut up to 60 percent.

Mr. COLMER. I understand from the gentleman's statement that if a man had a farm of 100 acres and he planted only 20 acres in cotton, that he could not be cut more than 30 percent.

Mr. WHITE of California. In that case he could not, but if a man had 40 acres which he was planting all in cotton, he could be cut 60 percent under this Cooley resolution now under consideration.

Mr. COLMER. And if he had 100 acres and he was planting all to cotton, he could be cut as much as 60 percent?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right. Even if he had only 40 acres, and that is all the land he had, and was planting the whole 40 acres to cotton, he could be cut 60 percent under this bill, reducing his cotton acreage to 16 acres.

Mr. COLMER. I understand the gentleman is going to offer an amendment to cut that out?

Mr. WHITE of California. I am going to offer such an amendment, and I hope the distinguished gentleman will support it.

Mr. COLMER. Unless I get further information, I certainly shall.

Mr. WHITE of California. I am glad to hear that. I want to say that I have had considerable assurances from many Members from cotton areas that they will do likewise.

Now, if I may, I would like to dwell for a moment on the supply and demand situation. Many of my friends from the cities have come to me in alarm and said, "Well, what about the increased production that is going to be brought about by the additional production provided under this resolution which we are now considering?"

There is nothing to be alarmed about in the amount of cotton we have on hand. Even with the adoption of this

resolution, and with the increased production that would come from it, it is assumed we will still have only 8,000,000 bales of cotton carried over at the end of the coming season. Now, that is not alarming. That is below the average of the last 10 years. I might say to you that it is normal. After all, if you are going to have a healthy condition in the cotton business, you must have what is known as a normal carry-over because the mills cannot just go out and take any kind of cotton. They must have a certain grade and staple. In order for the mills to get their requirements, we used to say before the last war that it took a 5,000,000-bale carry-over to supply the ordinary demand. That is something that many people do not realize.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. We have more than the normal carry-over on hand now, have we not?

Mr. WHITE of California. Well, it is less than the 10-year average.

Mr. GAVIN. How many bales of cotton do we have on hand now?

Mr. WHITE of California. I cannot quote you the figures right this minute, but under this legislation it will be 8,000,000 bales at the end of the season.

Mr. GAVIN. That is more than the normal carry-over, is it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. No; it is not. It is less than the 10-year average carry-over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one-half minute.

Mr. Chairman, I suggested that some member of the committee, the chairman or someone selected by him, should explain the bill. The first sentence of section 1 of House Joint Resolution 398 states:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1928.

Section 3 begins:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1928.

Section 4 states:

Notwithstanding any provision of law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield myself another half minute.

Section 5 states:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law.

I would like to have the chairman of the committee or someone designated by him to explain the bill, because I am sure the membership of the House would like to really hear what these "notwithstanding" mean that are contrary to existing law. I trust that the chairman will go ahead with an explanation of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, after long and careful consideration by able and distinguished members of a subcommittee and later by all of the members of the Committee on Agriculture, the cotton-quota law of 1949 was brought before the House. You will recall it met with little or any opposition. Early in January, realizing that the cotton-quota law had to be rewritten, I appointed a cotton subcommittee and designated the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] as chairman of that subcommittee. Frankly, I do not believe that any bill which has been before our committee received more careful consideration and over a longer period of time than the cotton-quota law of 1949. We were faced with a rather unusual and uncertain situation. No cotton-quota program had been in effect since 1942 and we were woefully lacking in pertinent information; but notwithstanding that, we set about to provide the necessary control machinery which would enable farmers to bring production somewhat nearer in line with reasonable consumer demands. Laboring under very difficult circumstances, we did the very best we could to write a law which would be fair and equitable.

Many important factors could not be evaluated properly. We had no way of knowing the ultimate effect of the provision which was made for the protection of the little farmer. We had no way of knowing the far-reaching and ultimate effect of the provision which was made for the protection of farmers who had diverted their acreage from cotton to the production of war crops. The change from a historic base to the cropland approach was likewise responsible for many of the difficulties encountered. Actually, I do not believe that any Member of Congress did know or could possibly have known the final result which would be accomplished. Neither do I believe that anyone in the Department of Agriculture knew or could have known the full and final effect of all of these uncertain factors. Believing, however, that fair and equitable results would be achieved, we reported the bill and urged its approval. In the war-crop provision we were only keeping faith with cotton farmers who had voluntarily diverted their acreage from the production of cotton to the production of a more essential commodity. The bill was highly technical and contained many provisions and gadgets which were provided in an effort to take care of particular situations and trends. Special consideration was accorded the State of California and another provision was inserted to protect the farmers of Oklahoma. When the bill came before the House, you will recall that after a very brief explanation, I yielded almost all of the time to the distinguished and able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. I am sure that all of you will agree that the bill was well and fully explained and that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] gave the explanation in superb fashion. Certainly, none of us intended for the law to result in hardships or inequities; but all of us thought

and believed that the burdens of the law would fall evenly upon those who were expected to contribute to the reduction program.

It was not until the law was actually put into operation that we discovered that the program would be unfair and that it would actually result in hardships. When the program was applied and the little-grower provision and the other provisions of the law had been put into operation, we realized the full force and effect of the action which had been taken. The matter was first called to my attention by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP], who had received a telephone call from a friend of his who had advised him concerning the operations of the mechanics of the law when actually applied in the field. Upon receiving this information from the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP], I called officials of the Department of Agriculture to my office for a conference. I conferred with an official of the legal branch, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the cotton section, and others. Much to my surprise and to the surprise of other members of the committee, the information which had been passed on to us by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP] was unfortunately substantially correct. Our committee then conferred further and finally decided to try to amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 which was then pending in the Senate so as to increase county reserves from 10 percent to 15 percent. That amendment was offered in the Senate, retained in conference, and became a part of that law. But even this additional provision did not prove sufficient to take care of the situation, and we still find it necessary to make further provisions.

In the quota law of 1949 we provided an acreage reserve of 10 percent of the State allotment and with the amendment which I have just mentioned a reserve of 15 percent of the county allotment, which together amounted to almost one-fourth of the allotted acreage. This reserve acreage should have been used in adjusting allotments and in eliminating inequities, but unfortunately some of the State committees and some of the county committees reserved only a very small part of the acreage which we intended should actually be used in bringing about a fair and equitable distribution of the acreage among farmers. Some States reserved as little as 3 percent, and some county committees made no reservation at all. As a result, while most of the farmers are satisfied with their allotments, a large number of farmers are not only dissatisfied but are distressed over the fact that they might be forced to reduce their acreage as much as 75 or 85 percent—a reduction which was certainly not even remotely contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself six additional minutes.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House for the painstaking care with which they have handled this particular subject. As a result of the bill which was passed last year there were certain inequities. The committee has attempted to alleviate these inequities. I shall support House Resolution 398 because I think it will alleviate the present situation. I urge its immediate adoption because of the cotton planting which is going to take effect within the next 60 days. I think we should work with dispatch for the early enactment of this legislation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Several gentlemen have referred to inequities. Will the gentleman tell the House what those inequities are?

Mr. COOLEY. I will try.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. Would it not be advisable when the gentleman refers to inequities to be rectified by this resolution to say that he is referring to inequities as between the farmers and not as between counties and States?

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, yes. There is no inequity at the State level or the county level. All inequities come about because within a county after consideration had been given to the little grower and to the war-crop provision, and they were faced with having to make a reduction, there was no acreage there to give to these people, to the farmers who should have been entitled to an acreage allotment.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. What percentage would the 5-acre farmer and the 15-acre farmer comprise of the whole of the cotton farmers?

Mr. COOLEY. I cannot give the gentleman accurate information in that regard. That is one thing that was uncertain at the time we passed this legislation. When a large group of farmers who planted under 5 acres are not required to make any contribution at all and another group only a slight contribution, a lot of acreage would be involved.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman has spoken of protecting the small farmer. I think he means by that the small landowner. Is it not true that the small tenant farmer has been forced to leave the farm and go to the city because of the

provisions of this bill we passed last year?

Mr. COOLEY. I was going to say that the larger farmer or the person who had traditionally been planting a larger percentage of his crop in cotton has been forced to take a larger reduction. The larger farmer in North Carolina or Georgia, after all, is just so many tenant farmers. It has had a very devastating effect in some sections where land is cultivated by tenants.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understand the gentleman, under the act of 1949 they took care of the small farmers, the 5-acre and the 15-acre farmer, and they used up most of the cotton allocation or acreage in making that distribution. The purpose of this bill, as I understand the gentleman, is to take care of the larger farmers who have tenants so that they can get more cotton land on which to plant cotton?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows that was not our intention. We intended in good faith to see that this reserve be used to adjust inequities; but the lack of uniformity resulted because we had given wide discretion to the local committees, believing that the local committees could be well trusted to administer the law. Unfortunately a lot of the members of the committees had never had any experience with control programs and instead of making the necessary reservations and making the necessary adjustments, they disposed of the acreage by passing it out uniformly. It does have the effect the gentleman mentioned. It is going to increase the acreage, the total over-all acreage, a minimum of 1,400,000 acres, but I feel that is well justified in the name of justice and fair play because none of us intended that this law should work a hardship on any tenant or any citizen. We thought it was going to fall evenly and uniformly on all farmers, tenants included.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman knows that it was the intent of the committee writing the act of 1949, with an allotment of 21,000,000 acres, that it would take care of all of these situations that the gentleman has mentioned. Now, why has not the Department down here given orders to the county and the State committees to make this distribution?

Mr. COOLEY. I know exactly what the gentleman has in mind. I think the gentleman knows that we intentionally gave the discretion to the local committees in the States and in the counties. Now, I am not going to complain because the administration did not direct those committees in the exercise of that discretion, and had Mr. Woolley or Mr. Trigg or Mr. Brannan ordered the committees to act uniformly in all circumstances and situations, the gentleman and I would be the first to complain. But I do not think we could complain about the administration here in Washington. The trouble came about back home, and I am not questioning the good faith of the local committees, because

I think they did what they thought was right under the circumstances.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. As the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] indicated a moment ago, the difficulty occurred when we got down to the individual farmer after the allocation had been made to the counties. There we saw how it actually applied to the individual farmer, and we saw these inequities develop. The question arose about the BAE figures and adjusted figures. Will the gentleman, or some one on the committee, explain just how this resolution will work, because we have heard so much about the Secretary of Agriculture not doing this or that? I think the record should be made clear just what this resolution will do and how it will work on an individual-farm basis.

Mr. COOLEY. I compliment the gentleman from Arkansas for meeting here with us last fall and upon his great interest in the cotton farmer and in the success of this measure.

Mr. HARRIS. I, too, want to commend the gentleman and his committee for taking immediate action in this matter to correct the situation.

Mr. COOLEY. While I am anxious for every provision of the pending resolution to be explained fully and while I would be very glad to explain each and every section and the effect of it, I prefer not to yield myself any more time but rather to yield to other members of the committee, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with all of the facts and circumstances involved and with all of the provisions of this resolution. I am especially anxious for the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the subcommittee, to have ample time to discuss this very important matter. I conclude by saying that cotton-planting time is now at hand. None of us should be willing to tolerate the very deplorable situation which is now confronting many of the cotton farmers of the Nation and all of us should be anxious to correct and to alleviate the inequities and hardships which will result in the event this resolution is not enacted.

Before the referendum was held on December 15, I conferred with the members of my committee and with officials of the Department and we explored every possible avenue in the hope that relief might be afforded which would obviate the necessity of legislation but after conferring for many long hours we all concluded that an amendment to the law was necessary. I therefore announced that I would introduce a resolution, substantially in the form of the resolution now before the House, and I further stated that I would do all I could to secure its passage. Notwithstanding the lack of uniformity in allotments and notwithstanding the hardships which might be involved, the cotton farmers of the Nation, having faith in the Members of their Congress, voted favorably in the referendum. I hope, therefore, that this resolution may be passed in its present form and I urge every Member of this House to vote for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a lack of understanding about what is referred to as the inequities in this program. I want to use one illustration that can be applied, I think, in every county in east Texas, and probably the entire State. Likely similar illustrations can be found in any cotton-growing county in the United States.

There is one man who has been planting cotton in the river bottom on the Trinity River in my home county for 35 or 40 years. He has been planting between 400 and 600 acres of cotton per year. Under the allocation to that farm under present law he is going to be allowed to plant about 68 acres for the year 1950.

Now, what does that mean? It means that the 8 to 12 families who have been living on that farm helping to grow 400 to 600 acres of cotton per year; who have profited when the price was good and suffered when the price was bad; who have stayed with the landlord who has carried them through good times and bad; it means that a majority of those families are going to have to get off of the cotton farm and into another business, unless that cotton farm can be allocated some additional acreage for 1950. Now, that is one illustration.

Another illustration is that there are numbers of small, independent farmers who live in my section of the State—and I think it is true throughout the entire cotton belt—who grow anywhere from 10 to 25 or 35 acres of cotton on their own farm. It may be good land or poor land; the yield may be high or it may be low; but, that is their business, that is their stable source of income. Under the allocation of cotton acreage given them under present law, those farms are cut down to the point where the man who previously grew 10 acres of cotton now will be able to plant only four or five. The 25 or 30-acre man is reduced down to where he may be allocated 10 or 12 acres. You cannot make a living in the cotton business in the country where I come from on any such a cut as that. That is an illustration of the inequities we are talking about in this program.

My interest in this matter, as well as the interest of every other man who wants to do equity, is to provide in this bill here a floor below which we do not reduce that man who has to make his living growing cotton, because he does not have time between now and planting time to get into any other kind of agricultural production that he can make a living from in 1950.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman feel that the resolution before us does not take care of the situation he has mentioned?

Mr. PICKETT. I do not believe it is going to do everything that is needed, but I would rather have a little bit of

something than a whole lot of nothing. So I am going to support this proposal.

I want to ask a question of somebody who helped write this bill. You have restrictions in here that provide that no farm shall be allocated less than 70 percent of the land actually planted to cotton for the three base years or not less than 50 percent of the highest planted in any one of those 3 years. Is that the correct statement, in principle, of what you are writing?

Mr. COOLEY. That is, and war crops will be taken into consideration in connection with both provisions, the 70 percent and also the 50 percent provision.

Mr. PICKETT. One thing that has tangled this situation up so badly is that we had to resort to BAE figures. Is it the intent and purpose of this provision we are considering here now to take this 70 percent and the 50 percent, including war-crop figures, and apply it to the land, or are we still going to have to resort to BAE figures?

Mr. COOLEY. We provide for the right of an appeal by any farmer who is dissatisfied. To use an illustration, suppose a man has been given his allotment based on a history of 60 acres, and he ends up with say 35. They readjust that by giving him 70 percent of the 60 acres, or 42.

Mr. PICKETT. I understand what the chairman of the committee is driving at, and I can answer it.

Mr. COOLEY. Then when he goes before the review committee, he can actually offer the proof to change the original figures upon which the original allotment was made.

Mr. PICKETT. I understand that. Can the chairman tell me whether we are going to have to use BAE figures to appeal from? If it does mean that, that is not going to help the situation much. The reason is BAE figures may be reasonably accurate on the national and State level, but they do not apply to the amount of acreage as actually planted on the farm.

Mr. COOLEY. You appeal from the BAE figures.

Mr. PICKETT. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. Then you go to the appeal committee and prove that the BAE figures are wrong.

Mr. PICKETT. There is another question I would like to ask. When you get over here to the point where you are going to permit voluntary reallocations, is the man who is going to voluntarily permit the acreage he does not want to plant in 1950 to be reallocated by the county committee to some farmer in that county who does want to plant the acreage going to lose his credit in the 1951 allocations?

Mr. COOLEY. The farmer himself loses the credit.

Mr. PICKETT. That is a different provision than that you had written in your tentative draft on the day this group met before your committee back earlier in January.

Mr. COOLEY. The provision is now different from what it was in the original resolution. Under the provision now, the farmer who voluntarily surrenders the acreage gives it up; but if it is real-

located on a certificate to some fellow in good faith who promises to plant it, then that acreage remains in the county, if in future years the 1950 acreage is used in the program.

Mr. PICKETT. Yes; but does the farmer who permits his acreage to be reallocated in 1950 lose all his right to any acreage at all in 1951?

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. PICKETT. All right. Then it is the intention that if he voluntarily reallocates his acreage in 1950 he still gets his percentage of the factor in 1951?

Mr. COOLEY. No, no; by surrendering it he contributes to the county allotment in the subsequent year and he participates in the larger county allotment just as the others do.

Mr. PICKETT. Will he be considered a new farmer in 1951?

Mr. COOLEY. No; he would not be considered a new farmer.

Mr. PICKETT. He would be considered a cotton farmer just the same as though he had planted his 1950 acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which wrote the cotton law of 1949.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I should first like to comment briefly on the last question propounded by the gentleman from Texas. It should be remembered that in order to maintain your history as a cotton producer you are required to plant cotton in only 1 of 3 years. The planting on the farm during the 1 or the 2 or the 3 years is important for two reasons only. One is when you plant it on your farm you naturally give the county credit for it and bring that into the county allotment. Secondly, you cannot be allotted more than what you have been planting in the past with some specific exceptions. Consequently under section 3 of the bill, I might say to the gentleman from Texas, the provision is that if an allocation has been made to a farmer who does not intend to plant cotton, either in part or in whole, he may surrender that acreage back to his local county committee for reallocation to other farms within the county. It may then be allocated to other cotton farms in that county on the application of a producer that he has not received an adequate allotment and that he intends to plant the additional acreage if it is allotted to them. That means that such of the surrendered acreage as is allotted to other growers and is planted within the county, the county will get credit for it in future years and thus preserve that acreage for the county.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Georgia yield for a question?

Mr. PACE. I yield very briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. PICKETT. Let us assume that this man who, in 1950, permits his acreage to go to the county committee and suppose he is allocated 10 acres, where does he stand in 1951 with reference to those 10 acres?

Mr. PACE. He will stand, I might say, almost where he was before. There is but one farmer who cannot afford to surrender his 1950 cotton allotment and that is the farmer who did not plant cotton in either 1947 or 1948 because in that case 1950 is his third year and he must plant that allotment or else be classed as a new producer in 1951. But if he has planted cotton in 1948 or 1947 and is given a 10-acre allotment, he can surrender every acre of it and if some other farmer plants it he and his county will be in identically the same position in 1951 as he is in today.

Mr. Chairman, may I go back a little, because I think to fully understand this new law you ought to have a very brief statement of what has been the law for the last 10 or 11 years. The original Cotton Quota Act was passed in 1938. I should like to say it has been amended many times. Those of you who have any feeling of complaint about our asking for these amendments so soon after the new law was passed should understand that the Committee on Agriculture will be here often. The act of 1938 was amended many times. This will also be amended. It is no more and can be no more than trial and error when you are dealing with millions of people and when your records are somewhat inadequate than an attempt to write a law which will be as satisfactory to as many people as possible. It is impossible at any one time to write a perfect law. The chances are you will put wheat under quotas next year. If so I dare say that the wheat producers will be here next year, or perhaps later this year, asking for amendments to the wheat laws which have been on the books for years. There is a chance that corn will be put under quotas next year. I dare say that 30 days after corn is put under quotas they will come in here asking for many amendments to the law. Why? Because you are dealing with a changing scene. You are dealing with so many millions of people. Consequently, there cannot be anything but trial and error.

I think on the whole we produced a good bill. We did it with all the information we had. There had been no quotas since 1942. We had no farm records. We had no county records. We had no national records. We did the best we could. Maybe we were wrong. Maybe we were right. You have all complained about the bureaucrats in Washington. You have all talked about regimenting the farmers, and maybe with some merit. When we drew this law, as best we could, we provided that the Secretary of Agriculture should allocate to each State its fair proportion of the national acreage allotment for cotton under a formula set out in the law. Having done that, he was through with it. We then moved all the authority down to the State, down to the county, down to the home people. That is where we placed it. We placed in them the discretion, we placed in them the administration of the law.

Why are we here? We are here because the law was passed late in the session. We are here because it is a new law. The Department itself had

difficulty in preparing regulations in time. We are here because they had no records of cotton acreage since 1942. They were not accumulating records. We are here because the farmers themselves, who constitute your PMA committees, at least 50 percent of them, had never administered a program of this character. They were new in office. Many of the administrative officers themselves were new, and had not had any experience with quota programs. They did not do a good job, in some instances, down at the farm level. As I told you, the old law had been amended many times. The old law was full of these gadgets. The old law provided, for instance—

Mr. HOLFIELD. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-one Members are present; not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 24]

Abbitt	Hall,	Powell
Arends	Leonard W.	Price
Auchincloss	Halleck	Quinn
Bailey	Hand	Rabaut
Barden	Hart	Rains
Barrett, Pa.	Hays, Ohio	Ramsay
Beall	Hébert	Redden
Bennett, Fla.	Heffernan	Rees
Bentsen	Heller	Ribicoff
Bland	Herter	Rich
Blatnik	Hinshaw	Richards
Boggs, La.	Hobbs	Rivers
Bolling	Hoffman, Ill	Rogers, Fla.
Bolton, Ohio	Hope	Rogers, Mass.
Breen	James	Roosevelt
Brown, Ga.	Javits	Sabath
Buchanan	Jennings	Sadlak
Buckley, N. Y.	Jonas	Sadowski
Bulwinkle	Judd	St. George
Burdick	Kearns	Sanborn
Burke	Keating	Saylor
Burton	Kelley, Pa.	Scott, Hardie
Byrne, N. Y.	Kelly, N. Y.	Scott,
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Hugh D., Jr.
Cavalcante	Keogh	Scrivner
Celler	Kirwan	Scudder
Chudoff	Klein	Secrest
Clemente	Kunkel	Shafer
Cole, Kans.	Lane	Sheppard
Corbett	Latham	Short
Coudert	LeFevre	Simpson, Pa.
Crosser	Lesinski	Smathers
Davies, N. Y.	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Kans.
Davis, Tenn.	Lodge	Smith, Ohio
Dawson	Lynch	Stanley
Delaney	McCulloch	Stockman
Dingell	McMillan, S. C.	Sutton
Dollinger	Macy	Taber
Donohue	Marcantonio	Taylor
Doughton	Marshall	Thomas
Douglas	Mason	Tollefson
Durham	Miller, Md.	Towe
Eaton	Miller, Nebr.	Underwood
Ellsworth	Monroney	Van Zandt
Engel, Mich.	Morgan	Vinson
Engle, Calif.	Morrison	Vorys
Fallon	Morton	Vursell
Feighan	Moulder	Wadsworth
Fellows	Multer	Wagner
Forand	Murphy	Walsh
Fulton	Norton	Welchel
Furolo	O'Toole	Werdel
Gamble	Patman	White, Idaho
Gary	Patten	Wier
Gilmer	Pfeiffer,	Wigglesworth
Gorski	Joseph L.	Wood
Granahan	Pfeiffer,	Woodhouse
Granger	William L.	Worley
Green	Philbin	
Gwinn	Phillips, Tenn.	
Hall,	Plumley	
Edwin Arthur Poulson		

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 398, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called, when 256 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. At the time the Committee was interrupted by the point of order of no quorum, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] had 3½ minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. PICKETT. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I recently made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Georgia 10 additional minutes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield, that I may ask the majority leader a question?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the majority leader if he has anything to contribute to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday will be a continuation of the bill now under consideration, under the 5-minute rule, if the general debate has been disposed of today, as it is hoped.

Tuesday, H. R. 3001, the admission of aliens of certain skills.

Wednesday, Calendar Wednesday.

Thursday and Friday, H. R. 616, which provides for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States; and S. 88, amending section 60 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Any conference reports that may come in, of course, will be brought up.

If there are to be any changes made, I will advise the gentleman from Massachusetts and the House just as soon as I possibly can.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank you.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman resumes discussion of the bill will he yield for a consent request?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the right to extend their remarks on the bill under consideration immediately following the speech of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, at the time of the interruption I had mentioned the fact that in the old law were provisions which we commonly referred to as gadgets, which assured each county of not less than 60 percent of its 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, each farm not less than 50 percent of

the 1937 planted and diverted acreage, and other provisions. These were the provisions which resulted in building up the acreage to an extent that under the old law the Secretary was limited to a minimum national acreage allotment of 27,500,000 acres of cotton. Naturally, no one, when the farmer has been planting less acreage than that, wanted to stay under a law which would require him to allocate 27,500,000. That was one of the principal reasons why it became necessary to rewrite the act. Those gadgets, those provisions, had caused much trouble. The Department of Agriculture, the Secretary, his predecessor, now Senator ANDERSON, and all the members of this committee realized that it was necessary to get rid, if possible, of these numerous gadgets in the old law. We did that, we wiped them out completely. But at the same time we realized that it was impossible to sit in Washington and meet every situation at the farm level. The committee thought that it would be better to provide for State and county reserves so that, when you gave my State of Georgia a million acres of cotton, for example, the State committee could reserve in its hands and distribute to the counties as much as 10 percent of the State allotment to meet the situation where there had been a trend in the production of cotton in one part of the State as distinguished from another, for meeting special allotments to new farms, and for building up the allotments for small farms. That was one provision. The other provision was that when the county received its allotment, say, of 10,000 acres of cotton, that the county committee could reserve 15 percent, which in that instance would be 1,500 acres, to be specially allocated within the county for the purpose of bringing about an equitable distribution of the cotton allotments after the original allotment had been made on a cropland basis, for hardship cases, new and small farms.

We retained in this law the principle of allocating cotton acreage according to a percentage of cropland. We did it for several reasons; the first was that it had been law; since 1938 cotton allotments had always been made on the basis of a percentage of the cropland; secondly, the Department, the committee, and no one else had any records on which to make an allocation purely on the basis of history, that is, exactly how many acres had been planted on each farm. No records were kept during the war, none had been kept from 1942 through 1948. The Congress through the years has worked to advance the cause of soil conservation by the rotation of crops; and, frankly, this committee is committed to the principle that it is not a healthy thing for a man to devote his entire farm or the major portion of it to the continuous cultivation of cotton. That was one of the persuasive reasons for the committee to retain the cropland factor.

What happened? Why are we here? We gave the State committees the authority to retain 10 percent of the State allotment to take care of the conditions I have mentioned. Some of the State committees did. Others in their wisdom did not.

We gave the county committees the right to reserve 15 percent to take care of hardship cases and to bring about some uniformity, taking into account the past production of cotton on the farms. Some of them reserved the 15 percent, some of them reserved 10 percent, some of them reserved 5 percent, and some in their wisdom reserved zero percent.

It is largely in the areas where the reservation by the county and State committees was not up to the full amount authorized by law that these complaints have arisen. You may say, "Well, that is a matter of local administration and they should bear the burden." No; that is not the fault of the cotton grower. It was a new law. There were many new committees. They were farmers charged with a responsibility which was new to them. I am quite sure that for the most part they did an honest job, the best they could, but in many instances they brought about gross inequities.

Mr. Chairman, the complaints became general throughout the cotton area. In November the complaints started. There was unrest, there was discontent. The State of Texas had been brought under what we know as the California gadget when the committee had no intention of bringing that State under the gadget and had been told it would not come under it. There was revolt throughout the State of Texas. There were serious complaints in other areas.

Our distinguished chairman became concerned, I became concerned, as to whether this discontent was sufficient to defeat a referendum. Let us see about that. In my judgment, a defeat of the referendum or failure to approve the quotas on cotton would have had two consequences.

First, it would have wrecked the economy of the South. It would have had the effect of striking the price of cotton from 30 to 15 cents a pound. In my State and in many of the other States of this Nation you cannot today produce a pound of cotton for 15 cents. It would have wrecked the whole economy of the Cotton Belt.

Secondly, the Government owns 3,750,000 bales of cotton in which it has invested approximately \$150 or \$160 a bale. If the referendum had been defeated, it would have had the effect of striking the price of cotton from 30 to 15 cents a pound and your Government, in effect, would have lost overnight from \$75 to \$100 per bale on 3,750,000 bales of cotton, beside the additional losses that would have been sustained on the loan cotton they had taken and are taking under the 1949 crop. So, if the referendum had been defeated, our Government alone could have lost as much as \$600,000,000 besides wrecking the economy of the cotton-producing States.

Our chairman became concerned and called us to Washington in a special meeting. We came here. We looked into the question. We heard the complaints. Many Members of Congress from the cotton-growing States met us here. As a result of that meeting we issued a public statement in the name of the committee—the chairman did—that so far as the

cotton farmers of this Nation were concerned we realized there were inequities that had been brought about and at the convening of the Congress we would immediately ask the Congress to take prompt action to correct those inequities. We stated that our recommendations would be what you will find in section 1 of this resolution; that is, that every producer would receive a cotton-acreage allotment of not less than 70 percent of his average cotton acreage in 1946, 1947, and 1948, and not less than 50 percent of his highest plant in any one of those years.

That responsibility is not yours and I do not intend to put it upon you. The responsibility is that of the committee you have charged with the task of writing this legislation. Personally, I think the action of our committee here in early December before the referendum on December 15 contributed to the vote in the referendum. Frankly, for my part, we are completely obligated now to carry out the statement we issued before the farmers voted, realizing the consequences of a defeat of the referendum. The farmers marched to the polls on the 15th day of December, and approximately 90 percent went down the line, voted for quotas, and many of them with cotton allotments which they knew were not fair or equitable, for the reasons I have stated, and they now turn to the Congress and I, in their behalf, turn to you to fulfill what I consider an obligation which is no more, thank goodness, that being fair and equitable among all the cotton growers of the Nation.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. The gentleman knows that I have worked diligently on this matter for some time, and met with the Committee on Agriculture trying to help meet and solve this problem. I want to commend the gentleman for the splendid effort and the hard work that he has devoted to the subject. I believe the pending resolution will improve the existing situation, although I realize the time is very limited, and I hope the gentleman will have an opportunity to point out the improvements contemplated under this resolution as against the present program.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman. I will undertake to do that now, and I must express my appreciation to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] for the help he has given our committee and the tireless efforts he has made to bring about a fair and equitable distribution of the cotton acreage to all cotton farmers.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CAMP. I have followed the gentleman very closely, and I am very glad to hear him say that he feels that it is the desire of Congress, especially his committee, to carry out and give the farmers what they were told they would get before they voted on the act. Now, the gentleman says that this resolution

undertakes to give them at least 70 percent of their cotton acreage.

Mr. PACE. Seventy percent of the 3-year average?

Mr. CAMP. Yes. I note in the bill there is this provision:

Provided, That this section shall not operate to increase the cotton-acreage allotment of any farm above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually.

Mr. PACE. I can explain the views of the committee on that, and realize the gentleman's deep interest in that subject.

Mr. CAMP. Well, I just want to ask this question. Please explain this. Under that section will it not, in many instances, result in a farmer getting from 40 to 50 percent of the cotton he has been planting?

Mr. PACE. Unquestionably it will have that result, if that farmer has devoted a very high percentage of his total cultivated land—not the adjusted acreage, but his total cultivated land in cotton.

Mr. CAMP. That is right.

Mr. PACE. But the committee feels that the county in which that farmer lives—say it is my home county, Sumter County, Ga.—has already received its full quota under the allocation, there is no complaint here about State allotments and very few complaints about county allotments; but my county has already received every acre it is entitled to. Now we propose under this resolution to give it a little more to meet these hardship cases, and we say, when we add this acreage and give this producer a special allotment of more acreage, that we feel no obligation to give him an allotment that will put more than 40 percent of his entire farm in cotton, and, to do so would add hundreds of thousands of more acres to the land planted in cotton. We must stop somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. May I say further to my distinguished colleague that that 40-percent provision has been in the law since 1938. It is nothing new in the law. We picked it up out of the old law, and we have continued the same language word for word, that is, the language of the old law.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I would like at this time to register a complaint, if none has been registered, insofar as the county acreage is concerned. Now, I would like to inquire of the gentleman, because I have very great respect for his judgment, as I think he is the most well-posted man in this Congress on agricultural matters—

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARE. Is it his opinion that under the proposed resolution now before us that the allocations of acreage to the individual farmers and to the counties will be made on the actual acreage they plant or on BAE's statistics?

Mr. PACE. I will have to answer rather briefly because of the limitation

of time. It is recognized that in many instances the BAE figures are not accurate. The BAE figures were never intended for use under a quota system. It is admitted that all they are is the best the Department can get through the years from the hands of a few people in each county. Now we have provided in this resolution that any farmer who is dissatisfied with the allotment he gets, by reason of his base acreage or for any other reason, may, within 15 days after the approval of this resolution, file an appeal to the review committee, having in the meantime, if he desired, gone to his county committee to try to get relief, and if he cannot get it there, to go to the review committee and submit such proof as he has to show that his base acreage is wrong, and if it is found to be wrong, then it is the duty of the review committee to adjust it and give him an increased allotment.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate the gentleman's observation.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that the reason the difficulty has arisen over the question of BAE figures and actual planted acres and adjusted figures is the fact that there are no BAE figures on the individual farm?

Mr. PACE. None whatever.

Mr. HARRIS. It applies to the county and the State, not to any of the individual farms?

Mr. PACE. You have almost the exact acres on a national basis, you have almost correct figures on a State basis, you have rather good figures on a crop-reporting district basis, but when you pass that point, which is some 8 or 10 counties, and get down to the county and the farm level, it is entirely a matter of estimates and of speculation. But that is all they had.

Mr. HARRIS. That is where the county committees had the difficulty in trying to adjust the present law.

Mr. PACE. That is one reason we are here today. That is all the record they had, and they did the best they could.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Georgia had no idea that I was going to ask him to yield to make the observation that I am about to make.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], as we all know, is not only one of the best-liked Members of the House but one of the most valuable Members of the House on all types of legislation coming before this great body of which we are all proud to be Members.

In addition, from the angle of agriculture, he is probably one of the outstanding experts of the country. We all thoroughly respect him as a gentleman and as a legislator, we value him as a friend, and we have deep respect for him for his honest and frank discussion of agricultural matters not only today but throughout the years.

I am very sorry to hear, and I hope the people of his district will prompt

him to change his mind, that he has decided not to seek reelection again. In these trying days we need trained and experienced legislators to help meet not only the problems of our country but the grave problems of the world. I am not going to ask the gentleman from Georgia to make any observation because he had no knowledge that I was going to make these remarks, but I do hope, for whatever value my observation may be to the people of his district, that they will realize that he is deeply respected and admired by his colleagues of both parties throughout the entire country. While he comes from a congressional district in Georgia, he enjoys the respect of the Representatives of all the congressional districts of the country, north, east, south, and west. I hope the people of his district, as they have exercised sound judgment and wisdom in the past in electing him to this body, will exercise sound judgment and wisdom in urging, in fact, demanding that he run and be reelected again.

Mr. PACE. Of course, the gentleman knows I am most grateful for his comments.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this amendment which we are considering here today is of the utmost importance and urgency to the cotton farmers of my district, the Fifth District of Tennessee. It would be impossible to describe the consternation which prevailed generally in my district—but especially in three counties, Lincoln, Giles, and Franklin Counties—when the cotton-acreage allotments were announced and made known last fall.

The cotton farmers of my district were cut in amounts far greater than the national average—and far greater than cotton-producing sections comparable and adjacent. The financial loss which these producers stand to experience unless some changes are worked out in the law will be so far out of proportion to other producers as to constitute unfairness and discrimination under the law.

I should like to cite an example of the discrimination which has developed under the present statute. The three counties of my district which have been hardest hit by the new acreage allotments are all adjacent to the State line of Alabama. Riding along on the highways it would be impossible to tell from the terrain and general type and quality of the crops when you have crossed the Tennessee line and entered the State of Alabama. This entire region of my district is as much a part of the Cotton Belt as any other section of the South. The region of my district of which I speak and the adjacent region in Alabama are all in the basin of the Elk River and for many years the farmers there have based their entire farm economy on cotton crops.

Yet, under the cotton acreage allotments, the cotton farmers in this area specifically, and my district generally, have been dealt with most drastically and have been given extremely low allotments while their neighbors across the State line who raise the same crop on the same kind of soil have been given a much higher allotment. The low allotments presently authorized will play

havoc with the cotton farmers in my district—but just as important as that, these farmers of the Fifth District are the victims of unequal treatment under this program.

It is only fair and just and right, in order to end these inequities which have developed under this program, that an amendment be made to the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act which not only will increase the acreage allotment for the cotton farmers of the Fifth District of Tennessee—but provide them with equal treatment to comparable and adjacent areas in other States.

I am supporting this amendment here today in the belief that it may provide the relief that is so greatly needed in this connection for our cotton farmers. The bill may not provide all the relief desired but it will certainly help. If we do not do something here today for these cotton farmers we are going to see many cotton producers both large and small hurt financially to a great extent. To allow this situation to prevail is to invite conditions of bad times which is not in the interest of the South or of the Nation as a whole.

I sincerely trust that the House here today will move in the right direction to correct this situation—action cannot be delayed because these farmers have a right to know what to expect far enough in advance of the planting season to give them an opportunity to plan ahead. Action is needed and action without delay is imperative.

[Mr. HILL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, in view of the point of no quorum I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. VURSELL (at the request of Mr. HILL) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RIEHLMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ALGER HISS

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I hold no brief for Alger Hiss or any other person who may be convicted of disloyalty to this great Government; however I would like to ask just who prosecuted and who convicted Alger Hiss? It was this Democratic administration.

The Republicans are so devoid of leadership and issues that they content themselves with hissing Hiss. If his conviction is sustained by the higher courts and he is eventually imprisoned, it will be no reflection on the President of the United States.

If it is found that Alger Hiss was disloyal to President Truman, we must remember that Benedict Arnold was disloyal to the Father of Our Country, George Washington.

DR. JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY, CHAPLAIN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 453).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately following his resignation as Chaplain of the House of Representatives, James Shera Montgomery be, and he is hereby, appointed Chaplain emeritus of the House of Representatives, with salary at the basic rate of \$2,350 per annum, payable monthly, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, and I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Dr. Montgomery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing so nice in life as to meet a person with a fine mind. A person's name is one of identification, a person's racial origin is a matter of accident of birth, a person's color is the accident of birth, and a person's religion is a matter of his own conscience. In my journey through life the accident of birth plays no part, in my opinion, of my fellow man. Difference of religion is one which I thoroughly respect, and all I ask is that others respect my right to my conscience and to my right to exercise of it. In my journey through life what I like to analyze is the minds of people that I meet, and when I meet a person with a nice mind he is nice, no matter what his name might be, and no matter what his racial origin might be, or his color, or religion.

One of the nicest men, one of the most influential minds constructively that I have met in my journey through life to date is our beloved chaplain, about to become our chaplain emeritus, Dr. James Shera Montgomery. I think it might well be said that he and Mrs. Montgomery have truly led a blessed life. Born 87 years ago, in 1862, 67 years a minister, an ambassador of God on earth; 30 years, short a few months, chaplain of this great body, he has left his imprint upon the mind of everyone who knew him in the past and who knows him now. Time passes, and in his life the time has arrived when the strain of active work can only be maintained by him under great difficulty and at the expense of his health.

You and I, recognizing the great man that he is, and the love that we have for him, the justification for our action will soon be to adopt unanimously the resolution that I have the honor to offer. You will note that he is chaplain emeritus; not chaplain in retirement. I might say that you will note that we are placing him in the chaplain emeritus status of this House with practically the full salary that he is now receiving; a justifiable consideration on our part.

I know that he and Mrs. Montgomery will derive great pleasure during the remaining years of their lives in the action of confidence that the House has evidenced by the adoption of this resolution. My hope and prayer is that God, in His infinite wisdom, will bless them both with many future years of happiness together. I know, no matter how long Dr. Montgomery lives, that he will be carrying on in that wonderful way of his; an inspiration to all whom he meets, doing to the maximum extent possible, in accordance with his faith and as a spiritual leader, the work of God on earth.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I join with my good friend, the distinguished majority leader, in support of this resolution. It is a resolution that tells of our esteem, our respect, and our admiration for a great man, a man who for years has taught the gospel of the Lord. His prayers here have been an inspiration to all of us who have been privileged to hear them. I am very

happy to join in support of the resolution.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, to paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Four score and seven years ago there was brought forth on this continent," today we can aptly apply those words to the birth of a man who has devoted himself to the spiritual leadership of this great legislative body. Hundreds of men have listened to him as his voice has been raised to Almighty God in supplication and in prayer.

Born during the fratricidal struggle in this great country, he has witnessed the most trying years of our national history. His faith has remained firm and steady, broad and tolerant. He has helped to inspire every man and woman who has come under the guidance of his leadership.

Now he retires to the quiet life of meditation and reflection and, under his own vine and fig tree, I know he will be comforted, inspired, and enheartened by the token of respect and esteem that is given him here today.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I do not believe that in the long history of this body there has been one who has labored here that has exercised so profound an influence for good upon his coworkers, his fellows, as has our sweet and gentle friend who now changes somewhat his relationship to this body.

Mr. Speaker, this good man has erected in the hearts of his associates an altar where each may worship. Wherever he goes or whatever he does, I believe it to be the desire of this House that the love of his fellows follow him. It is the prayer of all that the blessings of the Good Master continue to shower upon him.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. It was my privilege to know a little something about the preparation of this resolution. On behalf of all the Members of this House on both sides, I thank the distinguished leader on the Democratic side and the leader on the minority side and the Speaker, because these three men are entirely responsible for giving us an opportunity to do this fine thing that we are about to do—pass this resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. I should like to include all the Members, because we are simply the conduit of the wishes of all the Members of the House. I appreciate the remarks made by my friend from Ohio, but I want the RECORD to show that the entire membership of the House were aware of or sensed that this event was going to happen, and they all concurred in it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The distinguished majority leader has said there is nothing nicer than to meet a man with a nice mind. If there is anything nobler, it is a man with a fine spirit. Our beloved Chaplain is such a man. To me, the most impressive thing about him is not that he opened our sessions with inspiring prayers, which is the official and expected function of a chaplain, but that he has been a chaplain, in fact, to each one of us individually. The many associations and conversations we have had with him here on the floor and elsewhere have made as great a contribution to us personally and to the spirit of this body as have the beautiful prayers of adoration, aspiration, and devotion in which he has led us, challenging us and helping us to be the kind of Christian servants that the Representatives of this Christian Nation ought to be.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Dr. Montgomery lives in the same apartment building in which we reside. I have a few lines in mind which expresses my feelings toward Dr. Montgomery:

Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort,
of feeling safe with a person,
Having neither to weigh thoughts nor words,
But pouring them all right out, chaff and
grain together,

Confident that a faithful hand will take them
and sift them, keep what is worth
keeping,

And with the breath of love and kindness
blow the rest away.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, having twice had the very distinguished honor of nominating the gentleman to whom we pay our respective tributes today as retiring Chaplain of the House of Representatives, I say I have done it on both occasions with the genuine feeling that here is a man who preaches to us—who talks to us; who leads us by his example in that he says, "Do not do what I say, but do as I do."

That as we all of us always know he has everywhere exemplified. He was, has been, and always will be, as Pope has said, "a minister, but a man."

Mr. McCORMACK. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the road to eternal and earthly happiness is to live close to God and to follow and obey His law. Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery have lived a happy life on earth and, while I am not the Judge, I am sure their eternal life will be favorably acted upon. They have led a happy life because they have both lived close to God.

Mr. RAYBURN. Dr. Montgomery has been with us a long time, during which he has endeared himself to us all—a man of high character, splendid ability, a man of God, a great soul. I feel a deep personal loss in his going. May his days be happy ones and his path an easy one.

"SILENCE, A HARD ARGUMENT TO BEAT"

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, our gentle, lovable, helpful Chaplain, the Rev. James Shera Mont-

gomery is to become our Chaplain Emeritus of the House of Representatives.

It is difficult to add to the fine tributes already spoken for his labors among us. As much as any minister I have ever known, he has fulfilled that prayer of St. Francis of Assisi:

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace;
Where there is hatred, let me sow love;
Where there is injury, pardon;
Where there is doubt, faith;
Where there is despair, hope;
Where there is darkness, light;
Where there is sadness, joy.

As has been mentioned, Dr. Montgomery's services as active Chaplain have not ended with the daily prayer that has opened sessions of the House. He has moved among us from day to day with a word of greeting, a word of cheer, a word of inspiration, friendly but never obtrusive.

I recall one day when the House was in a stormy mood. It was a question whether the debate was making votes or changing minds on either side of the issue that was up. Speeches were running toward personalities. Chaplain Montgomery happened to be seated beside me. I commented upon the fact that a certain member was holding himself pretty well under fire.

"My preacher father," Chaplain Montgomery remarked, "had a saying that went like this: 'Silence is a hard argument to beat.'"

I have been grateful for that observation many times.

"Silence is a hard argument to beat."

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I could not let this occasion pass without expressing my love and respect for our retiring Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery, who, for the past 29 years, has presided over this body as House Chaplain. As he retires, all of us wish for him real peace and contentment to which he is so greatly entitled, and that life will hold in store for both him and Mrs. Montgomery many, many enjoyable days together.

It is doubtful that Dr. Montgomery really understands just how great his influence has been over the many members of Congress who have been privileged to listen to his daily prayers. His prayers were always meaningful, sincere, and helpful. One of the things that has always attracted me to Dr. Montgomery has been the real glow of radiance on his face as he closed his eyes in prayer to Almighty God. One could understand and even visualize his nearness to the Master as the words came forth from the very depth of his heart. I might add that I hope it is not only my privilege but the privilege of all other members of this House to live as near to their God as Dr. Montgomery has lived. Without doubt, there must today ring in the ears of the Chaplain the words of the Master when he said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Dr. Montgomery's service of 29 years to the House of Representatives is deeply appreciated by us all. I heartily join with all other Members in unanimous passage of the present resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

RESIGNATION OF CHAPLAIN

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JANUARY 30, 1950.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SPEAKER: It is with regret that I submit herewith my resignation as Chaplain of the House, to take effect February 1. Due to the condition of my health this becomes necessary.

Allow me to assure you of my great appreciation of our long associations through these years; they will remain in my grateful memory while time passes by. The Congress will always be very near to my heart; may generous blessings of a loving Father abide with each and every Member, officer, and employee is my prayer.

Ever faithfully yours,
JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP AS CHAPLAIN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 454).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Bernard Braskamp, of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 398 with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time and obtained unanimous consent to speak out of order because I feel it necessary, at the earliest possible moment, to correct some misinformation which has been given to the American people recently.

I refer to the reports which have been published in the public press of a speech made by one of my colleagues, the Honorable FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., in New York on Saturday night,

When I first read this report I was a little disturbed and perhaps a little irked and angry over it. At that time I thought that I should take the floor for perhaps a longer period.

I attempted to reach the gentleman from New York this morning to tell him I would take the floor today, and failed to find him at his office. I was told that I could reach him at Murray Hill 8-3200 in New York, about noon or this afternoon today. So, I have been unable to reach him to tell him that I was going to comment on his speech and this press article.

Then, a little later this morning, I discussed the whole matter with one of his colleagues and friends, who said to me, "CLARENCE, if I were you I would not let JUNIOR's speech concern me too much. You should be big-hearted and magnanimous in your actions. You should realize that this young man has been in Congress only a short time; and that he has not been in attendance at too many sessions of the Congress and he has, therefore, not had the same opportunity to know just what goes on in the Congress that many of us who have are more regular in our attendance. So, you should not be too critical of him, because perhaps he has obtained his information as to what is going on in the Congress in a second-hand way by reading warped reports in the papers, rather than through first-hand information in the Halls of Congress."

That gave me cause to stop and think. I realized, as the gentleman told me, there is grave concern among many of the friends of this fine young man, Mr. ROOSEVELT, over the fact that he is not here as much as they would like to see him. So I decided I had better check up to see whether that was a legitimate reason for not being too critical of him.

I checked this morning, and I find that on 129 roll calls in the House between the time he entered it and January 27, Mr. ROOSEVELT was absent on 69 roll calls, or failed to respond, and answered on only 60 roll calls; that on 65 roll calls on important measures in that period of time, he voted on only 30, and was absent 35 times when the roll was called, or at least failed to answer.

So I do not want to be too critical of the gentleman. I just want to set him right, if I may.

In his speech he commented on FEPC. Incidentally, he does not give the Republican Membership of the House, who voted the same way he did on the 21-day discharge rule, any credit whatsoever; therefore that was entirely a victory of his particular group within the Democratic Party, he claimed. I am sorry that the gentleman did so.

He saw fit to attack a former great Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, claiming that he torpedoed somebody or other in some administration or other. I cannot help but feel it was not in good taste for him to attack the dead. There have been times when I have had the urge to say some things about certain deceased persons, but I have resisted the impulse because of the feeling that it was an indecate thing to do. I hope the gentleman will not do such a thing again.

Then he gets down to where he talks about me, and that is why I am here. I quote from the New York Times, which quotes him:

Next, Senator TAFT's campaign manager, one Mr. CLARENCE BROWN of Ohio, who only the week before had pledged to the Civil Rights Mobilization Conference in Washington that he would vote FEPC out of the Rules Committee, forgot to practice what he preached and voted with four Dixiecrats only last Tuesday against the FEPC coming out of the Rules Committee.

Before I comment on that I should like to read the next sentence:

Mr. ROOSEVELT referred only indirectly to his dispute with Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.

There are several misstatements of fact in that report. I would like to advise the gentleman, and I am advising him here and now on the floor of the House, despite the fact that he is absent, only because I do not want to permit this misinformation to go further—that, first of all, I am not Senator TAFT's campaign manager. I am a candidate myself out in Ohio; and while I am very strong for the Senator and am proud to say that in my opinion he will be re-elected overwhelmingly next November, I am not his campaign manager. I hope, therefore, that the attempt to involve Senator TAFT in House activities will come to naught.

Second, I have never been called upon, or never had the opportunity to appear before the Civil Rights Mobilization Conference in Washington or anywhere else; and, therefore, I have made it no pledges. I have not, to my knowledge, received any letters, and I am sure that I have not personally answered any letters from this organization.

Then, I wish to call attention to the fact that the press of the country carried the story as to why I voted as I did against reporting FEPC from rules; and I am sure the gentleman from New York would not want a great moral issue such as FEPC brought to the floor of this House through subterfuge or trickery. I, as the ranking Republican member on the committee present that day, tried to protect two of my Republican associates on that committee in their right to be heard and their right to participate and their right to vote on that important question. The gentleman from New York failed to say that such had been explained on the floor and that I later had made a motion to reconsider so as to keep this FEPC bill alive for further consideration by the Rules Committee at an early date.

I think also he has failed to mention here that I have voted for a great deal of civil-rights legislation in the past and that I did vote to report a FEPC bill in a previous Congress, so as to send it to the floor. The gentleman should further understand that I have always reserved the right, not only on this FEPC bill, but on every other bill, to vote on it when it reaches the floor according to the dictates of my own conscience, and according to my own discretion and best judgment.

I hope the gentleman will stand corrected and that he will be just a little more careful in the future in referring

to the actions taken by Members of this House.

In conclusion, if I may be permitted, let me speak just a few words of general political philosophy. I would like to say to all of the Members of the House that after 35 years of experience in public office and a long term of service in this House, I am convinced no one can learn the rules of procedure for this House in any New York night club. I am also convinced from my political experience, and I want to say this to all of you as good advice, that no one can solve any of these great social and legislative problems which confront us through nocturnal meditations on Fifty-second Street. We can solve them only by staying on the job right here.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 9 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I hope the membership will bear with me for a few minutes so that I may get one or two fundamental problems involved in this legislation clearly before the House.

It has been suggested that this legislation is complicated and that it is technical. So it is as to the details. But the basic principles involved in this legislation are not complicated.

When we speak of farm legislation, most people think of what is known as the price-support program, which is not before the House today. The only question before the House today is the question of allocating acreage and production between the various growers of cotton and incidentally to the growers of peanuts. It is solely a question of dividing the production that is to be allowed between those who are in the business of growing cotton. This bill does not involve price supports.

There are those who feel that the basic farm legislation—that is, price-support legislation—is solely for the benefit of farmers. They are wrong. Obviously the immediate effect of price support is to help the farmers but, clearly, it provides markets for the mills and factories and employment for the laboring man, thereby stabilizing the economy of the entire Nation; and it is upon that fact that we are justified in supporting such legislation.

We come then to the question of the allocation of cotton acreage. For whose benefit do we allocate acreage? Do we do it for the benefit of the cotton farmer? Why, certainly not. Every cotton farmer would be delighted if he could grow all he could plant to cotton and get a good price for it. We limit the acreage a farmer may plant to cotton. We limit the acreage of peanuts or of any other farm crop primarily for the benefit of the taxpayer. That is who we are trying to protect in all acreage-limitation legislation. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are primarily for the benefit of the American taxpayer, not primarily for the benefit of any farmer or group of farmers. They are imposed so that there may be a reasonable limitation upon the obligation of the Government under the support program which is so essential to our entire economic welfare. So when we come to you with a program to limit the production of any farm crop,

remember that we are not coming as special pleaders for farmers, but as advocates of moderation in the expenditure of public funds.

We came to you last summer with a proposal to limit the production of cotton from more than 27,000,000 acres, actually planted last year, so that it could not exceed 21,000,000 acres in the year of 1950. That is a substantial reduction.

At the same time we provided a substantial reduction in legal maximum, because had we not passed that bill last summer the law as it then stood, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture could not cut the cotton acreage below about 27,400,000 acres. So we cut 6,400,000 acres off of the legal maximum cotton acreage that the farmers of the United States could grow. That is a very substantial cut. If you will think in terms of industry—of cutting General Motors by any such percentage, or cutting the wages of any great group of workers in this country by any such percentage, you will readily appreciate the tremendous cut that has been given the production of the cotton farmers of this Nation. And this cut in production came along with a declining market, because remember that the price of cotton has gone down. Remember that the parity price of cotton has gone down and as parity goes down the support price goes down. The actual market price of cotton has already dropped approximately 25 percent in the last 3 years, and now the cotton farmer is taking a cut in production of approximately that amount. Surely everybody must agree that the cotton farmer is paying a rather high price for his price support. Very few other farmers take any such reduction in return for the support of their prices. No group of workers take such a cut in their hours of employment in return for their minimum wage. Surely in view of the sacrifices that the cotton farmer is making to justify the price-support program, no fair-minded citizen would want the acreage allotments or the marketing quotas on cotton to be unfair or inequitable. If the operation of the law either through defects in its drafting or its administration results in an injustice to some farmers, I am sure that every Member of this House would want to correct those injustices just as far as we can.

Certainly we did not write a perfect law, I am sure; neither was it administered by supermen. It was administered by ordinary men just like you and I, and it did result in many iniquities. In my own State a large part of the injustice resulted from what I consider to be a misinterpretation of the law we wrote. I speak as one representing the great State of Texas that has more than one-third of the total cotton acreage of America. In that State, through some kind of fumbling—I do not want to charge anybody with anything more serious; therefore I say through somebody's fumbling—there was imposed a formula that no one had thought could be imposed; which the subcommittee had been assured would not be imposed, but it was imposed after 10,000 acres of cotton were snatched out of clear air and added to

our 1948 acreage so as to allegedly bring us 93 acres—93 out of 10,300,000 more acres under the formula known as the California gadget. Texas, a third of cotton-producing America, was arbitrarily placed under this formula which denies to our State all credit for the war crops our farmers had grown, in reliance on the promise of our Government to count such crops as cotton.

During the war the Government asked farmers who would otherwise have been required to go back into cotton to hold their allotments, not to plant cotton but instead to plant crops which were considered to be of greater immediate value to the war effort. These were known as war crops. This Congress by what is known as Public Law 12 promised the farmers that if they would stay out of cotton, they would lose no advantage in future years. The shift from cotton to war crops was particularly heavy through a great strip of Texas extending from the Gulf coast to the Red River and embracing particularly the country known as the Redlands, the Blacklands, the Cross Timbers, and the South Texas Prairies. The bill we passed last fall made specific provisions for credit for these war crops. I had insisted on that.

It also had a provision which stated that "notwithstanding any other provision of law," the Secretary should give each county credit for all of the war crops grown in the county. I think this provision clearly prevailed over any gadget or formula, but the Department held otherwise and held that Texas was entitled to no credit. We do not contend that our State is entitled to any more acres. We realize that the acres already allotted us are substantially the same from a State-wide standpoint as the acres we would receive had the law been properly interpreted, but it makes a tremendous difference as to where those acres go within the State. Had the counties that shifted to war crops been given credit for their production, there would have been a much more even distribution of cotton over the State. As it is, there are counties in Texas that have a factor as small as 1.6 percent. That means farmers in these counties can plant only 1.6 acres in cotton out of each hundred acres they have in cultivation. There are something like 50 counties in the State that have a factor less than 10 percent. That means that in these counties nobody can afford to grow cotton. There are probably 25 counties, possibly a few less, that have county factors of more than 50 percent. That means that in these favored counties anyone who is a cotton grower can put more than half of his land in cotton and must follow cotton with cotton in order to plant his allotment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman, of course, is talking about the quota law of 1949 which this resolution seeks to remedy.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that

under this resolution the situation complained of would be substantially alleviated and hardships will be prevented.

Mr. POAGE. I think if this resolution passes as it is brought before this House, and with the amendments that might be desirable, that it will give very substantial relief, and it is for that reason that I urge you to support this resolution which will, in the first place, assure to every cotton farmer 70 percent of his average plantings for the basic 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The resolution now also provides that every cotton farmer will get 50 percent of the highest acreage he planted in any 1 of those 3 years. I hope that we would be well advised to eliminate that, not that I would like to eliminate it, but because I feel that we must keep the acreage added by this bill just as low as possible. This is a bill to relieve hardship, not a bill to enable people to make substantial money. We must keep it as low as possible, else we cannot expect to receive widespread support. It is for that reason that we have limited the new acreage authorized by this measure to 40 percent of a man's tilled acres, under any circumstances.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I would like to add to what the distinguished gentleman from Texas has stated, that not only was there no intention on the part of our committee or any member of our committee that the so-called Memphis agreement or California gadget would apply to his State, but both the gentleman from Texas and I had been assured that that would not be done.

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly right. We had positive assurance that Texas would not fall under that formula, but they turned right around and brought us under that formula.

I again direct your attention to the provisions of the bill. This bill provides that each cotton farmer may have at least 70 percent of his average plantings during the base period, not to exceed 40 percent of his total tilled acres. This 40-percent provision is a limitation on our generosity. It is to protect the taxpayers by making sure that this bill will not be used to do more than relieve those now suffering with unfair allotments. It is written in the same words we used under the old law. This wording was in the law in 1938 and remained there till 1949. We put them back as a limitation to protect the taxpayer, not to protect the farmer, but to see to it that the man who must pay the bill will not be called upon to support an unreasonably large acreage. We ask only that those farmers who have been seriously discriminated against, those farmers who have been cut so low that they cannot stay in business, be given an opportunity to have just a minimum to stay in business. We are not asking that anybody make any substantial money out of this bill.

This resolution does not take any acres away from anybody, and it does not propose to give any acres to anybody except those who are now suffering, who have

taken a cut of more than 30 percent of their average plantings, and we believe that that is not asking too much of a reasonable House. We should pass it with all dispatch. Impossible as it may seem to some of my northern colleagues, cotton planting has already begun in the lower valley of Texas. We should act at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

UNIFICATION, THE NAVY AIR POWER, AND THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the attention of the House is called to an article of vital interest to all those who desire to understand some of the issues underlying the current conflicts over our national military policies.

The article to which reference is made was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under the extension of remarks of the Honorable CLARK W. THOMPSON, of Texas, on October 13, 1949, entitled "Sea Power and a National General Staff," and written by Lt. Col. J. D. Hittle, United States Marine Corps. The article first appeared in the October issue of the Naval Institute Proceedings. Because it was carried in an issue of the RECORD just prior to adjournment, there were many who probably missed it. Permit me to call your attention to this article and commend it to your attention, for I consider it one of the most significant studies of the problem of top-level direction of our armed forces that has yet appeared.

This article is of unusual interest and importance as it sets forth the reasons why adoption of a national—or supreme—general staff system would lead to inevitable disaster in our country. With careful attention to historical fact, the author relates the manner in which the supreme general staff of Germany served as the means by which the Army and the Air Force were able to combine their efforts to bring about the destruction of German sea power. It will not take any imagination on the part of the reader to see that there is a clearly discernable similarity between what happened to the German Navy under a supreme general staff and what many thoughtful persons contend is happening to United States naval power at the present time when the naval element almost invariably is in the minority position where issues arise in a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Readers will also find much food for thought in the author's careful explanation of how a supreme general staff system in this country will mean the end of a naval air arm and the end of a Marine Corps capable of carrying out the duties assigned to those elements by Congress in the National Security Act of 1947. Although a national general staff has been and still is strongly supported by some high Army and Air Force persons, the House of Representatives has traditionally and, in my opin-

ion, correctly rejected such proposals for establishing a Prussian-type national general staff, as such an agency would be alien to our democratic form of government and unresponsive to our requirements of national security. After reading this article, it would seem that Members of the House will feel a deep satisfaction in the realization that it was largely through the efforts of the House that the National Security Act of 1947 and the amendments in 1949 pointedly rejected the Prussian-derived proposals of those who would impose such a politically dangerous and militarily inefficient staff system on our Nation. Also, after reading this article, I hope that Members will find reason to be more determined than ever to ascertain whether or not our defense officials are actually at the present time proceeding with the development of a de facto national general staff in violation of the specific provisions of the National Security Act. That such a supreme general staff is now being developed would seem to be a logical interpretation of the testimony of certain high officers before the Armed Services Committee during its hearings last October.

There is another reason why this article is of more than passing interest. Lieut. Col. J. D. Hittle, United States Marine Corps, is unusually qualified to write about a national general staff system, as he is a widely recognized military historian and writer. Among his works is the standard text on staff history, a book entitled "The Military Staff—Its History and Development."

Nor can Sea Power and a National General Staff be brushed aside—as many would like to do—as an oblique attack on unification. In the first place, the article pointedly supports the action of this Congress in its decision to prohibit the establishment of a supreme staff system. In taking such a stand, the author is helping explain why members of Congress were correct in their insistence on such provisions in the National Security Act. Such an attitude on the part of a professional military man is a reassuring discovery, particularly at the present time when there is unremitting pressure to have Congress abandon our war-proven, American developed military concepts, substituting therefore the inferior ideas and methods of our defeated enemies.

It was my privilege to be chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments at the time that committee was charged with writing the National Security Act of 1947. As former chairman of that committee I can say that I know of no other person in the armed forces who worked harder or who contributed more than did Lt. Col. Hittle to the cause of constructive unification of the armed forces. And by constructive unification I mean that kind of unification we hoped for in passing the National Security Act of 1947, a unification that would bring genuine economy and efficiency under a system that would be in complete harmony with our form of government and our peculiar security requirements, a kind of unification that would be characterized by all elements of the armed services willingly

accepting the decision of Congress as to the functions each would perform in making its contribution to a more effective national security. Constructive unification did not mean the kind of a so-called unification that would be used as the instrument for effecting the destruction of our balanced naval power based upon strong naval aviation and a powerful Marine Corps capable of discharging the functions assigned by Congress in the National Security Act of 1947; nor did it mean the kind of a unification that would lead to eventual establishment of a de facto national general staff.

For these reasons, and many more, the article, Sea Power and a National General Staff, is again committed to the attention of all members of the House.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering how it happens that the Committee on Agriculture brings out a bill of this enormous size without any published hearings that might be available to the membership during its consideration?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will yield to the chairman of my committee for an explanation.

Mr. COOLEY. I shall be very glad to explain it.

We regard this as emergency legislation, due to the fact that cotton planting time is near at hand. Had we taken the time to have extended hearings we probably could not have gotten it passed in time to be of any benefit. We did extend an invitation to every Member of Congress to come to the committee room for the purpose of discussing proposed changes in the quota law.

There was no real demand from any farm organization to appear, because apparently all farm organization men know and did know that this law had resulted in many inequities.

May I say to the gentleman that in the consideration of the quota law of 1949 perhaps more consideration was given to that one bill than any other bill that has been before the committee in a decade. The gentleman who is now addressing the House was a member of the subcommittee and I am sure will substantiate the statement I have just made. Nothing could have been accomplished by holding hearings, because I think we had all the information before us that was needed.

Mr. TABER. The thing that disturbs me more about it is that the rule was granted on Thursday and the bill was taken up on Friday. If the hearings had been sent to the Government Printing Office on Thursday they would have been available on Friday.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I recollect it, no reporters were present to make a transcript of the testimony that was given to the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much distressed to be forced into a position where

I must oppose this legislation. I voted against the reporting of the bill in the committee and I am opposing the bill now. I am disturbed, nevertheless, because I have been on the committee a good long time, I have worked with the gentleman from the cotton areas, and I have generally concurred in all of the proposals and ideas they have had for legislative consideration with reference to cotton and the other commodities.

I do not think there is a single man on the committee from the cotton areas who will get up and say now that for the last 23 years I have ever opposed any cotton legislation they have proposed in the committee. If there is a Representative from the cotton area who will now say that I have opposed him in the committee or on the floor on cotton proposals, I would like to hear it.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WORLEY. I doubt if anyone can say that, but we think that is too good a record for the gentleman to break this late in the game.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman, who is not only a distinguished Member but has the reputation of being the handsomest man in the House of Representatives. I have high regard for him.

There is such a thing as an individual or group of individuals having their cake and eating it too. That is what we are running into in this legislation. The Committee will be interested in knowing that we have approximately 21,300,000 bales of cotton on hand. That is the cotton report issued by the Department of Agriculture to be released today. Approximately 8,000,000 bales of cotton are used in domestic consumption. It is estimated that 5,000,000 bales of cotton will be exported. I think that figure is a little high. But that makes 13,000,000 bales. That leaves approximately 8,000,000 bales for a carry-over into the next crop year. Officials of the Department of Agriculture appeared before our committee and stated that the production of cotton for 1950 should be on an acreage of between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 acres, instead of 27,000,000 acres which was the acreage in 1949. I was on the cotton subcommittee. We sat for weeks and weeks on this cotton-quota law to determine—in other words to let the cotton boys write the cotton quota law. I sat there and agreed with them. They had a lot of difficulty in agreeing amongst themselves, but they finally agreed that instead of having the 18 million acres recommended by the Department of Agriculture they would raise the ante so that there would be 21,000,000 acres for the 1950 cotton crop. Now they come before the House and ask to have that increased by 1,500,000 acres. That will give you a total of 22,500,000 acres, which is a reduction of only four and a half million acres or so from the acreage last year. The additional acreage will produce between eight hundred and nine hundred thousand bales of cotton additional.

Mind you, we are going to have about 8,000,000 bales of cotton in this country

as a carry-over. The Department of Agriculture estimates that they will have in the current year approximately 6,000,000 bales under Government ownership and loan. Then we will go to work and raise a large crop in 1950. If we have the same weather conditions as we had last year or if they produce, let us say, an average of 300 pounds to the acre, that will give a total of 13,500,000 bales of cotton for 1950. Then you add the 8,000,000 bales carry-over and you still have 21,500,000 bales in the 1950-51 crop. So, you are just exactly where you were to start with.

The extra 8,000,000 bales of cotton will be in the hands of the United States Government. We have enough on hand so that they would not have to plant more than ten or twelve million acres of cotton this year to take care of the exports and safe domestic requirements.

This year we have a 90 percent of parity support price for cotton. That also goes for wheat and other basic commodities. This is the last year we will have 90 percent of parity support for cotton under the old formula because with the tremendous supplies we now have on hand and with what will be produced in the coming crop year, parity will go to 80 percent of parity under the old formula for the 1951 crop unless we pass legislation to revise it.

Therefore, this increase in acreage will mean that the Government will be the owner of at least 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bales of cotton which some people, of course, think is the proper thing to do. The Government's investment in this cotton will be around \$1,200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. In view of the colloquy between the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from New York about there being no hearings, I would like to know whether or not the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on this bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand that the Secretary of Agriculture wrote a four-page letter, that I have not had an opportunity to see. The only letter I saw was a letter that appeared in the paper, from the Secretary to Mr. Klein, accusing Mr. Klein or the Farm Bureau of writing the cotton-quota law of last year. I take issue with that, because I sat on the cotton subcommittee, and I think our chairman will bear me out that the cotton-quota law was written by members of the Committee on Agriculture, who were interested in cotton production.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman entirely.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. So the Farm Bureau did not have a thing to do with writing the law, although the Secretary says that Mr. Klein, of the Farm Bureau Federation, wrote the law. The Committee on Agriculture wrote that

cotton-quota law—after the members on the committee from the cotton area composed their differences and wrote the quota provisions of the cotton-quota law of 1949, which we are now told is not satisfactory. The small farmers, by and large, have gotten their quotas, but there has been a larger cotton acreage in some areas which produces a substantial portion of the cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. The statement has been made that the need for this legislation is due to the failure of administration of the other act. Who was responsible for the mismanagement? Can the gentleman answer that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, I do not know. It has been rumored around that the act has not been administered according to the intent of Congress. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE], who made the statement on the rule the other day, made that statement. I do not like to say anything about the Secretary of Agriculture and his men in the Department. They are probably trying to do the best job they can, but I am satisfied that if they would carry out the act of 1949 according to the intent of Congress, and according to the intent that we had in the Committee on Agriculture, there would be no need for this legislation today.

Now, I just want to say another word about cotton. In all the years that I have been a member of the Committee on Agriculture I have wanted to keep the cotton farmers prosperous. I have taken the same attitude toward the tobacco farmers, the wheat and the corn farmers, but we have not had the same consideration from gentlemen who are representing those areas as we have accorded to them. I refer in particular to the devastating damage that they have done to the great dairy industry of this country, where we have several million dairy farmers who are literally being put out of business. We are cut down on our dairy products market in the country. We are hemmed in through that great-Midwestern area. With a cut in the corn acreage and with a cut in the wheat acreage and not being able to produce cotton or tobacco in our area, we just cannot produce anything. So I hope that my friends from the South, who may be somewhat critical of me because I am taking the position that I am today in opposition to this legislation, will have a little more consideration for our great dairy industry, rather than try to hog everything for themselves. They know they are in a business that is gradually going out of business, and I have every sympathy for them. I want to have a proper workable agricultural program in this country. I want to do my part for the cotton farmers of the United States, and I will do that whether we have a Democratic administration or a Republican administration. I ask the same

consideration from them when they consider agriculture in other areas.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question with respect to corn. If in the commercial corn area where we face an anticipated reduction in acreage of approximately 20 percent whether the reduction will be on a percentage basis such as is being done here?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for two additional minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois that the same proposition was brought up and considered by the committee before this resolution was reported. Certainly, the gentleman knows that I cannot speak for the House Committee on Agriculture, but I may say for myself that if it becomes necessary for legislation to be enacted which will enable the corn growers to cope with the situation—and I believe I speak for other members of the committee likewise—that we will consider the matter immediately, just as we did with regard to wheat. We first had a provision in this resolution dealing with wheat; and when the resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] I immediately appointed a subcommittee, and the problems facing the wheat farmers are now being considered by a subcommittee. I would expect to do the same thing if a similar situation arose with regard to the corn farmers.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that a death blow was struck at the buying power of the hog farmer, the dairy farmer, and the poultry farmer when the last agricultural bill was passed? And also when the oleo bill was passed? This reduces the buying power for cotton goods which the South is so much interested in.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about that.

Mr. JENSEN. And so we are likely to have a carry-over even higher than the gentleman from Minnesota expects?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The carry-over, whatever it is, will go into the hands of the Government and there is where it will be, excepting the amount that is exported and will be paid for by the American people and given away to other countries through the ECA.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. I am glad the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] propounded the question he did to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, as to just what treatment

we might expect if problems arise as to the corn acreage allotment or even the soy bean acreage allotment. Let me confirm what the chairman stated here on the floor of this House, that if such problems arise, the Committee on Agriculture, according to my understanding, will give such problems immediate consideration. Am I correct?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if we are to understand by this colloquy that this is just the prelude to bringing in bills which will increase the corn acreage and the wheat acreage as well as the cotton acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly not. The Members on that side were addressing themselves a moment ago to the question of a reduction in corn acreage rather than an increase.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is not confined to wheat?

Mr. COOLEY. No; the increase involved in this bill resulted from inequities which came about through the law we passed in 1949.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We are not to expect then, that this is a prelude to additional corn acreage and additional wheat acreage?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. So there will be no mistake let me say that as far as the corn area is concerned the corn-acreage allotment program has not as yet been broken down to the county and township levels. We do not know at this moment whether we are going to have any problems or not, perhaps not; but if we do, it is the understanding that such problems will have the immediate consideration of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Minnesota, and he is a good friend of mine, the gentleman who next to the former chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], is the ranking member of the committee, left the impression with this group that there is a great amount of surplus cotton on hand today. He estimated that there would be 8,000,000 bales of cotton on hand on August 1, 1950. The gentleman's estimate is correct. There are expected to be on hand on July 31, the start of a new year, 8,021,000 bales of cotton.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to page 14 of the House report where you will see what the cotton carry-over is in various years. In 1938, at the time that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed, there was a carry-over of 11,-

533,000 bales; in 1939, 13,033,000 bales; in 1940, 10,564,000 bales; and 1941, 12,166,000 bales. So by looking at this report it can be readily ascertained that the 8,000,000 bale estimate on August 1, 1950, would not be an excessive carry-over because we went into the war in 1941 with a carry-over of 12,166,000 bales.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. But in those figures we are showing a decrease in the carry-over, which the gentleman, I am sure, will agree is a desirable trend?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes. May I say to the gentleman that in the bill we passed in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress we provided that acreage will be limited in 1951 to that number of acres estimated by the Department of Agriculture, which would result in the production of 1,000,000 bales less than the domestic consumption plus exports for that year. So in future years we would deduct 1,000,000 bales from the carry-over each time under the law now on the statute books, which is most reasonable and proper.

Let me call attention to why we are here. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture called us to Washington on the 12th day of December for the purpose of doing something about these inequities that exist. What were these inequities? Here they are. I hold in my hand some letters. Here is a man who says he has 261 acres of cropland, and he gets 30 acres of cotton. Here is a man who has 160. He gets only 32 acres of cotton to earn a livelihood. Here is another letter from a man who has 12 acres on one farm and 59 acres on another in cultivation. He gets 5 acres of cotton. Here is another small farmer who says he had planted 50 acres in 1946 to cotton, 55 acres in 1947, and 63 acres in 1948. He is given 5 acres of cotton. Here is another letter from a man who has a 160-acre farm. One hundred and ten acres of cotton were planted in 1949, 100 acres in 1948, 95 acres in 1947. He is given an allotment of 36.2 acres. Here is a letter from a large farmer who has 1,001 acres of cotton. That was in 1947. In 1948 he had 1,030 acres and in 1949, 1,150 acres. He gets an allotment of 485 acres, a reduction of about 70 percent. These low allotments are the result of the percent of cropland approach to the problem and, further, because the county committees did not reserve enough of the 15-percent reserve to remedy these hardships. I hope this resolution is passed with a minimum of delay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, may I call attention to the statement on page 2 of the report that it never was the intention of the Congress

that any inequities, no matter how small, should result from the application of the cotton quota law. The purpose of this resolution is to authorize insofar as possible action to remedy these inequities.

The gentleman from Minnesota made the statement a minute ago that if Public Law 272 had been administered according to the intent of Congress there would be no need for this legislation. I think by that statement he has admitted that there is a need for this legislation.

I am in favor of controlled acreage for our cotton. I realize that we must have a reduction in acreage. If I thought that this resolution would permit an acreage which would exceed the 21,000,000 acres authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, in conformity with Public Law 272, I would not want to support this resolution.

I do know that there is a need to adjust the inequities that have come about through the administration of Public Law 272. I do know that under the administration of that law—and it was not the intent of Congress—that we have allocated to many farmers in my district, as well as in all the cotton districts throughout the United States, acreage that is not going to be used. I do think that with this resolution which we will vote on here that there will be an opportunity for a reallocation and for those acres to be used by the farmers who need them very badly.

Most every Member has indicated here the great reduction that has been taken by farmers; in many cases a 70 percent reduction. We know that the statement was made that we expected a national reduction of 23 percent of their acreage from last year. We do know, and I have it in my district, that farmers are being cut more than 60 to 70, and in some cases having a cut of 80 percent. Now, that was not the intent of Congress. We can largely correct most of these inequities by adopting House Joint Resolution 398.

No doubt, when it is in order, various amendments will be offered to this resolution. While many of us might not agree entirely with the percentage figures and some of the other minor provisions which have been included in this resolution, and would favor some of the provisions which were omitted from the original Cooley amendment, I think we must appreciate the fact that at least a majority of the members of the Committee on Agriculture have agreed on the provisions which are included in this proposal and which I am willing to accept in the belief that it will not only clarify but will serve to implement the intent of the original legislation which is now Public Law 272.

I realize it is confusing to Members who are not familiar with the problems which exist in a cotton-producing area to understand why all the Representatives from cotton-producing districts are not in entire agreement on legislation which will correct the inequities which are being brought to your attention. Suffice to say the problems are not identical in every State. In fact, it would be practically impossible for the farmers in any one county to agree on a formula

which would serve their individual purposes 100 percent. By the referendum vote last December an overwhelming majority of the cotton farmers have indicated their approval of a cotton allotment and marking quota program in order to enjoy the benefits of price supports, and generally speaking, I believe that an overwhelming majority realize that we must limit the 1950 planting to an acreage which will not exceed 21,000,000 acres. I believe that the legislation which we are considering here today will accomplish this goal.

I want to also call this to your attention, that a lot of people do not want to help the big planter. I am not here talking for the big planter. I am talking for those renters and sharecroppers who are living on these big plantations. I have one friend who has about 79 families living on his farm. These people are renters. That man has been planting about 80 to 90 percent of his acreage in cotton. However, he is in a county which has had a comparatively small percentage of the total county acreage in cotton, and the percentage in that county is only 16 percent, which means that there will be approximately 50 families on that 1 plantation who are going to be dislocated and who will have to try to seek some other place on which to live, and that is going to be hard to find, because they are cotton farmers.

I am in favor of a controlled acreage. I am in favor of reducing the national acreage, but I do say that this law is necessary to correct the inequities which presently exist.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

[Mr. WORLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP].

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who early saw that the operation of the act which we passed last fall was going to be most disastrous to that whole section of the cotton South where the first cotton was planted in this country and where the cotton gin itself was invented.

For instance, in my district one of the counties of which leads the State of Georgia in the production of cotton—it is always either first, second, or third in the State—is a county in which the average size farm is less than 50 acres. These farmers plant considerably more than half of their land to cotton. They cannot plant peanuts. That right was taken away from them in the Peanut Act. There is no other crop to which they can turn except poultry and dairying in a small way, which they have done.

In the summer, when I was at home, I went to the Farm Bureau meetings. These men were anxious and earnest. They asked me what was going to happen. Were the price guaranties going to continue, the price support program? I said, "Yes; it will, if the farmers of this

country vote crop control." "Well, how much reduction do they suggest that we make in 1950?" I said, "They tell me around 23 percent." So when the election was held 91 percent of the cotton farmers of this country voted for these controls. Now they confront me with the result of that law. Many of them have been cut 60 percent in their acreage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMP. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Has the gentleman undertaken to find out how many additional acres will go in each of the counties in his district under the terms of this resolution?

Mr. CAMP. I understand that some of the counties in Georgia, where they planted what they call war crops, will get more cotton acreage than they had last year. Here is the whole trouble in the law. Please listen to me. I am pleading here for small farmers and in many instances small colored tenant farmers. The last day I was in Georgia a friend called up and said he had a tenant that he felt should be taken care of. He had been with him for 18 years. He was loyal and honest. He did not have enough cotton acreage to give him any land to work. He asked me if I could help him.

I moved him onto my farm and put him in a vacant house that I had there. This thing is serious. I do not worry so much about the big farmer. He can cut his acreage and do something else with his land. That is not going to hurt him too much. But I am talking about the small farmers now. They have divided the acreage all right on the basis of the State. The State of Georgia gets as much cotton as she should plant. They have allocated it to the counties all right. My county, Coweta County, had 26,830 acres in 1948 and it has about that many acres for this year. But here is the trouble. They do not allot this acreage on a historical basis. They allot it to the land. Hundreds of these farms have changed from cotton lands to pasture lands. Many of them have been fenced in and they are in grass now. They give the owner of such land, let us say, 12 or 15 acres, to plant in cotton. He does not want to plant any cotton and does not intend to plant any cotton and he will not plant any. I went into a store in Georgia recently to make a purchase just before I left. The man said, "Do you want to plant my cotton acreage?" I said, "I cannot if I wanted to. You cannot transfer it." He said, "I do not know why they gave it to me. They gave me 20 acres here and I did not plant any at all last year or the year before."

This amendment will permit these people to turn their cotton allotment into the committee and have it redistributed. There is only one question about it. You know these bills have too many ifs, ands, and buts and provisos in them. They have one here which provides that no man can plant more than 40 percent of his farm in cotton. If you have a man down there with 20 acres of land and he has been planting 16 acres in cotton, under this provision he could not get but 8 if somebody wanted to give them to him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, in closing, I want to say I favor this amendment, but there will be an amendment offered to strike out that 40 percent provision. Let us strike it out. It is not going to hurt the general purpose of the resolution, and it will help these little people that I am pleading for here today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, as so many of us have emphasized since the opening of this session of Congress, it is imperative that the cotton acreage allotment and marketing quota act be amended to correct gross inequities that unexpectedly developed.

This need is imperative because farmers are now making arrangements for this year's planting. Many are in a highly disturbed situation, and I think justifiably so.

I am supporting this resolution and urge my colleagues from all sections of this great country of ours to join us in correcting the inequities that exist which no one intended or expected when this Congress passed the act last year. I cannot emphasize too strongly to you the urgent need in order to carry out the intent of this Congress to be fair and honest to the producers of cotton of this country when we provided for acreage controls which was urged upon us and recognized by everyone as an absolute necessity.

I have been much interested in the many justified inquiries from Members from the nonproducing cotton areas of the country as to how it appeared that we are faced with the present situation and so many farmers find themselves in such a precarious position and unfairly penalized. Before the war controls were invoked under authority of Congress and by the vote and approval of the cotton producers. Such controls were approved by the farmers annually until 1942. At that time we were engaged in a world conflict and as it was not necessary controls were lifted in 1943. During the war we did not have surplus production. Our production was needed and utilized and made its contribution to the winning of the war.

Since the war we continued to have a large volume of exports and only during last year, 1949, did we start to realize surplus production again.

We have had many highly important adjustments to make which were inevitable following the war. For 4 years now these adjustments have been undertaken as necessary. Everyone understands that it takes time to adjust any highly involved economy in our productive programs.

In our agricultural program, cotton is one of the most important factors. It is basic to our agricultural economy. Just as controls were determined necessary before the war to prevent enormous sur-

pluses of cotton, wrecking the cotton economy, it became obvious a year ago that the country was going to be faced with the same serious surplus problem.

This was recognized by the cotton producers themselves. It was recognized by all who manifested an interest in the welfare of the farmer. We have a surplus from 1948 but not serious. In 1949, we find that the farmers planted nearly 27,000,000 acres in cotton. Seven million acres more than was planted on the average in the years from 1944 to 1948 when no controls were in effect. Consequently, we find ourselves now with a surplus of about 8,000,000 bales of cotton.

Because of this situation, the Congress at the request of the cotton producers and others appropriately considered the reestablishment of cotton acreage allotment and marketing quotas. It was thought that such legislation was needed as an essential part of a well-rounded agricultural program to provide a proper balance between supply and demand of agricultural commodities.

This viewpoint was adopted and urged throughout the country because it is necessary to maintain a more adequate price support that the farmers may have a more adequate price for cotton products.

In discussing this fundamental problem with the farmers of my district, I find that they definitely understand that we could not continue the planting of more than 26,000,000 acres of cotton annually in the United States and producing more than 15,000,000 bales continuing to build up great surpluses without destroying the cotton market and the economy of the cotton farmers.

Therefore, the Congress last year provided for the reestablishment of controls by acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

It was generally believed and I personally had the impression that we were providing for a reduction in acreage generally of about 23 percent, from approximately 26,000,000 to 21,000,000 acres. If the act had worked out in actual practice as was intended and the reduction been general throughout the cotton-producing area many hundreds of farmers would not have now found themselves in such a desperate situation. I thought the reduction under this approach would generally provide for the 20 or 25 percent. The farmers thought it would work that way and so accepted it. Most everyone believed that it was the most equitable and fair approach. However, I will say to you, my colleagues, in all candor, it just did not work out that way.

I can say, Mr. Chairman, with the same degree of assuredness, that an effort was made to see that equity did prevail. The Congress did not approach it lightly, but after the Agricultural Committee had made a very serious attempt to provide an act that would bring about a general reduction.

This I want to emphasize as the intention of Congress which is stated in the report on page 2. It says:

It was never the intention of Congress that inequities, no matter how few, should result from application of the cotton quota law and the purposes of this resolution—

That is, the one before us now—House Joint Resolution 398—

is to authorize insofar as possible, action to remedy those inequities.

Under the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, the historical approach to acreage allotment was authorized. From experience, it was thought that there was need for substantial revision.

In reestablishing controls under the act in the last session of Congress, a definite approach was made which is known as the crop-land approach. That is a percentage of the total tillable crop land of the county.

This policy was approved only after the committee had made a careful and thorough study and was led to believe that it would be more acceptable. It was what generally became known here as the Memphis agreement, which was worked out at a belt-wide cotton conference held in Memphis in April 1949.

I make this explanation to show you, my colleagues, the reason this situation has developed as it has now showing the necessity for this resolution which I ask your support of.

This so-called Memphis agreement was preceded by several regional meetings as I understand and as recorded in the hearings by cotton producers. At the conference in Memphis, the House Committee on Agriculture participated in the hearings. Producers throughout the area participated. Committees, farm organizations, individuals all were present and helped to work out this plan so we were advised and the hearings so reveal.

Following this meeting in Memphis, the committee in Congress held hearings. The steering committee of the Cotton Belt wide committee appeared and supported the program which was adopted. The steering committee represented farm organizations and producers so they claimed throughout the Cotton Belt area. Many farm organizations appeared before the committee urging this approach.

Mr. H. L. Wingate, who is chairman of the steering committee for the belt wide cotton conference testified on behalf of the committee. The entire committee was presented with him and introduced. Mr. Wingate is also president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Harvey Adams, of the Agricultural Council of Arkansas, was a member of the committee.

Mr. Walter Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Federation, testified on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. R. E. Short, from our State of Arkansas, vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, appeared in behalf of the program. Other farm organizations testified before the committee to the effect that the crop-land approach would be the most equitable method. They claimed they represented all cotton producers throughout the cotton-producing areas.

Therefore, this program was presented to Congress with wide support and I say there was no intention to do gross inequity to any cotton-producing farmers.

The allocation program on a National and State scale was naturally on a his-

torical basis. Allocations to counties were made on a historical basis but the inequities resulted when the cropland method was applied within the county to the individual farmer.

Therefore, in reestablishing cotton controls the Agricultural Committees and the Congress considered these two methods: The historical formula, based on history of planting by the farmer, and the cropland formula. By this formula a factor is applied within each county by the percentage of cotton production within the county for the years of 1946, 1947, 1948, to the total tillable cropland within the county as determined by reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For example, a county with say 100,000 tillable cropland acres has according to BAE reports a history of cotton production for the years of 1946, 1947, and 1948 of 12,000 acres. This would mean 12 percent on an average of the total cropland of the county was planted to cotton during these years giving that county a factor of 12 to 100.

In other words, a producer in one county with 100 acres of cropland having the percentage factor of 12 would have an allocation of 12 acres. A producer in an adjoining county with 100 acres of cropland with a percentage factor of 24 would have 24 acres. In another county a producer with 100 acres with a percentage factor of 48 would get 48 acres. These three examples—if the farmers had been producing, say, 60 acres each year out of their cropland, the first would have a reduction of 80 percent, the second a reduction of 60 percent, and the third a reduction of 20 percent.

The Agricultural Act of 1938 provided a form of cropland approach which was found after brief experience to be wholly inadequate to give the most equitable program. After a short trial amendments were provided and the historical formula was developed.

It is also true at that time we had fairly accurate figures on acreage of the individual farms which made it a more satisfactory formula. We have no accurate figures because we have not had controls for several years. Naturally this further aggravates the difficulty.

In my opinion, however, the cropland approach is not the best and most satisfactory way. In fact, I think it is morally wrong if applied to counties. The Department of Agriculture has contended that from years of experience it cannot work satisfactorily and from my study of this problem, I am in accord with that view. No doubt, it would have worked some better had there not been such a divergency of views and unfortunately I fear some feeling among certain groups.

For example, there is no reason why a farmer with 100 acres or any number of acres in county X with a 47-percent county factor should be permitted under similar circumstances, identical situations to have several times as much cotton as the grower with 100 acres, the same history and everything in county Y with a 10-percent factor. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the producers in

the counties with the highest percentage factors are given the advantage, an unfair advantage, over the producers in counties with low factors.

If the cropland formula is to be used it ought to apply State-wide as it is considered the allocation to the States are as equitable as possible, which is based on the historical formula.

Because this advantage is obvious to the high-factor counties, is it no surprise that generally the producers in those counties are expressing their satisfaction with this plan.

It appears to me that the historical formula would have been much better and certainly more equitable as it would not only be effective with the National allocation, the State allocation, and the county allocation but apply to the individual farms as well. Each farmer then would have his percentage reduction, which was believed by me and I think the Congress to have been our intention when this act was adopted last year.

To further aggravate this problem, a difference in BAE acreage and acreage reported by the farmers developed. As I have said heretofore, the figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics—BAE—apply to the State and county. There are no BAE figures on the individual farm. Because of this difference, I am thoroughly convinced that the inequities became much greater in many instances.

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress provided in the act for a reserve of 10 percent to the State and 15 percent to the counties. Authority was given to the State and county committees to adjust these inequities with the reserve. I am sure because of the general inequitable developments, the county committees in a great many instances determined no better way than to make this reserve acreage uniform to the cotton producers. In any event, it is so obvious that it hasn't worked out right.

The allotment and quota act was passed in the latter part of the session last year. When we returned to our districts in October, the farmers began to get information as to its application to the individual farm. It was brought to my attention and I could hardly believe that there could be so many instances in the applicability to the farm where such gross inequities would occur. After meeting and discussing with many of my farmers and investigating this matter on the local level, I immediately became convinced it was only fair, honest, and just that it be corrected. I went to the State office in Little Rock. After conferring with them and finding the dilemma that existed there, I came on back to Washington. The first of December I met with the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the committee, and the officers and staff members of the Department of Agriculture. Many others throughout the cotton-producing areas also saw how the situation was and a serious effort was made to correct it.

This was just a few days before the referendum when the farmers were to vote on whether or not, by a two-thirds

majority, controls would be invoked. Under the act, we left this determination to the farmers. There was grave apprehension that if this matter was not resolved more equitably, that the farmers would vote against the controls and I think rightly so.

It was, therefore, proposed that the very able chairman, Mr. COOLEY, would introduce a resolution and we would make an effort to see that no farmers would be reduced by more than 30 percent of his actual planting for the years 1946–48.

The chairman called his committee to meet here in Washington a few days later. The committee met, being convinced that something must be done, approved and announced that a resolution would be sponsored and immediately when the session opened, to provide that no farm, notwithstanding other provisions of law, should be reduced more than the highest of 30 percent of their actual planting of these base years or 50 percent of any one of the years 1946, 1947, 1948.

Announcement was made of the action of this great Agricultural Committee of the House. It was carried on the front page of the papers throughout the country just before the referendum.

The cotton farmers went to vote with that promise and assurance of such effort to make these adjustments.

In the referendum the farmers voted overwhelmingly for controls, realizing the necessity of doing something to prevent the destruction of the economy of the South. I am thoroughly convinced, Mr. Chairman, that they voted overwhelmingly for this program because this committee gave the assurance through the press the day before. We, therefore, are committed not only as a responsibility now but an obligation that we owe. I know if we maintain fair play with the farmers they will likewise cooperate in a program that is deemed best for all the country and not merely one section.

I want to highly commend, Mr. Chairman, this committee in its effort to carry out the responsibility and commitment. There is some difference of opinion as to this or that amendment. This will all be resolved under the 5-minute rule, but the committee has done, I am sure, the best it can and deserves the support of this House. I cannot too strongly urge your favorable consideration.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, naturally, I favor the adoption of this resolution. Ever since the allotments of cotton acreage were made last fall the farmers of my district have been muchly concerned about the inequalities and inequities of these allocations. Therefore, upon my return to Washington the first of this year I discussed this problem with the chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and a number of the members of that committee in an effort to correct the original bill by appropriate resolution insofar as possible. Many other Members from the Cotton Belt have also been disturbed, and, as a result, the Committee on Agri-

culture in the House has brought forth this resolution.

When this resolution, House Joint Resolution 398, was first reported out of the committee, I contacted the State authorities in Mississippi, requesting them to advise me what, if any, relief this proposed legislation would give the cotton farmers of my congressional district. I was furnished this information by Mr. T. M. Patterson, executive officer, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Jackson, Miss. According to Mr. Patterson, the 16 counties would receive increased acreage allotments, as follows:

County	Additional acreage required to furnish each county with—			Estimated number of frozen acres released
	70 percent of 1946, 1947, 1948 average actual cotton acreage	50 percent of 1946, 1947, 1948 highest planted cotton acreage	Higher of 70 percent or 50 percent provision	
Covington	499.5	169.5	510.0	500.0
Jefferson Davis	127.0	39.5	162.5	2,000.0
Lamar	285.0	216.0	324.0	100.0
Lawrence	121.0	196.5	230.0	350.0
Marion	449.5	186.5	531.0	800.0
Forrest	47.0	35.5	59.0	225.0
George	15.0	0	15.0	100.0
Greene	3.0	16.5	19.5	150.0
Hancock	0	0	0	43.4
Harrison	0	0	0	78.1
Jackson	0	0	0	5.0
Jones	773.5	415.0	880.5	500.0
Pearl River	0	0	0	50.0
Perry	10.5	2.5	13.0	150.0
Stone	58.5	0	58.5	140.0
Wayne	160.0	3.0	163.0	500.0

While I am disappointed that this resolution does not grant greater and further relief, I must recognize that it does help out in this rather difficult situation. Therefore, I shall support the legislation.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed with the 40-percent provision of the bill.

When members of the House Agricultural Committee were before the House Rules Committee seeking a rule on this legislation I asked the direct question if, under the resolution, any farmer could be cut more than 30 percent, and I was told that, under the resolution, no farmer could be cut less than 70 percent of his 1946, 1947, and 1948 average; but the debate has disclosed that, under the 40-percent provision of the resolution, it shall not operate to increase the cotton-acreage allotment of any farm above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation. I am, therefore, constrained to support the White amendment which would cut this 40-percent provision out of the bill. Mr. Chairman, we all realize that the production of cotton must, of necessity, be curtailed if we are to continue to receive governmental price support, but I am sure that we, also, further realize that this must be a gradual process and that the economy of the South will not stand too drastic a reduction. Certainly, it cannot stand any further reduction than that proposed under the provisions of the bill as amended by this resolution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, you have heard from many of the representatives from the cotton-producing States as to their objections to the law establishing 1950 cotton acreage allotments, and on December 19, 1949, I attended a meeting of PMA officials and other interested parties in my home town from the three largest cotton-producing parishes in my district—St. Landry, Evangeline, and Acadia—and it was the opinion of those present that it was essential that certain changes be made in the law to cure the inequities and in order not to demoralize the industry. The group felt that farmers having more allotment than they want should be permitted to release part or all of their allotments to the PMA County Committee for reapportionment to other farms which the County Committee determines received inequitable allotments.

The group also thought that the acreage released should be considered released for 1 year only and that for the purpose of establishing acreage allotments in 1951 and subsequent years the acreage released in 1950 by a farm should be considered the same as acreage planted to cotton in 1950 on that farm.

This change in the law would not increase the national acreage allotment but would, in the opinion of those attending the meeting, provide a more equitable distribution of the national allotment.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that from all of the suggestions and debate here on the floor that the new bill which will be finally agreed upon will go just as far as it is possible to cure the inequities in the program, and while the new bill will not be perfect, it will include provisions to take care of the greatest number of complaints which have been voiced by those who have preceded me.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 398 is to remedy certain inequities which have resulted from cotton and peanut quota laws. It has never been the intention of Congress to pass legislation which would impose undue and unnecessary hardships upon any group of American citizens. Yet, such unfortunate circumstances have arisen under the existing quota laws which were enacted by this body last year. Unless we act immediately, many farmers will be thrown into a state of despair and destitution.

I was in my district some 6 or 8 weeks ago, when the farmers began receiving their peanut and cotton quotas for 1950. During my tenure in Congress I have never seen any one circumstance, or even a group of circumstances, bring forth such an outburst of indignation. Never have I received as many letters and calls pleading for assistance. These pleas—these earnest appeals—are not without foundation. They are made by honest, sincere, hard-working Americans who ask only that their one means of liveli-

hood not be taken from them. These appeals come from black and white alike.

Let me give you a brief picture of the outlook for my section in 1950. Agriculture predominates—there is very little industry. The major—generally speaking, the only—cash crops are peanuts and cotton. The 1950 quotas reduced peanut acreage for local farmers by 31.2 percent—almost one-third. This is in addition to a cut of 11 percent in 1949. Thus, in 2 years, the farmer has been compelled to reduce the production of his principal cash crop—peanuts—by almost one-half.

To further aggravate his position, the State cotton acreage was cut about 14 percent for the coming year. On the surface, this seems to be equitable and in line with the Government's attempt to maintain parity prices; but, looking further, quite the opposite is revealed.

Had the 14-percent reduction fallen upon all alike there would be no squawk. Such is not the case. The existing law does not treat all farmers alike. Some counties within the State receive a much greater cut than 14 percent. Others might have received less. The discrepancies within the counties are even greater. For example, some farmers who have abandoned the plow and turned to cattle are given cotton acreage which, of course, they have no need for. Others, who have always been big cotton planters, are receiving cuts of nearly two-thirds of last year's acreage.

Early in December, while visiting a small community within my district, a tenant farmer approached me with his quota problems. I do not remember just how many acres he has under cultivation, but I do remember that he has a wife and eight children to support. I have known him for some time—he has a good reputation and is known for his ability to work. His cotton acreage for this year has been cut from 13 acres to approximately 7.4 acres, almost 60 percent, and with his peanut acreage cut nearly in half, I challenge any man present to show how that farmer can support his family on the money he will net from farming this year under such conditions. This is only one instance. There are others too numerous to mention.

The picture is not so dark for the large landowner. Though he, too, has been cut severely, he can take care of himself by decreasing the number of tenants on his land—and that is exactly what he is doing. Most all of such landowners with whom I have talked say they are cutting off half their tenants in order that the other half will have enough acreage to provide a living.

Now, what are these cast-offs going to do? They are permitted to stay on the land, but how will they live? They have no cotton and peanut acreage, though they have been growing these crops all their lives. Yes; they could move, but where would they go? The same situation prevails in most of the other agricultural areas, so they could not migrate to other farms. An unbalanced economy precludes a movement to nearby cities. Any migration to highly indus-

trialized areas would be impossible, first, because these people are unskilled laborers; secondly, there is no demand for such labor at this time. If assistance is not given through the passage of this resolution, then the Government will find itself feeding these farmers through the more expensive alternative of relief agencies before many months have elapsed.

These people cannot be held responsible for the plight in which they find themselves. The truth of the matter is that they were making progress toward diversified farming when war broke out in the early 1940's. At that time they were urged to return to high peanut and cotton yields. They responded with full knowledge that a reduction would be forced in the postwar years. After the war when we returned to controlled acreage and support prices, the farmers expected a gradual and uniform decrease in acreage. They expected, and were promised, an equitable system of quotas. This was our intention in passing the 1949 quota law. We were acting in the utmost good faith, yet unforeseen injustices have arisen. Last Friday my esteemed friend, the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman PACE, clearly outlined how such injustices have come about.

This resolution is a corrective measure. Its provisions will allow any farmer to bring his cotton acreage up to the minimum set out under the 1949 quota law. That minimum would be either 70 percent of his average over 3 years—1947, 1948, 1949; or 50 percent of any one of these years, so long as it does not exceed 40 percent of his cultivatable acreage. Granting that this adjustment will add a relatively small acreage to the national allotment, reliable estimates show that the acreage actually planted will not exceed the original national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres. Therefore, the national cotton acreage for 1950 would, in all probability, still be 23 percent below the 1949 acreage.

Section 5 of the resolution is designed to give relief to certain peanut-producing States. In establishing minimum State allotments, a few States were forced to take more severe cuts than others, and substantially in excess of the national reduction. This hardship is corrected by providing that the 1950 allotment for any State will not be reduced by a percentage greater than that by which the national acreage is reduced below the 1949 allotment. It is estimated that this will require adding only about 100,000 acres to the national allotment.

There is one other point that I would like to impress upon you. The effect of the existing law does not stop with the farmer. The banks in my area are in a state of consternation with regard to farmers' loans. A goodly portion of their business comes from this source. Colloquially speaking, they furnish many farmers on a yearly basis. They cannot furnish those who have little or no acreage for cash crops. Hence, they are shaking their heads when approached by these customers. With no money, no acreage, and no future under present

laws, these farmers are turning to Congress—their last hope—with a prayer for justice.

I reemphasize, this is an emergency measure. The welfare of human beings is at stake. It is imperative that we take immediate action. Let us not break the faith of our farming friends.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] such time as he may desire.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 398 is to relieve hardships which have become manifest in the application of Public Law 272 of this Congress, throughout the cotton belt. The cotton provisions of this bill seek to do this in two different ways. Section 1 of the bill would allow farm cotton acreage allotments for the 1950 crop to be not less than the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under the war-crop provisions of Public Law 12 on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or so regarded as planted during any 1 of these 3 years. The relief thus granted is further limited by a proviso to the effect that the cotton-acreage allotment of no farm shall exceed 40 percent of the cultivated land of such farm.

In order that those farmers who have not heretofore filed a notice of appeal regarding the cotton history on their farms for 1946, 1947, and 1948 may reopen this question, section 3 of the bill allows 15 days after the passage of this act for this purpose. This provision of the bill is necessary for two reasons. In the first place county committees were required to make their reports of cotton land in their respective counties conform to BAE estimates. The attention of the committee has been called to numerous instances in which arbitrary reductions were made by county committees in order to meet this requirement of the Department of Agriculture. In the second place, when notices of allotments were sent out to farmers, few, if any of them, knew that relief of the kind afforded by this resolution would be forthcoming. The result was that a large number of farmers undoubtedly failed to go to the trouble of filing notices of appeal. Had they known that relief of the kind contemplated here might be forthcoming, undoubtedly, many appeals would have been made by farmers able to prove what their cotton history actually was during the years contemplated by this measure.

Section 2 of the bill provides for the release and reallocation of acreage in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Such released acreage must be used first to provide the allotments authorized by section 1 of the act. Any remaining acreage may be used in amounts determined by the secretary to be fair and reasonable for other farms in the same counties receiving allotments which the Secretary determines to be inadequate. Such surrendered acreage shall be credited to the State and county in future years unless hereafter otherwise provided by law. The provision which was contained in the previous resolution introduced by the chairman of our committee and in a resolution which I had heretofore introduced, allowing credit to the farm from which such acreage was released, has been depleted from the present resolution.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, just about everybody connected with the cotton business in my State, including State and County Production and Marketing Administration committees, farm organizations, associations of ginners and processors, and growers, had hoped from the beginning that any bill which might finally pass the Congress would vest simply authority in county committees to reapportion allotments voluntarily surrendered by growers who did not desire to plant all or any part of them. I have been advised by every section of the cotton industry of Oklahoma that were this authority given, Oklahoma could live within its present allotment and would not require its share of the additional bonuses contemplated by this measure.

There is a reason for this. In Oklahoma, State and county committees have reserved the full 15 percent allowed under the present law to take care of hardship cases. It is generally understood that it was the failure of State and county committees to make these reservations that has prompted the request for legislation of this kind. It has also been suggested that had this been done in all parts of the belt, no further relief would be necessary. I doubt that statements to this effect are true. I say this because Oklahoma committees did administer this law in accordance with the intention of Congress. Still, we have had brought to our attention innumerable cases of hardships, particularly in counties where the county factors were unusually small. In all of these instances consistent cotton growers have been severely crippled in their operations. Yet, I am advised on the best of authority that all such inequities could be eliminated if county committees were simply authorized to reallocate released allotments.

Section 2 of this bill does not go far enough in this direction. As construed in the committee report it virtually restricts the authority of county committees to reallocate any acreage beyond that needed to meet the requirements of section 1 to any farm not classified as a new farm.

I sincerely hope that before this measure is finally enacted, section 2 will be liberalized to give county committees broad authority to reallocate acreage so as to satisfy the needs not only of new

farms but of consistent cotton growers. I hope also that as an incentive to growers who do not desire to plant their allotments this year, the law, as finally enacted, will authorize such growers to be given credit for the acreage thus released for future allotment purposes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. FISHER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD].

(Mr. WINSTEAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. WINSTEAD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inform the Members of the House of a very interesting happening in the disposal of surplus commodities. It seems that two of our colleagues from Pennsylvania have been doing a very fine job in their areas in securing surplus potatoes for the families of the miners who are on strike and who are destitute. When they went to the food depot to see the potatoes they found two carloads of apples. So they hurriedly put in a request for the apples to be distributed to these same families; and they were informed that the apples were under consignment to the free-lunch program at Winchester, Va., the apple capital of the world.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Do I understand that the Department of Agriculture is sending surplus potatoes and other food to the miners who are on strike over in Pennsylvania?

Mr. CORBETT. That is correct. They are releasing right now potatoes to the families of those miners.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. By what authority of law are they doing that?

Mr. CORBETT. I cannot answer, but they have received permission from the proper persons here and the aid has gone through the local agencies, in most cases the Salvation Army, which has been handling the distribution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is that not the explanation, and the answer to the question propounded by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], that they are not making the food available to the families but to agencies?

Mr. CORBETT. Well, it all ends up with the food being distributed to the families.

Mr. COOLEY. That is specifically provided for in the law we passed last fall.

Mr. CORBETT. Regardless of the merits of that law, I do not want the point to be skipped that in Pennsylvania we are now shipping surplus apples to the apple capital of the United States, Winchester, Va.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I just wanted to agree with what the chairman said. That is permissible under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, it is a little difficult for me to understand why there should be opposition to this legislation. I realize there are some Members from the cotton area who feel that the House should go further than this bill goes in attempting to remedy some of the inequities which have arisen under this act and the way it has been administered. But I think we all recognize that this is purely an emergency measure; that it is late; that we can only pass legislation which can be administered under a program which can be worked out in a hurry, and that we cannot at this time, in this hurried fashion, attempt to correct all of the difficulties which may have arisen under the administration of this act. This measure is a sincere attempt, and I hope a fairly effective attempt, to do away with as many of the injustices that have arisen under this act, as it is possible to do in emergency legislation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield briefly.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Some of us would like to know why the views of the Department of Agriculture have not been given to the House on this matter. I understand there is a four-page letter from the Secretary which does not appear in the hearings and there is no attempt, to my knowledge, to bring it before the membership.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the committee to reply.

Mr. COOLEY. I intend to bring that letter to the attention of the House at the earliest opportunity. Let me point out the fact that the Department does approve of this legislation. I did not receive this letter until at the moment we were appearing before the Committee on Rules. The letter will be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. In today's RECORD?

Mr. COOLEY. In today's RECORD.

Mr. HOPE. I may say that it is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture approved of this legislation. This approval was expressed by a representative of the Department at the time the bill was under consideration. But at that time we did not have a specific letter under the signature of the Secretary. The Department was consulted, however, and its views were presented to

the committee at the time the matter was under consideration.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. A little later, if the gentleman will permit me to proceed.

Statements have been made to the effect that passage of this legislation would cost some money. Such statements are predicated entirely on the idea that it may result in an increased cotton acreage, and that it may result in some increased yield which, in turn, may result in the Federal Government's having to make more loans upon cotton than would be the case otherwise. It may happen or it may not happen. And if it does happen will not necessarily suffer a loss. No one knows what the cotton crop is going to be this year, but I call attention to the fact that this bill in connection with the bill which we passed last fall reduces the cotton acreage of this country by several millions of acres; it reduces the cotton acreage of this country below what it was 20 years ago by more than 50 percent. You cannot do those things all at once. We are dealing here not with bales of cotton, not with acres of land; we are dealing with human beings, with people who have to make a living on the land. You cannot regiment them or control them beyond a certain limit. I do not want to try to do it. I know injustices have occurred under this legislation, and I want to see every effort made that we can make at the present time to correct those injustices. I fail to see how others representing different areas of the country, for instance, the dairy section, can very well complain about this legislation, because dairy farmers are not operating under any restriction, they are operating under a program which provides for a mandatory support on dairy products, but there are no restrictions upon the acreage of crops they can plant for their dairy cattle; there is no restriction upon the number of dairy cows they can milk, or the amount of milk or other dairy products they may sell; yet they have practically the same mandatory price support provisions that are contained in the bill for commodities which are under restrictions. It is very likely that we are going to have in this session legislation dealing with other crops which are under restrictions, in an effort to make it possible for farmers to go along with those programs without being injured. We have not had restrictions since 1942 upon any crops except tobacco and peanut. During that time tremendous changes have taken place in acreage and production of all of our field crops. Farmers were asked to change the character of the crops which they produced; and, in order to win the war, they did so and they did so gladly. Now we are getting back to normal times. We cannot do it all at once; we are trying to do it gradually and with as little harm as possible to the individual farmer living out on the land and who must make his living on the land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call to the attention of the Members of the House a letter dated January 26 from the Secretary of Agriculture as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1950.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, House Agriculture Committee,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in response to your request for the Department's recommendations concerning House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The purpose of these amendments is to correct inadequate and inequitable allotments for a number of farms that have resulted in carrying out the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress.

On the basis that the reported resolution is an emergency measure for 1 year designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities which have resulted from the application of the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, the Department is in favor of its enactment. However, the Department's recommendation is based on an understanding that you intend to reconsider Public Law 272 with the object in mind of rewriting the cotton acreage allotment provision of that law in a manner which will not require similar emergency measures in the future. The history of emergency amendments for correcting inequitable cotton acreage allotments is that the additional acreage allotted is always over and above the amounts considered necessary for proper adjustments of supplies to demand.

The basic principle involved in House Joint Resolution 398, particularly with reference to providing minimum 1950 farm cotton acreage allotments of not less than the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm during such 3-year period, is a straightforward and practicable means of alleviating hardship cases now in existence because of the 1950 cotton acreage allotment established for such farms.

The committee's attention is called to some of the less desirable provisions of the resolution. Section 2, providing for farmers who have allotments in excess of what they desire to plant in 1950 to voluntarily surrender such allotments to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county, will not actually reduce the amount of cotton that would otherwise be planted in 1950. The provisions of section 1 will give all farmers who request it the larger of 70 percent of the 3-year average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in any 1 of such 3 years even though no acreage is surrendered by other farmers in the county.

The counties that will benefit most from surrender and reapportionment of unused cotton acreage allotments are those counties which have the most generous allotments in relation to the acreage of cotton which is being currently planted in such counties. For example, one county planted only 750 acres of cotton in 1948 and under the provisions of the law has an initial 1950 acreage allotment of 4,295 acres. Obviously, it will be quite easy for the farmers in such areas to release allotments and thereby retain credit for such county for subsequent years. On the other hand, a county having planted 21,100 acres of cotton in 1948 and having an initial 1950 acreage allotment of only 15,601 acres, which is a very substan-

tial reduction from 1948, will have little, if any, cotton acreage allotments to release.

Counties and States in which little or no acreage would be released or reapportioned under section 2, will be at a disadvantage to those in which considerable acreage is released and reapportioned since the acreage so released and reapportioned would be used in establishing future State and county cotton acreage allotments. This could lead to major problems in the future in establishing State and county allotments.

If section 1 is enacted into a law as written in the resolution, the Department plans to use the acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm as determined by the State and county committees which was used in computing farm acreage allotments under the current provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress.

Based on available information, an additional acreage of at least 1,400,000 acres would be allotted under the provisions of section 1. The provision relating to reopening allotments to appeal to review committees will add a substantial number of additional allotted acres to the minimum 1,400,000 acres previously estimated. The estimated additional cost represented by additional CCC loans ranges from \$90,000,000 to \$120,000,000. The estimated additional cost in connection with the administration and application of the provisions contained in the resolution is \$2,000,000.

The difficulties encountered by the use of the cropland as a primary basis in establishing farm cotton-acreage allotments were clearly written in the history of the legislation and the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. When the act was first enacted in February of 1938, no provision was included for establishing minimum cotton-acreage allotments for farms except for some of the smaller ones. Regulations and instructions were prepared for the administration of the original provisions of the act and were applied in some counties. Immediately it was noted that the same type of inequities about which many complaints are now being heard with respect to Public Law 272 likewise resulted when the original provisions of the act of 1938 were applied in these counties. A minimum farm allotment provision based on history to remedy such inequities, which provided that no farm would receive an allotment of less than 50 percent of its 1937 planted plus diverted cotton acreage up to 40 percent of the land tilled annually or in regular rotation on the farm, was enacted in April of 1938. This amendment, as well as the provision now proposed in this resolution, relies on cotton-acreage history in order to have satisfactory allotments established. In 1938, when the cropland-factor approach did not work satisfactorily, we had the actual measured acreage of cotton and cropland for each farm for each year in the base history.

Thus, the cropland approach for establishing farm cotton-acreage allotments did not work in 1938, when accurate farm data were available. It did not work for 1950, when reported farm data formed the basis for determining basic data for individual farms. Accordingly the underlying cause of inequitable allotments was the use of cropland as a primary basis for apportioning county allotments to individual farms.

Section 5 provides for minimum State peanut acreage allotments. On November 30, 1949, a national peanut marketing quota of 643,000 tons for the 1950 crop was announced. This quota would result in a national acreage allotment of 1,933,835 acres for 1950. However, Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provides that the 1950 national acreage allotment shall be not less than 2,100,000 acres. The provisions of section 5 would increase the national acreage allotment to

2,200,194 acres. On the basis of the 5-year normal yield, the 100,194 additional acres would produce 33,315 tons of peanuts. Since these would not be required for use in domestic edible channels, they would be delivered to CCC and would have to be crushed for oil and meal. The additional loss to CCC as a result of this additional acreage is estimated from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. This provision is intended to lessen the reduction in acreage required of certain States by virtue of provisions of Public Law 272 and further illustrates the consequences of legislation requiring producers in one area to make a greater reduction than that expected of producers in other areas.

Although certain difficulties will arise as pointed out in this report in administering the provisions of the resolution, the Department offers no objections to its enactment since remedial legislation is urgently needed to provide relief. However, this type of legislation should not be continued for future years but in lieu thereof the basic legislation should be revised to apportion the county cotton allotments to farms primarily on the basis of recent cotton acreage history, giving due weight to sound land use, agricultural conservation, crop-rotation practices, etc. To do otherwise will necessitate reenacting next year this type of a provision to again provide relief.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of House Joint Resolution 398, amending H. R. 272, of the Eightieth Congress, setting up a program of crop-acreage allotments. While I do not think the resolution will entirely solve the problem that has arisen in the administration of the acreage-allotment law, I think it will go a long way toward eliminating the inequities that have resulted from the administration of the law.

The statement has been made repeatedly by members of the Committee on Agriculture, that the crop-acreage-allotment law as passed by the Eightieth Congress took care of the small farmer. In this connection, I think we should distinguish between the small land owner and the small tenant or share cropper who does not own his land. It may well be that the law as originally passed does take care of the small land owner who was growing cotton during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. I am sure, however, that it has not had this result as far as the small share cropper and tenant are concerned. As a matter of fact, it has had the result of driving many of these small farmers off the farm and into the cities to become a charge on the public-welfare agencies of the cities or to wander from place to place seeking employment. This is true because of the unforeseen results that have followed the attempt to put the law into effect. This is true because the larger land owners who operate their farms with tenants or share croppers have received such heavy cuts in acreage, sometimes

as much as 80 to 85 percent, that they have been unable to keep the tenants on their land.

I am sure when we voted for the original act that none of us anticipated any such a result. To me it is a powerful demonstration of the fact that it is difficult for the planners to substitute their plannings for the laws of supply and demand. Do not misunderstand me, I know that a certain amount of long-range planning on the part of the Government is necessary if we are to keep our economy on an even keel and make it an ever-expanding one. In the first place, let me say that I believe in the price-support program and I fully realize that if the Federal Government is to support prices, we must have some means of controlling the crops upon which price supports are to be paid. And what I say is not in any sense in criticism of the Committee on Agriculture and especially of the subcommittee which devoted long hours to hearings and gave the best of its thinking in the drafting of the act. The act was drawn, as the committee has said, after a period of time during which we had no price-support program and no control over the crops planted. For that reason, the Department of Agriculture had no definite figures and data upon which the committee could base the acreage-control law.

But after all, it seems to me that the effect which this bill has had certainly in its application to cotton acreage, should be a warning to us that even with all of the information from statistics it is possible to obtain, nevertheless, it is very, very difficult to foresee all the results of any planning we may do. This should warn us to interfere as little as possible with known economic laws as we seek to legislate for the benefit of all segments of our complicated and complex agricultural and industrial economy.

While it may see at first blush that the adoption of this resolution will increase the total acreage of cotton planted for the coming crop year, this will not necessarily be the effect since so much of the previous allotment is "frozen," so to speak, due to the fact that it has been made to farmers who do not intend to plant cotton. Past experience has shown that efforts to recover any such frozen acreage are, as a rule, not very effective. Consequently, this resolution even with the elimination of the 40-percent provision will not result in the planting of any more acreage than was at first contemplated under the original act.

Unless this resolution is adopted, it is going to mean real suffering in my district and the dislocation of our entire farm economy. Therefore, I urge the early adoption of the resolution after the elimination of the 40-percent clause and even if the 40-percent clause is not stricken, the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, on Friday last when this measure first was brought before the House for consideration, I was pleased to speak briefly in the interest of this proposed amendment to the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act and to urge strongly that approval be given to this legislation without delay. I cannot too

strongly emphasize the urgency of this situation and the tremendous burden of financial loss which threatens hundreds of farmers in my district, the Fifth District of Tennessee, unless adjustments are made in the present statute.

The committee failed to take conclusive and affirmative action on this proposal at the last meeting and I rise again to reassert the urgency of the cotton acreage situation and imperative need for immediate action.

Within the Fifth Tennessee District, there are several counties which may be classified as major cotton-producing counties—counties which are as clearly and definitely a part of the so-called cotton belt as any section of the South. The economy of these counties is largely dependent on and based upon the production of cotton. The counties of Franklin, Giles, and Lincoln Counties, of my district border upon the State of Alabama and are predominantly cotton-producing counties.

While the situation is similar in this concern for all three counties, for the sake of brevity at this time, I should like to cite figures affecting only Lincoln County to illustrate the tremendous inequities which have developed in the operation of the cotton-acreage quota program.

The quota act has established for Lincoln County, Tenn., a cotton factor of 12.4—that is, as we know, an allowance of 12.4 acres of cotton in 1950 based on the 1946, 1947, and 1948 average acreage planted in cotton. That will mean that an average acreage of an estimated 23,126 acres, will, this year, be cut to 13,894 acres—this is a cut of 39.9 percent.

The national cotton-acreage cut, as we know, amounts to approximately 21.9 percent. Thus, Lincoln County, with a cut of 39.9 percent has suffered a forced reduction in cotton acreage which is 17.9 percent greater than the national average. Further than that, the same county has suffered a reduction 25 percent greater than the average for the State of Tennessee—which has an average reduction under the present program of approximately 14 percent. No wonder the farmers of Lincoln County voted against continuation of the present cotton-acreage program—the only county in Tennessee that so voted in the recent cotton referendum.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to further illustrate the inequities under the present program I should like to cite a few other figures. As I indicated a moment ago, Giles, Franklin, and Lincoln Counties in the Fifth District of Tennessee, all border upon the State of Alabama.

I have cited the figures affecting Lincoln County, Tenn., which has a 1950 cotton factor of 12.4 percent, allowing for a total acreage of 13,894 acres.

Madison County, Ala., has been given a 1950 cotton factor of 30.66 allowing a total of 34,352 acres while Limestone County, Ala., has been given a 1950 factor of 28.66 allowing a total of 32,113 acres.

The above figures, Mr. Chairman, illustrate how unfair and unequal the system has proved under operation. Lincoln

County, Tenn., Madison County, Ala., and Limestone County, Ala., are all adjoining counties, each having similar land, all being in the basin of the Elk River. Yet, because Madison and Limestone Counties are in Alabama and therefore considered to be in cotton-producing acres, they are given more than twice as much cotton acreage as Lincoln County, Tenn.—the same conditions prevail also for the other two counties of my district which border upon the State of Alabama—Franklin and Giles Counties. It seems to me unfair in the highest degree that the boundary of a State line should be allowed to work such inequities as has resulted in the case which I have been pleased to cite by way of illustration. The lands are the same, the crops are the same.

It is not my intention to take the time of the committee to great length—and I believe that the illustration which I have given offers definite proof of the inequities which exist under this system. We see how it is possible for the entire economy of a prosperous county to be put in the position of being completely upset and ruined through the operation of a particular statute. The loss for one county in my district alone will run to approximately \$1,000,000 unless some changes are made in the present program.

Again may I say that the present resolution may not provide all the relief desired, but it is certainly a step in the right direction and should be adopted.

I earnestly urge that we act now to revise the law in this respect—these cotton farmers must be allowed to know what is in store for them well in advance of the planting season to make their plans for a crop. Delay would be disastrous. Let us act now, decisively and affirmatively, on the proposed amendment to bring some measure of relief to these hard-pressed cotton farmers.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, first I want to express my appreciation for the very fine statement which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], just made in support of this resolution. As his statement indicates, he has never confined his service to the great wheat area which he represents. On the contrary, he has for years labored hard for the benefit of all of agriculture, not just a part of it. We are grateful for his fine service. Those of us who come from cotton areas also appreciate the interest which has been manifested in this matter by the Members who live outside the cotton sections of the South, Southwest, and far West.

It has been inferred that no hearings were conducted on the pending resolution. Such is not the case. I would like to have the Members bear in mind that this is a piece of legislation dealing with an extreme emergency. When the emergency came to the surface last fall the chairman of our committee called our subcommittee to Washington to consider the problem. At that time we con-

ferred with and sought the counsel of officials in the Department of Agriculture. Immediately preceding this conference the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, in a speech made in Memphis before a meeting of Production and Marketing Administration officials, specifically stated that emergency legislation was needed for the purpose of correcting inequities.

My chairman has just referred to the Secretary's letter endorsing the resolution before us. Some questions have been asked about it. Therefore, I would like to quote from the letter:

On the basis that the reported resolution—

He is speaking with regard to the resolution now before the House.

On the basis that the reported resolution is an emergency measure for 1 year designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities which have resulted from the application of the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, the Department is in favor of its enactment.

Mr. Chairman, that should lay aside once and for all any question in the mind of anyone as to whether or not this resolution has the support of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I did not understand whether the gentleman said there were or were not hearings on this measure?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am getting to that. We conducted hearings but they were informal. We had a hearing in December. I have already referred to that. We gathered in Washington in January. On many, many occasions since January 3 the subcommittee was in conference with Members of Congress, representatives of the Department, representatives of the Farm Bureau, and many individuals. During one morning in the committee room I would say there were at least 65 Members of Congress present, many of whom expressed their views and all of whom had the privilege of expressing their views had they so desired.

Not less than four or five officials of the Department of Agriculture met with the subcommittee time after time and expressed their views. Now with the assistance, advice, and counsel of all of these people, farmers, the Farm Bureau, the Secretary of Agriculture, his assistants, and Members of Congress, it cannot be said that this resolution resulted without hearings. This matter has been well considered. It will help. It is not perfect. It represents a compromise of views. We know that inequities have resulted and many people will seriously suffer this year unless you pass this resolution. The committee commends it to your serious consideration and urges its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acreage allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be less than the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage allotment will be planted to cotton: *Provided, That this section shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allotment of any farm above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota for such crops. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.**

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, it is said that this is a piece of emergency legislation. I do not know whether it is or not. Certainly, up until this point, no one has been hurt by the present law.

About a year ago most of the metal mines of the country were closed. It was said that it was due to the decrease in the price of metals. As the result of the closing of the mines, the miners were laid off, and you people who know anything about mining know that these people own their own homes, they are men of middle age, and it is impossible for them to change their employment.

As a result of that disastrous event there was legislation introduced in the Congress by a member of the Committee on Public Lands, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE]. There was also legislation introduced in the other body. That was introduced for the purpose of meeting an emergency that was real. That legislation was sent to the Committee on Rules. It is still there slumbering and gathering dust.

You talk about an emergency. What do we have here? We have a piece of legislation that has hurt no one as yet, but it takes precedence over a piece of legislation that has been before the Committee on Rules since last October, and no action has been taken upon it. I would like to know what kind of justice this is. We have thousands of miners in this country who are walking the

streets, out of work, and the reason we did not get this rule out of the committee was because they said it would cost \$80,000,000. It will not cost one-tenth of what this legislation will cost which we are considering today.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Does the gentleman contend that the fact that we have this bill on the floor today is in any wise interfering with the passage of the bill in which he is interested?

Mr. GRANGER. I am not saying that at all. I will say to the gentleman that is beclouding the issue. I am telling you what is a fact and what consideration we have had from the Committee on Rules. There are many members on the Committee on Rules that are tremendously interested in this piece of legislation, and we are interested in other legislation, and we think it is unfair to come here with a bill that will cost \$1,000,000,000, likely, under the guise that the other bill would cost the taxpayers some money.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. Does the distinguished colleague on the Committee on Agriculture realize that there are more of us interested in cotton legislation than the few on the Committee on Rules; that they are not the only ones in the United States of American that produce cotton and that they are not the only ones that represent cotton districts, and that actually the members on the Committee on Rules have a very minor part in the cotton production in the United States; in fact, half of the cotton produced in the United States is produced in Texas and California.

Mr. GRANGER. I do not yield further. That is beside the point. That is not what I am talking about. I am not accusing the Committee on Agriculture of doing anything it should not do, but I do say that this is a situation on which we expect to get some cooperation from the Rules Committee, we hope very early, because a tremendous emergency exists in the mines of the country. The men are out of work. They have used up all their unemployment compensation. The situation is desperate. We want something done about it.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKETT. The gentleman states that under the present law in allocating cotton acreage no one is hurt.

Mr. GRANGER. "Yet," I said. No one is hurt yet.

Mr. PICKETT. May I say to the gentleman that he probably is not accurately informed, because I can tell him that a good many people are already hurt because of the low cotton factor and acreage allotment that is being made all over the country. The reason for it is that preparation has to be made in December and early January to take care of

the tenants that work these cotton crops. The farm-implement dealers and other suppliers of the necessary equipment that goes into the making of a cotton crop are not able to sell their implements, and everything else that goes into the economic factor toward making a cotton crop is already hurt by this low allotment.

Mr. GRANGER. I agree with everything the gentleman said.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POULSON. The gentleman is bringing out the point that if it is fair for one it certainly is fair for another industry to be treated that way?

Mr. GRANGER. That is what I have been trying to put across—the fairness of this thing. This is a situation with which we are confronted. You are going to have wheat up here the next time, and maybe corn.

Mr. RANKIN. Before the gentleman gets away from that situation, will he yield for a question?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Would the enforcement of the Taft-Hartley law help any?

Mr. GRANGER. No; this is a case where the miners did not go on strike. It is a case where the mines closed because the owners claim they could not operate because of the prices paid for ore. It has nothing to do with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Now we are facing the music. Sometimes Congress has to face the facts we are called upon to face today. We are going to have it in wheat, we have it in cotton, and we may have it in corn. Of course, if we do that we are going to go down the line and include everybody.

In this instance, if it were not for a case such as we have in Texas I would be against this legislation, because I believe that in Texas there has been some maladministration that needs to be rectified. I am willing to go for the bill because of that feature in it, but some of these days we will have to face up to these things. We should not be forced into the position where every time someone complains we increase the acreage to satisfy complaints of a small minority, as we are doing in this legislation. In this time of economy, of course, this bill today will cost the taxpayers a lot of money.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Can the gentleman tell us how much it is going to take out of the pockets of the wage earners of this country if this bill is passed?

Mr. GRANGER. I do not know that I could say, and I do not know that there are any actual figures that could be quoted on that score. There are a lot of "ifs" in any estimate. As I understand it, the cotton program this year, at the minimum, might cost close to three-quarters of a billion dollars.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The average production of cotton is supposed to be something like 300 pounds to the acre; is that right?

Mr. GRANGER. Three hundred and fifty or three hundred and sixty pounds, I think.

Mr. TABER. Suppose we take 300 pounds as the figure. With a million and a half additional acres in production, that would be about 900,000 bales, and at 90 percent of parity that would be something like \$144 a bale, which would be \$130,000,000, according to my figures.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. Is it not also fair to say—and I know my friend always wants to be fair as well as my friend here—that it might not cost the Government anything?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; there is always that possibility. As I said, there are a lot of "ifs" in it. I would not say what it is going to cost, but it could cost some money.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I know the gentleman from New York did not intend to create a false impression. According to his figures, if he had placed the decimal point correctly, it would be \$130,000,000.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am going to go along with this legislation. I think it is necessary in this one particular which I have mentioned. I just know that sometimes we have to stand up and face the facts of this situation and not be stampeded every time we get a letter from somebody who is dissatisfied with his acreage allotment. I can assure everyone that the Secretary of Agriculture is in favor of and advocates the passage of this legislation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I also ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I want to clear up the atmosphere here a little bit today. First of all I wish my distinguished colleague from Kansas would read the law we passed last year. He will find that the dairy products do not have 90 percent of parity support, but instead have from 75 percent to 90 percent. So I hope to get the record straight in that respect. It is not a question of the dairy industry. It is nothing new so far as I am concerned. As I said Friday, when I presented a table which I had prepared in 1940. Let us get out of the Cotton Belt here altogether. Under that table the State of Kansas and the State of Wisconsin for years had been the sixth and seventh agricultural States in the Nation. Up until 1940 Kansas had around \$175,000,000 or \$180,000,000, either for growing or not growing, something I never could figure out which, and never could be sure, and the State of Wisconsin had some forty-and-some-odd-million

dollars. There is not that much difference between the two States. The difference is in the kind of agriculture that they had. One congressional district in Texas, one in Kansas, and one in Iowa each had a subsidy equal to what the whole State of Wisconsin had received. This is a livestock against an anti-livestock attitude and that is all this is a part of right here today. The cotton people are faced with a serious problem. They face a declining demand for their product and very surely face a rural social problem. But the people who have lived and made a living on these 6,000,000 acres are most assuredly faced with a serious problem. But are you going to solve it by providing a 90 percent parity support for 70 percent of the production on a million or a seven and one-half million dollar cotton farm? Or are we going to solve it by providing the little producer a quota of 2½ bales or 5 acres and the big operators a quota or an allotment of 1,000 to 3,000 bales? As serious as this problem is on this cotton section, the facts are that cotton farmers are not asked to face problems any more serious than all the rest of the farmers face.

Did you ever figure out how much of the public funds will be needed to support the cotton on the Clayton-Anderson seven and one-half million dollar California farms? That gives you an indication of one of the troubles of the whole agricultural program.

We have been talking for the little fellow but we have been putting him out of business. That is the objection I have had to the agriculture program since the day I arrived here, and even before. In fact, I maintain it has been nothing but a landowners' program. The little get smaller and the big get bigger. If we keep on this road we have been going for the past 10 or 15 years, it will not be too long before the land of this country will be owned by too few people.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield for a question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is just what the trouble is. They are talking about tenant farmers on these large plantations. Is there anything in this legislation to prevent the owner of these large plantations from securing machinery and putting all this land into cotton and doing away with the tenant farmer altogether?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Of course not.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is what they have done in a great many areas.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Now, what is going to become of the people who live on 10,000,000 acres of land that the wheat is going to be cut back or the 11,000,000 acres of corn that will be cut back? But that is the kind of an agricultural economy we have had for the last 16 years—corn, cotton, and wheat. It does not make sense to continually pour out public funds, year after year, for these soil-depleting crops, and spend a million or more dollars for exports—they have a subsidy on exports year after

year, and all we are doing now is going back to what we had in 1939. In August 1939 when we had 54-cent wheat and paid 27 cents per bushel as an export subsidy and 8-cent-plus cotton, and so on down the line. If it makes sense to subsidize the shipment of \$500,000,000 worth of cotton and at the same time import \$497,500,000 worth of livestock and livestock products, as we did in this last fiscal year, then there is no use for any agricultural colleges in the United States. You might as well cut out all appropriations. This is livestock versus the kind of economy that is going to ruin the country; asking the public to roll out money in order to carry on that kind of economy.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes. I will yield to my friend from Missouri because I feel sorry for him. On Saturday night I heard over the radio from Wheeling, W. Va., that they wanted to sell their chickens for \$2.95 per hundred. Missouri is a great chicken State. I feel sorry for my friend to try to explain that to his people.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I will be brief. I would just like to ask the gentleman, if our agricultural program is wrong and always has been wrong, what does the gentleman suggest to take the place of it?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Well, that is a good question, and I sure have worked at it, and I will give it to you right now.

I sat around here for the first year or two. I was not very hard to get along with. There was a man came along by the name of Henry Steagall, of Alabama, a man who had made more contribution to American agriculture than any Congressman in the history of this country. It is just too bad he has not been with us, because Mr. Henry Steagall did not say, "Oh, we have got to talk about corn and cotton and wheat," which is less than 25 percent of American agriculture; but Henry Steagall produced legislation that took support right straight across the board. There is no one man who ever made more contribution to agriculture than Mr. Steagall made so far as legislation is concerned.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to sympathize with the gentleman from Wisconsin. He has not been hard to get along with, but he has been taking some kicking around in the Committee on Agriculture. The recent passage of this so-called oleo bill does not set very well with him and many of us. If you people want to have your hearts torn out, I wish you would go to the gentleman's office and see "Old Rosy," with crepe hanging over her horns and a sign on there which says, "Weep not for me but for those who would destroy me." That is something that is the matter with some parts of the agriculture program. People who are supporting this legislation now, wanting it in such a hurry, might think for a moment that they have stabbed in the back one of the greatest industries in this country—the little-business man who has a dairy outfit

who is liable to be destroyed, or at least he thinks so.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is a livestock approach, it is not only for the dairy industry. The dairy is only a little over 20 percent of the national farm income. The remainder is beef, hogs, eggs, poultry, and sheep, all that go with them. Remember now, that eggs in the Midwest today are bringing but 39 percent of parity. I never heard of baby chicks selling for \$2.95 a hundred before either.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. In just a moment.

I have not criticized this bill because when I criticize I want to have something constructive to offer in its place. I would not oppose this or any other bill without a constructive substitute. My constructive proposals are: One, to recognize the fact that the rural people of this country are Americans and are entitled to the same laws that govern the rest of the people. That sounds simple, but why do we not do it? Why do we not extend wage-and-hour legislation to agricultural labor? Now, would not that be terrible if we should do that? We know one of our great labor organizations, the A. F. of L., has been trying to do that ever since I have been here in Congress. My colleague, the gentleman from Utah, knows the situation with reference to sugar beets. He made the fight for it. We could not get it properly considered by the committee; it had to wait until it came to the floor to be amended, and when the amendment was offered to include labor in the beet fields, he took one of the leading parts in that fight.

I would extend social security to rural people. Can anyone tell me why we should not when we are doing it for everybody else? We have a real problem in the matter of farm labor, a problem of employment caused by the large operators, not by the small farmer at all, but the large operator who pulls people in legally or illegally at the time of harvest and then dumps them on the community after the harvest is over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. We gave the opponents a lot of time even on my side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Can anyone tell me why we should not deal with this problem created by these big employers of farm labor who bring employees into this country legally or illegally to help them harvest the crops, but when the harvest is over expect the community to support the labor on the relief rolls? Does that make good sense? Should the support be provided the small farmers instead of the speculative inter-

ests? What we need is a farmers' program, not a land owners' program. If we had one we would have fewer embarrassing surpluses. These embarrassing surpluses are made by a comparatively few people.

Now, I have been here many years and most of you know my views. I am speaking today of problems of the rural people of this country and pleading for the genuine farmers, the small farmers, not the speculators. You protect the other groups and expect Uncle Sam and the taxpayer to foot the bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. As I understood the gentleman last week when he made the first part of his statement, he said that he had been making this fight for some 8 or 10 years. I assume that the gentleman is rather at odds with the present program and that he is proposing a different program. Can the gentleman tell us the number of his bill so that we might make a study of it?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I shall be very glad to answer that in all humility. I supported the Steagall bill and the Hope bills. They were sufficient if administered correctly. The Committee on Rules is not the only place where they bottle things up, and if I could only get my bills out of the Committee on Agriculture I would not worry about the Committee on Rules. I will answer the gentleman by saying that if he is on the committee he knows that the only Hope bill that came out in the Eightieth Congress was just exactly the same as this: Corn, cotton, and wheat. How about H. R. 6514 to support five bales of cotton and bushels of wheat? No consideration yet?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did the gentleman support the bill he just referred to?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It was the same as the Steagall bill; I do not see why I should not.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did the gentleman support the agriculture bill last year?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Support the Hope bill? Yes; after the livestock supports were included but not before.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The 1949 act.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That was a matter of taking a little mouthful instead of not getting anything at all. It was not a case of my liking it. Of course, I could take 10 minutes to explain that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman refers to a 75-cent minimum for farm labor. Does he mean by that those who are doing productive work on the farm, not just the hired man?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I did not mention the amount. I was referring to a comparable minimum wage. I did not make any particular statement on amount. They are entitled to a minimum wage comparable to what everyone

else is accorded in the United States. That is my position.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman have that arrangement, whatever the arrangement is, made before so that the farmer knows he will get that wage before he prepares the seedbed, before he plants, before he cultivates, before he harvests and before he goes to market with his stuff? I raise that question because in the case of manufactured goods the collective-bargaining agreement does provide the wage before the worker goes through the time clock office on the way to the factory and the farmer is entitled to the same protection from the Congress of the United States if you are going to give that to organized labor in the factory. I think that is the point the gentleman is making.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. If this bill is to go into effect, the family-sized farm should have a chance. There is the subsidy of \$2,500 provided to the large operators. During the last session, the hearts were beating for the little ones, so they upped it to \$2,500 again.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I do not suppose the gentleman was inferring that the sugar-beet industry was paying less than the 75-cent minimum wage?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I did not say they were. I used that as an example. There is the letter from the Department of Agriculture, and I do not want anyone to say I am criticizing Mr. Brannan, but a Secretary of Agriculture fixed it from 25 to 32 cents an hour.

Mr. Chairman, I have never met the author of this article which appeared in one of our oldest agricultural publications, the Country Gentleman. I happened to note this article yesterday. The remarks I have made about the cotton resolution, that will exact another \$5 bill from each American family this year for a crop we have no possible use for, surely coincides with the thoughts expressed in this article. Why are several countries ahead of us in the use of the most protective diets? The article is as follows:

[From the Country Gentleman of April 1949]

WE CAN'T TAKE CHANCES ON TOMORROW'S MEALS

(By H. E. Babcock)

Soon after the Eighty-first Congress settled down to work, I spent a week in Washington looking it over. There are too many men in Congress to get acquainted with each one, so at the end of my stay I resorted to a stockman's device. Mentally I ran them through a cutting chute and sorted them according to their qualifications to vote on farm and food legislation.

My first cut was less than a score of Senators and Representatives who seem to me to have a grasp of the over-all farm and food problems confronting the Nation. My second cut showed up 40 or 50 captive Congressmen—fellows whose thinking is entirely dominated by the problems of the districts or States they represent.

The balance—I'll call them confused Congressmen—includes a great majority of the Members of both Houses. Mostly these are men of fine ability and the best of inten-

tions. But they are completely mystified by the numberless and contradictory demands of farmers and consumers.

Nor is this vast unhappy majority being helped out much by the national farm organizations. They, too, are split, both among and within themselves. Only by Herculean efforts are the heads of these organizations able to hold a working majority of their members in anything resembling a line.

With conditions as chaotic as this, there is an obvious need for spelling out a few fundamentals for a national farm and food program which will be in the interests of everyone. Country Gentleman has recognized this need by publishing a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan in its January issue, and in the March editorial, Price Supports Don't Make a Farm Program. Now I have my opportunity.

I shall begin by laying down the common-sense premise that a population soon to number 150,000,000 human stomachs can't take chances on tomorrow's meals. I suggest that we accept this principle as a basic test of all future farm and food legislation.

I'll even go a step further. Does the proposed program hold out hope of more Americans eating better? If it doesn't, it's not in the national interest and should not be written into law. I repeat that 150,000,000 people can't take chances on tomorrow's meals.

Surely no one can quarrel with this start. But there is a lot of farm and food legislation due to come before the Eighty-first Congress which will not square with this ideal. Some of it will be proposed by the captive Congressmen backed by powerful commodity and regional farm lobbies. Some of it will be put forward by individuals at the moment more interested in socializing agriculture than in our future food supply. These individuals would like nothing better than to cross 6,000,000 farmers off the list as private business managers. If they cannot do this any other way, they are prepared to buy them off with public funds.

It is going to take statesmanship, clear thinking, and stout courage on the part of the administration and Congress to stand up against these drives by the representatives of special interests and the subtle foes of private enterprise.

If we can agree on better meals for more Americans as a national long-time goal, it is only common sense to describe such meals in terms everybody can understand in order to secure maximum public acceptance of the goal. In previous articles in Country Gentleman I have done this.

The foods for such meals (when they are available at reasonable prices) are found in any well-stocked home refrigerator on any Saturday night, anywhere in the United States. They are the milk, meat, eggs, butter and cheese, and fresh fruits and vegetables with which most American housewives like to prepare the meals they serve. Any American family which eats free choice from a well-stocked home refrigerator certainly should be well nourished, happy, and content.

A second premise is that a nation with a growing population and the task of selling its philosophy of free enterprise to the rest of the world cannot afford to eat at the expense of its soil. Mere soil conservation is not enough for America. We must actually increase the productivity of our land. If we don't do this, there is no chance over the long pull of maintaining even our present dietary standards, much less of improving them. Fortunately, thousands upon thousands of farmers know how to do this job and are doing it.

Summarizing, I offer two guiding principles for everybody's farm and food program:

1. It must provide an ever-increasing American population with an ample supply

of the foods we like best and which are best for us—the refrigerator foods.

2. These foods must be produced by the kind of farming which will build up soil productivity as well as conserve it.

As a security measure (I will discuss this later) we also must so farm and eat that we maintain at all times a substantial food reserve against war or natural disaster.

Only by the wise management of our food-producing livestock can we develop such a program. Under our system of farming, even soil fertility depends to a great degree on our animal population.

The ratio between our domestic livestock and our humans is one of the most important figures in our so-called way of life. How much food-producing livestock should there be behind the family refrigerator?

In an endeavor to get at some answer to this question I appealed to the chief of the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As I expected, his staff already had a figure in which all food-producing livestock (including milk cows and laying hens but excluding horses and mules) was annually reduced to a hog-equivalent. I asked the Bureau to compare this figure on an annual basis with our population figures. My object was to see if it would be possible to keep track of the balance between our food-producing livestock and our human population. While this may come to be known popularly as a hog-man ratio, it must never be forgotten that the hog-equivalent figure includes the all-important dairy cow and laying hen as well as meat animals.

The Bureau came up with some most interesting comparisons. In 1919-20 we had 1.67 head of productive livestock to one human being. In 1934-35 this hit a low of 1.27. At the present time the ratio is estimated to be 1.41 hog-equivalents to one man.

For myself, I need no more accurate measure of the progress being made in working out a satisfactory farm-and-food program for everybody than this ratio. As it inches upward, we shall have well-stocked family refrigerators, improving soil fertility, and the kind of food stock pile we need for national safety. If it goes the other way, we shall be headed for a poverty standard of eating.

I am convinced that there is only one way for us to stock pile any substantial amount of food—on the hoof. No better storage bin has ever been devised than the flexible hide of a steer or a dairy heifer. It is storage which also can be eaten if necessary. As we expand the numbers and weight of our livestock, we achieve everything the ever-normal granary ever tried to accomplish, including support of grain prices.

Actually, no country's livestock population should be a stationary thing. Traditionally, it operates as a cushion between our human population and the land. When good crops are produced, the bulk of them (normally over four-fifths of our cereal production) is naturally taken up by an expanding livestock population. Then, in the event of war or other disaster, we have a reservoir of high-quality, nutritious food just when we need it most. Killing the livestock releases the cereals and other foods that animals were eating for direct human consumption as we need them.

Stock-piling grain in dead storage in quite another thing. To go into storage at all, more has to be paid for the grain than the owners of livestock are willing to buy it for. The natural adjustment that would be made by feeding it to livestock thus is stopped in its tracks and the surplus is frozen. This is a bad thing for everyone.

Once in storage, the grain overhangs the market and becomes a football for politicians and the pressure boys. It costs money to hold it in storage and keep it in condition. Even then, the grain tends to deteriorate in nutritive quality. Finally, the whole economy is denied the turn-

over of this wealth in improving its standards of living.

In the long-time farm-and-food program which I am suggesting, grain in dead storage is a stand-by factor. Experience has indicated the normal carry-overs of grain that we should expect to maintain. The prudent livestock man will naturally attempt to protect himself. Our stored grain, in addition, should be sufficient to protect and to encourage the livestock producer who operates in regions where weather brings wide fluctuations in crop yields and the threat of liquidation of his herds because of lack of feed.

What really counts in dealing with big crops and building useful stock piles of food is our productive livestock population. Let farmers on their own move the present ratio of 1.41 hog-equivalents to one man up to, say, 1.75 to 1, and we shall have improving soil fertility and a better supply of foods for the home refrigerator. The alternative is simple: an ever-increasing amount of grain in dead storage, acreage controls, progressive regimentation of 6,000,000 farmers, and finally no market for—refrigerators.

Now for some positive ideas for producing better meals for more Americans. The first step in implementing such a program is to manage our food-producing livestock to the maximum advantage of the human population. This is a job we have never tackled squarely.

We have been dealing with it in sections. We have veterinary schools for the health protection of animals. We have divisions in our experiment stations studying animal genetics. We have others dealing with the growing of forage for livestock, and still others with barn and feed-lot nutrition. But nowhere in the United States do we have an institution which brings together and correlates all these programs for the preservation and improvement of our domestic food-producing animals.

A few such pace-setting institutions are badly needed. I seriously propose for the consideration of some of the leading land-grant universities the establishment of schools or institutes of animal agriculture, the purpose of these institutions being to deal with our food-producing livestock population as a whole and to bring together for the teaching of graduate students who are destined to become skilled in the management of livestock all we know about the preservation and management of this basically important part of our way of life.

I am reliably informed that at least one leading land-grant university is considering setting up just such a school.

As a second positive step I feel that the great mass of publicly supported agricultural research should be inventoried and reviewed. This review should be by a committee representing all the people. Perhaps the National Research Advisory Committee might do this job.

Primarily, such review should seek to determine whether or not the public dollar appropriated for research in agriculture and food is being spent in the right proportions. Is enough aimed at the problems of our animal agriculture; or is too much of it devoted to fringe production, to specialty crops and the like?

Such a review should extend clear down to the State experiment stations. If it turns out as I expect it may, that we need to spend more research money to learn how to control animal diseases, breed them better, feed them cheaper and make better utilization of the food they produce, then this money should be made available. Or better still, it should be saved from projects which are not as fundamentally important.

As a third step, in putting a long-time farm-and-food program into effect we must cancel out, gradually but thoroughly, all those activities of Government which work

against an expanding livestock industry with all the benefits it can bring to our standard of living.

It is at this point that our present conception of price supports must be brought into focus. It is at this point, too, that our ways of supporting soil conservation and soil building must come under critical study.

The above are complicated activities. Some of them are sired by socialism. Others are the children of pressure groups. All these devices must be kept under continuing review and constantly challenged to see if they are in accord with a long-time program of soil building, an expanding livestock population, and better meals for more Americans.

For these are the three objectives toward which our economy must move. Actually, I think the question of whether our agriculture shall remain in the hands of free farmers or be State-managed, important as it is, is secondary to the question of how well we want to eat in the future. Which system will fill the most home refrigerators? That is what we all want to know, because we all have stomachs.

Realistically, this is the question now before the Eighty-first Congress. But in my opinion neither the Administration nor Congress but the market place eventually will answer this question.

If 150,000,000 Americans become sufficiently sold on the importance of the kind of meals they like best and is best for them, they won't kick in the long run on paying 6,000,000 farmers well to grow these meals. But this supposes two developments: (1) that through mass education and mass selling the American people will buy the ideal of good nutrition, and (2) that 6,000,000 farmers will be left free enough to apply their courage, their ingenuity, and their proved ability to produce cheaply adequate quantities of the foods for such nutrition—the refrigerator foods.

If we can gradually straighten ourselves out to a point where everybody appreciates the health, energy and social satisfaction of good eating; and farmers—principally through keeping more livestock—can get set to provide what the market really wants, we shall be on our way.

Consumers can be sold on the idea of paying fair prices for the foods they like best and which are best for them. Dairymen, poultrymen and livestock feeders under such circumstances will be willing to pay fair prices for grain. Remember that right now they provide four-fifths of the grain market. And, finally, the whole Nation will be safer because it is preserving its soil fertility and maintaining as it goes along a food reserve, the best which possibly can be devised, against war or natural disaster.

While actually the kind of farm and food program I have sketched should be self-sustaining because of the great flexibility which is inherent in our food-producing livestock population, let us suppose that we run into such a depression that too many of our 150,000,000 can't buy an adequate diet.

If this happens, then it seems to me that through school lunches and other diet subsidies which may be devised we can deal much more effectively with the emergency than we can if we try to meet it by shutting off production of food by acreage controls with resultant restriction of livestock numbers and, finally, State management of farming.

It must never be forgotten that over the long pull it is the suction of the market place on the food supply which determines the pay farmers get for raising food.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California. On page 2, in line 8, after the word "cotton", strike out the colon, insert a period in lieu thereof, and strike out the balance of line 8 and all of lines 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Before he discusses his amendment I would like the gentleman to discuss a misstatement that was made a minute ago of the burden this program might impose on the taxpayers. Nobody wants to give a misunderstanding to the House. I understand how easy it is to make miscalculations when you are trying to do it in a hurry. I do think that we should make it perfectly plain that you cannot spend a billion dollars buying the product of even 2,000,000 acres of cotton and this does not add 2,000,000 acres of cotton anyhow.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I want to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], if it is his inclination to cut off debate or will the rest of us who have amendments have time to discuss our amendments?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly I have no desire or intention to unduly restrict debate. The gentleman will have an opportunity to introduce his amendment and to speak on it. We should realize that there are some limitations to our time. I am not going to object to any further extension at this time, but if they become too numerous I may have to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The reason I ask that question is that I undertook to offer some amendments in August, and I remember very distinctly that I was not privileged to explain some of the amendments which I had. Certainly I trust, within reasonable limitations, I shall have that opportunity today.

Mr. COOLEY. Within reasonable limitations I am sure the gentleman will have the opportunity.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I hope so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. As I understand under the most generous figures that the Department could suggest, that this bill would result in the planting of more than 1,400,000 acres; that was the testimony before us; was it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. And of that sum 400,000 acres came in under the 50-percent gadget, leaving approximately 1,000,000 acres otherwise; that is right, is it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. And the actual average production in the United States is approximately half a bale per acre; is it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right again.

Mr. POAGE. And if you take half a bale per acre on 1,000,000 acres, that would be half a million bales.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. The support price on cotton is a little less than 30 cents; is it not?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. With a 30 cents support price, you get only \$150 a bale; do you not?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. At \$150 a bale on half a million bales of cotton it could not amount to but \$75,000,000, could it?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct. And, I make the further point, if the gentleman will allow me, that even if the money is loaned by the Government, it is not necessarily lost. The cotton program stands at a \$200,000,000 profit as of this date.

Mr. POAGE. Exactly. If they spend \$150 a bale on each bale that could possibly be produced, certainly the Government is not going to lose \$150 a bale as the gentleman so well pointed out, and for the past 10 years it has not lost a single dollar per bale.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. There is no possibility that they could lose \$150, and even if they did, it could only be \$75,000,000. And, even with all of that, is it not further true that the bill as it now stands, the law as passed last year, provides a minimum of 21,000,000 acres of cotton which can be planted?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. And is it not further true that the Department of Agriculture estimates that even with this bill, with all of the gadgets in it now, that we still will not plant the 21,000,000 acres this coming year and instead of actually increasing anything, it will still wind up with less acreage planted than the present law authorizes for planting?

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

In explanation of my amendment, Mr. Chairman, I want to say this, that the 40 percent cropland provision in this bill, which my amendment would strike out, was not in the original Cooley resolution when the subcommittee on cotton met here in December and the farmers voted without this limitation in there, and I submit that it is not fair, it is not right, it is not equitable that this should be now crammed down their throats. It certainly is a limitation placed upon the acreage that was promised to those farmers when they voted 90 percent in favor of this program.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is, of course, correct, and the gentleman also realizes that we liberalized the 70-percent provision by making it applicable to acres of cotton regarded as planted under Public Law 12.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is true, but that would not help the man who had been planting all of his land in cotton. The little fellow who has 40 acres all planted in cotton would, under the limitation you have put in the bill, be cut to 16 acres. I fought it in the committee and I have fought it here. It is not right, and my amendment would remove that injustice.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman has been fighting constantly. I will say to the gentleman that I am not wedded to the idea, but it was placed in the bill and it is now in the bill. I am sure there are Members in the House who will agree with the gentleman and I am likewise certain there are other Members here who will take the opposite view.

Mr. WHITE of California. I agree with the gentleman, there will be plenty on both sides.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. This 1,400,000 acres contemplates the bill if the gentleman's amendment is adopted, because we had no estimate after the 40 percent was put in.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct. I should like to point out that the Department of Agriculture's letter in regard to this legislation is highly critical of the cropland approach which this 40-percent provision reinstates. The bill as originally conceived in the House Subcommittee on Agriculture in December was based on the historical basis, in order to give relief to these people who had been hurt by putting it on the county factor basis, which is the cropland approach, and which caused all this trouble. Now they have come in here and stuck this 40-percent provision in which reverts back to the very cropland procedure which I tried so hard to get away from, and which the Department of Agriculture opposes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If I understand the observation made by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the estimate that this bill would add 1,400,000 acres to the plantings of 1950 was made without the 40-percent limitation.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Can the gentleman tell us what the estimate will be with the 40-percent limitation in it?

Mr. WHITE of California. I am sorry I cannot. I have tried in vain to get those figures, and I have not been able to get them. However, it naturally should be less. That is a point that has been made.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, is it not a further fact that

the original resolution was amended to take into consideration irrigated land which was not actually planted to cotton but that was planted to other crops at any time during the crop year? I thought the Department of Agriculture had cleared that up for the gentleman to his satisfaction.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is not my complaint at all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COOLEY. I know it is not, but that was the gentleman's complaint until it was satisfied.

Mr. WHITE of California. That was one of my complaints.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, the gentleman will admit we have satisfied one of his complaints?

Mr. WHITE of California. One of my complaints has been satisfied, and I thank our distinguished chairman for that, but this is the same proposition the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP] was talking about here a while ago. He knows the situation. He knows that the little farmer is being discriminated against. Certainly, this is only temporary legislation. The relief that is asked for here is asked for on a historical basis. So why put back in here a provision which throws it onto the cropland basis, and which caused all the trouble in the first place? If we are going to have a cropland basis, let us have it in the permanent legislation, not in this temporary legislation.

I should like to ask the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL], my distinguished colleague from the minority side, if it is not his understanding that the farmers in California are in favor of the removal of this 40-percent limitation.

Mr. WERDEL. As far as I have heard, that is correct.

Mr. WHITE of California. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Can the gentleman tell us how much more it will add to the cost of this measure, to come out of the taxpayers of this country, if this provision is eliminated from the bill? What is the difference in dollars and cents?

Mr. WHITE of California. I am sorry I do not have the exact figures, but it is not a considerable sum when compared to the total relief that would be afforded under the 70-percent and 50-percent provisions.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman does concede that to eliminate this provision would make this bill cost something more than it would with the provision in it?

Mr. WHITE of California. Undoubtedly it would, but I call the gentleman's attention again to the fact that this provision was not in there when the farmers voted, and it is a fraud by the United States Government to have them vote with that assumption and then turn around and pass legislation which knifes them.

Mr. KEATING. Does not the gentleman feel that we should have the exact facts about the cost of this measure before us before we are asked to involve our Government in the sums of money

contemplated by such a measure, or by his amendment?

Mr. WHITE of California. I will give the gentleman this much definite information: It certainly would not exceed \$25,000,000.

Mr. KEATING. That is a great deal of money out in my section of the country.

Mr. WHITE of California. It certainly is, but it was committed to the farmers when they voted on the acreage-quota referendum.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, I wish to say I shall support the resolution because a little acreage for some exceedingly poor farmers who need it in my section will do some good. But I shall not try to convey the idea to my people back home and to the people of Texas that this will help in a measurable way the ones who probably were hurt the most as a result of this legislation. I have some PMA letters from counties which I received, in which I asked them how a 70-percent amendment and a 50-percent amendment, as originally proposed, would help in their respective sections. I want to read the answers to some of those inquiries. One of them comes from the county of Shelby, which is not in my district. It says:

The county set aside 1,045 acres as a reserve for new grower cotton allotments. We have in Shelby County 2,242 farms which come under this above classification. It is estimated that 50 percent of these farms will apply for a new grower allotment, and, mind you, not by any means are those all new growers. They are simply people who did not grow cotton in the base years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Many of these are veterans who have returned home.

Now, what have you according to the situation today? A thousand acres to distribute among 1,100 applicants. The important thing is how many additional acres will this resolution give that county. At the most, it will give them, according to information sent me January 6, 1950, by Mr. Vance, our State committee PMA chairman, 995 acres—995 acres added to a thousand will mean that the county of Shelby, which is not in my district, will have about 2,000 acres to distribute to about 1,000 or 1,100 farmers—amounting to 2 acres apiece of not very fertile land. If you think that is a square deal, you have a right to your own conclusion.

Here we have another county, Harrison County. Their communication is dated January 3. The PMA office wrote me and said:

Under the 1950 allotment formula up to 300 and 400 farmers will be forced to cease farming, as their acreage is too small to obtain credit. Under the 70-percent provision they will get 749 acres. They will get 768

acres under the 50 percent. At the most, 1,214 acres. One thousand two hundred and fourteen acres of poor land will not go very far toward taking care of 300 or 400 families.

I talked to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] a moment ago. I have a letter from his county committee in Pike County, which is in the State of Arkansas. They say:

Under the 1950 allotment program 200 farmers stand a good chance to be driven off their farms.

I asked him how much they will get under this, and according to his information, they will get some 50 additional acres.

I have a letter from Smith County, Miss. Incidentally, I am going to put all these letters in the RECORD. Some already are in the RECORD. They say that 200 farmers stand a good chance to be driven from the farm. How much additional acreage does Smith County get? According to some figures which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] obtained, they get 369 acres under the 75-percent provision, 124 acres under the 50-percent provision, and at the most 392 acres.

We have other counties. We have one down here which is not in my district—Trinity County. Here is what they say in their letter:

We have 175 acres of cotton to be distributed to new grower cotton farms. To date there have been at least 320 applicants for this acreage. The applications for the acreage are from farmers who shifted during the war to other crops and GI's returning from the war.

That is, they have under the present situation 175 acres to distribute to 320 farmers.

How much do they get under this new amendment? They get 103 acres under the 70 percent; they get 321 acres under the 50 percent; and, at most, 340 acres.

I have a note here from Forsyth, Ga. I asked them for a comment on the 70-percent and 50-percent provisions. "What good will this amendment do your county?" The letter that comes to me from Forsyth, Ga., says this:

The amendment attached, if approved, would be of no benefit to this county.

I do not know whether they are right or wrong, but that is what they say.

Let us see what we find from Rusk County, in Texas, with reference to the 70-percent and the 50-percent provisions. These figures are very pertinent. Here is what they say:

If Resolution 384 goes through as now written, it will be very damaging to the farmers of Rusk County. A 20 percent sample of the 2,550 farms receiving allotment was tabulated with the following results—

This was written January 10—

1,347½ acres would be the increase, of which 160 farms would receive less than 1 acre and 295 farms would receive the balance. This would leave 2,095 farms receiving less than their original 1950 allotment.

I read that letter to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES], and he thought it was wrong. I sent it to our State committee chairman. He said as far as he could see it was correct. I hope

it is not correct, but I fear it is correct. I repeat, I trust it is not correct.

I have a letter from Sabine County. What does it say? The letter was written January 3:

What this county needs is additional acreage for established allotments of new farm operators who have been released from wartime jobs and have no other ready means of livelihood. We have 115.3 acres and approximately 250 farmers have requested this acreage.

What does this amendment do? It gives them 196 acres under the 70 percent; it gives them 157 acres under the 50 percent; and, at most, 240 acres.

I have a letter from Natchitoches Parish, La. The letter was dated January 4:

There may be about 300 farm families in Natchitoches Parish displaced because of reduction of acreage.

This bill, according to figures I have put in the RECORD, gives them 320 additional acres under the plan which gives them most.

We have a county that Mr. REGAN, my colleague, represents. As I understand, it was drastically cut. If the figures that Mr. Vance gave me are correct with reference to that county, under the 70 percent provision, it will get 396 more acres; under the 50 percent provision, 1,211 more acres; and, at most, up to 1,343 acres.

I have another friend down in another section of Texas. He is what you call a big farmer. The county is Willesby. Under the 70 percent, that county gets 1,906 more acres. Four hundred and thirty acres under the 50 percent provision, and 1,949 acres under the most.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I shall yield in just a moment.

Here is what I want to say to those here today. I submit that although an attempt has been made to be helpful, we are falling far short in helping the group of people who need help most. Do not tell me that these people, many of them, are not genuine cotton farmers. They are people who may not have been there in 1946, 1947, and 1948, but many of them, with the exception of the time which they spent in the war, and with the exception of the time they spent at war plants, and perhaps 2 years after the war closed, have farmed all of their lives. Do you think that is a good thing? Do you think it is justified or that it is a good type of economy to deny genuine cotton farmers the right to have a crop? That, in my opinion, is what is occurring under the provisions of the legislation originally passed in August 1949, and it will not be cured to any great extent in many cases by that which we are passing today.

Mr. Chairman, under most of the letters I herewith attach I am placing the number of additional acres which would be required for the respective counties. I refer to the (1) 70 percent plan, (2) the 50 percent plan, (3) higher than 50 percent. I believe my figures are reasonably accurate and indicate in the main how many additional acres the counties would get.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Center, Tex., January 6, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman of Third District of
Texas, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of January 3, 1950, in which you quote a portion of Mr. B. F. Vance's letter in regard to a reserve set aside by the county committee for adjustment purposes, I wish to advise:

In answer to the first question as to how many acres the county committee reserved for old farms which have not been growing cotton recently, and the second question, "How many new farms", we wish to say that new farms and old cotton farms, as well, are put under one classification as "new grower" farms. These farms are eligible to apply for a "new grower" cotton allotment. The county committee set aside 1,041 acres as a reserve for "new grower" cotton allotments. We have in Shelby County 2,242 farms which come under the above classification. It is estimated that approximately 50 percent of these farms will apply for a new grower allotment.

We hope that this information will clarify these questions for you.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. KIMMEY,
Secretary, Shelby County PMA.

Shelby County, 781 acres, 70 percent;
676 acres, 50 percent; 995 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Marshall, Tex., January 3, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I would like to reply to your letter of December 23, 1949, on cotton allotments with answers to each question in sequence.

The 1942 Harrison County allotment was 75,000 acres. We believe if we could distribute the unused 1950 allotment we would have 1,500 to 2,000 acres to distribute.

If we can allot unused acres not many genuine cotton farmers would have to abandon farming although some larger farms might drop some tenants before their allotments are corrected.

War crop credits in this county amounted to approximately 2,000 acres.

Under the 1950 allotment formula up to 300 and 400 farmers will be forced to cease farming as their acreage is too small to obtain credit.

The Negro farmers with large families on farms with 20 to 50 acres of cropland are the hardest hit by this method of calculating allotments.

Yours very truly,

WALCOTT S. BLACK,
Administrative Officer,
Harrison County, PMA.

Harrison County: 749 acres, 70 percent;
768 acres, 50 percent, 1,214 acres,
higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Hemphill, Tex., January 3, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In answer to your questionnaire of December 23, 1949, the following information can be furnished:

The official cotton allotment for Sabine County was 2,920 acres.

Final allotment was 3,272.7 acres.

If we could distribute the unused 1950 allotment in this county we would gain approximately 100 acres. Very little of this would come from genuine cotton farmers who could not continue to farm because of small allotments, but from small farms being taken out of cultivation.

The type of war-crop credits being talked about would probably help this county very little.

Probably 12 families may be compelled to cease cotton farming because of allotments. Most of these will be tenants.

What this county needs is additional acreage for establishing allotments on new farms having operators who have been released from wartime jobs and having no other ready means of livelihood. We have only 115.3 acres for the purpose, and approximately 200 farmers have requested this acreage on that many farms.

There are also many GI's who were not operators of farms when called into service because they were still unmarried boys with no family responsibilities.

These boys were able to purchase farms in 1948 and 1949 and are now able to cultivate them.

Because of acreage history they can get no cotton, except new allotments. Can they be helped?

Thanks for your interest.

Yours truly,

HARRIS H. MINTON,
Secretary, Sabine County PMA.

Sabine County: 196 acres, 70 percent;
157 acres, 50 percent; 240 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Henderson, Tex., January 4, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Congressman,
Third District,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of December 23, 29, and 30, 1949, requesting information on the 1950 cotton allotment situation in Rusk County.

There was set up in this county a reserve of 1,349.7 acres to distribute to new growers. We now estimate that between 900 and 1,000 farmers will request this acreage. The demand for farms with any kind of cotton allotment is enormous.

We estimate that there will be approximately 200 farms with 2 or more tenants and only enough cotton allotment for 100 of them. Also, there probably will be over 100 farms with 1 tenant who will be forced to cease farming under the present 1950 allotment formula.

Texas probably has enough acres if it could be redistributed more equitably between counties and also within the county.

Trusting this information will be of use to you and with best wishes, we are,

Respectfully yours,

E. D. MANSINGER,
Chairman, Rusk County
PMA Committee.

Rusk County: 639 acres, 70 percent;
933 acres, 50 percent; 1,364 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Tyler, Tex., January 3, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of a few days ago, in which you requested information relative to the cotton

allotment situation in Smith County, the following is submitted.

1. 1942 Smith County cotton allotment: 68,000 acres.

2. Number of acres we would have to redistribute, if the unused 1950 allotment could be used. It is estimated that about 1,000 acres would be released by farmers for redistribution.

3. Number of acres that would come from genuine cotton farmers who cannot continue to farm because of too little acreage. It is doubtful if any acres would be released by such farmers, as they would merely reduce the number of tenants on the farm, so that a reasonable crop could be had by each tenant.

4. War crop credit: Smith County would receive about 3,000 additional acres if this credit were granted.

5. Number of genuine cotton farmers that will be forced to quit farming in Smith County due to the 1950 cotton allotment formula (including tenants). It is estimated that at least 500 will be forced off of farms due to insufficient cotton acreage.

Hoping this to be the desired information, and should additional information be needed don't fail to call on us.

For the county committee:

DAN G. OWEN,
Secretary, Smith County PMA.

Smith County: 319 acres, 70 percent;
680 acres, 50 percent; 829 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Carthage, Tex., December 29, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of December 19, 1949, requesting certain data relative to cotton allotments in Panola County, Tex.

In comparing 1950 with 1942 allotments we note that Panola had an allotment of approximately 52,700 acres in 1942 and 17,367 for 1950. These figures include the allotment for new growers also.

You ask about release and reapportionment of unused cotton acreage allotment. We expect very few acres from this source. We estimate 150 for the county. Farmers anticipate changes in procedures and fear that the surrender of cotton allotment may affect any future allotment that would be established on the farm.

We are in bad shape on new grower farms (those who did not grow cotton in any of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948); 1,300 such farms, and only 1,000 acres to distribute. Of this 1,300, at least 400 will apply for a portion of this acreage.

I hesitate to estimate the number of tenants that will be without homes as a result of the small allotments in this county. The big move will start in the spring and after Congress has considered giving some relief. They still have hopes that something better will come their way. No doubt the gentleman from Wills Point, Tex., was about right in his estimates. For example, in Panola County, in 1942, 0.3145 percent of the cropland was allowed for cotton while in 1950 only 0.1398 percent is allotted.

We appreciate your interest and will gladly furnish any additional information upon request.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. L. VINCENT,
Administrative Officer, PMA, Panola
County, Tex.

Panola County: 515 acres, 70 percent;
1,396 acres, 50 percent; 1,570 acres,
higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION,
Forsyth, Ga., January 23, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry dated January 16, 1950, the following is submitted:
1. The county committee reserved the full percent it could reserve.

2. The committee reserved 15 percent of the total county allocation.

3. The amendment attached, if approved, would be of no benefit to this county.

4. If this county had 50 acres, with no strings attached, we could satisfy every cotton farmer in the county.

For the Monroe County committee:

HUGH W. MERCER,
County Administration Officer, Mon-
roe County PMA.

I was reading Sunday the remarks of Representative EVINS, of Tennessee. He referred to some of his counties. As I understand, Franklin County, Tenn., would set 379 acres, 70 percent; 429 acres, 50 percent; 464 acres, higher; and Lincoln County, Tenn., would get 8.5 acres, 70 percent; 919 acres, 50 percent; 919 acres, higher.

Mr. Chairman, please note some information from other States:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Natchitoches, La., January 4, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of December 24, this is to advise that the 1942 cotton-acreage allotment for Natchitoches Parish, La., was 50,233.7 acres.

If we could distribute the unused 1950 allotments to other farms within the parish, I believe that we could pick up between 2,500 to 3,000 acres. I do not think that any of this acreage will come from genuine cotton farmers who cannot continue to farm because of the reduced acreage.

I am not familiar with the type of war-crop credit that is being talked about; therefore I cannot answer this question.

There may be about 800 farm families in Natchitoches Parish displaced because of reduction of acreage.

As to the acreage to be distributed to old farms which have not grown cotton recently and to new farms which have recently come into production, we do not have any acreage in the parish for this purpose.

I understand that there are 35,000 acres set aside at the State level to take care of new-grower allotments.

We believe that if we can pick up unused acreage and distribute it to farms where additional cotton acreage is needed, many of our problems will be solved. Cotton-acreage allotments have been computed for quite a few farms where no cotton at all will be planted in 1950.

If you are in need of any additional information on this subject or any other phase of the PMA program at the parish level, please feel free to call upon me at any time.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Sisson,
Parish Administrative Officer.

Higher: 320 acres.

MURFREESBORO, ARK., January 4, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Pike County is not a genuine cotton county as is no doubt the area which you represent. Few renters are

in this county. Each owner cultivates his own small farm but the allotment for more than one-half of the farms is less than 5 acres.

The allotment for 1942 was 6,750 acres. The additional acreage with the distribution of the unused 1950 allotment could be well 500.

No genuine cotton farmer will pool his allotment but will cut his renters from 5 to 2 or 4 to 2.

The war-crop credit would not help this county very much.

There will be at least 200 farmers compelled to quit farming because of the 1950-allotment formula.

To old farms without allotment and "new farm," I have 50 acres. I have 200 requests for cotton allotments. This would mean at least 600 acres.

Thanking you for your interest and wishing you the best of success in your untiring efforts, I remain,

Yours very truly,

REEDER DILDY,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Raleigh, Miss., January 4, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MR. BECKWORTH: Reference is made to your letter dated December 24, 1949, in regard to some information you need concerning the cotton allotment. This information is as follows:

1. The allotment for Smith County in 1942: Approximately 23,000 acres.

2. Additional unused 1950 allotment that could be distributed: 700 acres.

3. Of this unused acreage, this amount will come from genuine cotton farmers who cannot continue to farm because of too little acreage: 200.

4. Number of war-crop credits which is being talked about which will mean more acres to Smith County: 100 acres.

5. Number of genuine cotton farmers in Smith County that might be compelled to cease to farm in Smith County under the 1950-allotment formula: 200.

6. Number of acres to be distributed to farms which have not grown cotton recently including new farms: 350.

Yours very truly,

ELLIS E. ROBINSON,
County Administrative Officer,
Smith County PMA.

Three hundred sixty-nine acres, 70 percent; 124 acres, 50 percent; 392 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Groveton, Tex., January 3, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, Third District, Texas,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH: This is with reference to your letter of inquiry, date of December 12, 1949, on the cotton situation in Trinity County. We have 175 acres of cotton to be distributed to new grower cotton farms. To date there has been at least 320 applicants for his acreage. The applicants for the acreage are from farmers who shifted during the war to other crops, and GI's returning from the war. A few of the applicants, approximately six to eight, are people who have been working in defense industry, but have returned to the farm because they are too old and are being laid off from work, due to their age.

Several applicants are tenants from the farm having allotments so low the landlord will work the entire crop of cotton; example, tenant owning 80 acres of land, approximately 45 acres in cultivation, has worked peanuts (for market) and cotton on the adjoining farms for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and feed crops on his own farm. Under the present law the tenant is a new grower and the landlord has a small allotment, which necessitates the tenant requesting new grower allotment.

To clarify the situation in this county, we would like to point out that in 1942, 1,400 farms were going cotton, compared to 516 allotment farms in 1950. You can imagine the number of requests this office will have for new grower allotments.

May I make a personal observation and state that we are 12 months behind on cotton. Everyone realizes there is a surplus of cotton, due to bumper crops in 1949, thereby necessitating a reduction in acreage. However, if we, or the farmers, have to accept a drastic reduction, the buying power of the farmer will be reduced so much that industry, labor, etc., will be affected to such an extent as to drive our country back to a depression.

In a recent meeting with the local merchants in our small town, everyone, without an exception, has already felt the effects of this program. The farmers are holding their money and doing without everything except the absolute necessities.

I wish that you, as well as Mr. PICKETT and the others, could be in our office and get the reaction of the farmers that visit this office. Then you would have a clearer picture of the whole situation. The farmers are not as critical as you would expect, but are disturbed.

It is hard for us to write the story as it actually is in our county, but hope this will help you in your fight for better farm programs. Please call upon us for any information you need and we shall work day and night to supply you with the information.

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. CATES,
Secretary, PMA, Trinity County.

Trinity County: 627 acres, 70 percent; 1,316 acres, 50 percent; 1,442 acres, higher.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Athens, Tex., January 18, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Henderson County reserved 1,450 acres of its official county allotment, all but 334 acres were used in adjusting 5- to 15-acre and other farms.

The chief concern of the committee is new-grower allotments as you see we only have 334 acres for this purpose, which will only be a drop in the bucket when distributed among 1,000 new growers.

We think you could relieve the situation in east Texas if you could get a price support on dry black-eyed and cream peas. Understand the State of California has one on black-eyed beans, which is the same as our peas.

The county committee concurs with Houston County in that the amendment will not help this county if we have to use the BAE acreage for the county. I am enclosing copy of a letter we sent Tom Pickett.

If we can be of further help, please advise.

Yours sincerely,

RAYMOND G. MAGERS,
Chairman, PMA Committee of
Henderson County.

Henderson County: 599 acres, 70 percent; 3,404 acres, 50 percent; 3,454 acres, higher.

At this point I desire to include some additional letters and one table:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

ADMINISTRATION,

Henderson, Tex., January 10, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

United States Congressman, Third District, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of January 6, 1950, relative to the cotton allotments in Rusk County. We also received a copy of House Joint Resolution 384.

The copy of Judge Selman's telegram attached to your letter states the situation in Rusk County the same as it applies to Houston County. If Resolution 384 goes through as now written, it will be very damaging to the farmers of Rusk County.

A 20-percent sample of the 2,550 farms receiving an allotment was tabulated with the following results:

One thousand three hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres would be the increase, of which 160 farms would receive less than 1 acre and 295 farms would receive the balance. This would leave 2,095 farms receiving less than their original 1950 allotment.

This penalty to the bulk of the cotton farms would be a direct result of an arbitrary adjustment of the planted history by the county committee in order to meet the figures of the BAE.

We have 2,105 other farms which do not have a planted history for 1946, 1947, or 1948 but many of them did grow cotton in 1949. There is a reserve of 1349.7 acres set up for new growers. We have over 100 applications for "new grower" allotments and more coming in every day. It is estimated there may be as many as 900 in all.

Respectfully yours,

B. A. DINWIDDIE,
Secretary, Rusk County PMA.

Mr. Chairman, according to some figures I have taken from records of the Department of Agriculture and from the 1949 Texas Almanac, a publication of the Dallas Morning News, some very interesting county cotton acreage comparisons exist in Texas. In 1942 the cotton acreage allotment of some 14 east Texas counties I refer to was 720,501; the 1950 cotton acreage allotment of the same 14 counties is 225,953 acres—less than one-third of the number of acres they had in 1942. The 1940 total population of the 14 counties was 494,004. They have more people now, I would estimate. The 1949 Texas Almanac shows the 14 east Texas counties to have some 43,127 farms.

I think it can be shown, on the other hand, there are counties in Texas individually having in them considerably less than 100,000 people and individually less than 2,500 farms that have more allotted cotton acreage than all the 14 counties with their over 40,000 farms and almost one-half million people—whereas the latter counties referred to individually had less than one-fourth of the cotton acreage then allotted the 14 counties in 1942.

At this point I desire to include a table which I feel is reasonably accurate based on the sources referred to:

Some cotton allotment comparisons

County	1950 cotton allot- ment (acres)	1942 cotton allot- ment (acres)	Popula- tion, 1940	Num- ber of farms
Wood.....	10,404	42,003	24,360	2,431
Van Zandt.....	36,387	84,486	31,155	4,432
Upshur.....	10,169	40,496	26,178	2,856
Smith.....	16,595	74,680	69,090	5,313
Rusk.....	23,762	71,397	51,023	4,294
Panola.....	17,367	52,883	22,513	2,540
Gregg.....	3,108	14,537	58,027	1,460
Camp.....	6,941	16,395	10,285	1,300
Anderson.....	14,516	45,761	37,092	3,096
Cherokee.....	15,440	57,695	33,970	4,490
Henderson.....	12,542	53,337	31,822	2,896
Houston.....	26,758	71,291	31,137	3,884
Nacogdoches.....	12,704	48,001	35,392	2,854
Grimes.....	19,260	47,539	21,960	1,864
Total.....	225,953	720,501	494,004	43,127

CARTHAGE, TEX., January 5, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

Member of Congress, Third District of Texas, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will answer your letter of December 23, 1949, regarding proposed legislation to relieve the deplorable situation that cotton growers in Panola County, Tex., find themselves. No doubt the same conditions exist in most of east Texas, parts of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the northern part of Mississippi. In referring to these areas, I have in mind sections of the country where poorer land and smaller farms are located. They were populated with people, both colored and white, with limited education, small incomes, large families, and low credit ratings. Then the war came and age groups affected by selective service could not be deferred because of insufficient units on these small farms. For economical and patriotic reasons those rejected for military service went to nearby shipyards, defense plants, and other employment necessary to the war effort and even to large farms in other sections of the country where farming is carried out on a mass-production scale. Rising prices made it necessary that they earn more money than could be expected from a small farm.

After the war was over these farmers did not readily return to the farm for economical reasons. This resulted in little or no cotton history on many farms in Panola County during the base period—1946-48. In fact 1,300 of the 2,860 farms in this county have no cotton history. Many of these farm people that we refer to have returned to their farms now, because industries are catching up with orders and this labor is no longer needed. Since industry is not obligated to pay men they don't need, these people must be allowed the privilege of earning a living and farming is all they know. This county has only 1,000 acres of cotton allotment to give these non-history farms and if one-half of this 1,300 apply for an allotment, there will be less than 2 acres of cotton allowed for each farm. On these 1,560 history farms in Panola County, most of them will be allowed less than 14 percent of their cropland for a cotton allotment—the county factor is .1398. This situation makes many farmers unreasonable to talk to and you can hardly blame them. Their normal farm life was interrupted by the war and they became displaced persons for such period and it will take time, even a longer period of time, for their readjustment than most any other industry. By comparison, farmers were allowed over 31 percent of their cropland for a cotton allotment before the war.

You asked about the proposed 70-50 amendment for the sections of the country that we mention, but I doubt if very much relief can come from this amendment. In this country it was necessary to make severe downward adjustments in cotton acreages reported by the farmer, to come within BAE estimates. These adjustments had to be made on an individual farm basis and when the farmer complained he was told that such adjustment would not affect his cotton allotment because at least 1 of the 3 years 1946, 1947, or 1948 had been left reasonably high. We told him wrong if the 70-50 amendment is passed and many appeal cases will result.

You asked what provisions would be needed to give some relief. I will say an amendment as follows would give us much relief and not take too much additional cotton acreage: (1) Irrespective of the county factor, the cotton allotment on any history farm shall not be less than 75 percent of the highest acreage reported by the farmer to be planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, or 1948 but not to exceed 30 percent of the cropland on the farm. (2) Grant additional cotton acreage to the county committee for distribution to extreme hardship cases including nonhistory farms. (3) Allow unused cotton acreage to be returned to the county committee for redistribution to other farms.

This is what I think about the situation in general. We are dealing with the same farmer who grew cotton for 5 and 6 cents per pound in the early thirties. That is why they voted for marketing quotas on December 15, 1949, and not because they were satisfied with their newly established allotment. They do have hopes, however, that some relief will be offered when Congress meets in January. Mr. BECKWORTH, I believe you will agree, it's no time for any one to be trying to place the blame on the other fellow for criticizing or grabbing glory. The welfare of many people are affected and cannot be helped by "passing the buck." I have confidence in Congress and the Department of Agriculture working out a program fair to the areas of the country that I mention.

Be assured of my sincere appreciation for your personal interest in this subject. With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. L. VINCENT,
Secretary, Panola County PMA.

HENDERSON, TEX., January 10, 1950.

MR. BECKWORTH,

DEAR SIR: I am writing you in regard to my farms. I have 278.02 acres of cultivated land and five tenant houses and they did not give me any land to work in cotton. It looks like I ought to have got some acres. Everybody around me got some acres but me. I would like for you to tell me how to get some land so the tenants can grow some cotton, if they don't get some it is going to be the worst depression that has been in this part of section for many years.

If there is any way you see to help me, will appreciate it.

Your friend,

H. E. PRICE.

JANUARY 11, 1950.

MR. B. F. VANCE,
Production and Marketing Adminis-
tration, Department of Agriculture,
College Station, Tex.:

Please wire me immediately why you reserved only 3.7 percent for State reserve cotton acreage rather than 10 percent for reserve.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress.

Note why no higher percentage was reserved by the State committee:

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., January 11, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Less than 10 percent of State cotton allotment was reserved by committee for the reason that it was felt that the amount reserved was enough to take away from the stable cotton-producing area of Texas. Details relative to studies made by committee too voluminous to wire.

B. F. VANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Tyler, Tex., January 10, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: About 300 to 400 additional acres would be given to Smith county if the 70-percent amendment were added. This is taking into consideration that we were required to adjust downward the reported acreage to get within the BAE figures. If the actual farmers' reported acreage were used as a basis it would greatly help this country.

The number of acres that we have to distribute to old cotton farms which grew cotton first since the war in 1949 is 600 acres, new farms will have to draw their allotment from this same 600 acres. There are 5,600 farms in this county. Only 2,190 of these were eligible to draw a regular cotton allotment. This leaves about 3,400 to draw their allotment from the 600 acres.

Up to the present time we have about 300 requests for this acreage, each day adds a good many more, and it is estimated that we will have at least 500 requests for this acreage by the time we are required to quit taking applications.

Trusting this to be the desired information, I am,

Sincerely,

DAN G. OWEN,
Secretary, Smith County PMA.

THE CAIN BANKING Co.,
Winnsboro, Tex., January 26, 1950.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY,
Quitman, Tex.

GENTLEMEN: It is indeed very seldom that I am so aroused to the extent that I write a letter of this sort, but from actual facts that have come to my attention in the past weeks, I cannot but write and express my personal views concerning this new agricultural allotment program.

Let me give you a concrete example of the situation as it exists in Wood County: Yesterday a man came into my office, who started farming last year, and will in all probability need assistance in making a crop this year. He is a good man, and has a good credit rating with us. Yet this man is allowed no cotton allotment, and no peanut allotment on his place for the year 1950.

As a banker, I feel that it is my duty to make funds available to good farmers on a sound, conservative basis. My question, then, is this: How can I help the community and how can I help the farmers when in the beginning I know that it is impossible to hope for any repayment of a loan on such conditions. My second question is this: Is the government lending agency going to take care of farmers who are burdened by this limited acreage allotment? My third question is this: How is one of our east Texas

farmers going to produce, and how is he going to live?

I am aware of the fact that this letter will in all probability create no adjustment of the many inequalities; yet I urge you to consider it, and if necessary forward it to the persons who control and promulgate your rules. I want my protest to be recorded.

Yours very truly,

MALVIN CAIN.

BEN WHEELER, TEX., January 13, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned farmers in the Ben Wheeler area of Van Zandt County, Tex., hereby protest the cotton program as passed to apply to 1950 acreage allotments.

We feel that the quota for this section of this county is inadequate for the maintenance of decent living standards.

We further object to its arrangements whereby it cuts the scale of acreage too low for new farmers and farmers who, on account of the war and postwar time labor shortages, and the planting of wartime crops, were unable to plant their usual cotton acreage for a period of several years prior to the census taken to determine the acreage allotments for this area. A large number of our farmers are not represented or permitted to participate in the regulation of this measure as it is now set up; and

We respectfully request that you use every facility at your command to work this measure into more equitable and desirable form.

Respectfully,

O. H. Moseley, W. H. James, H. I. Brooks,
G. R. Preston, L. Pinkerton, S. O. Cooper, H. A. Land, J. T. Butler, Tom Jenkins, N. A. Urvier, A. J. Burnett, J. E. Howell, H. J. Adrian, W. G. Gilchrist, C. R. Stouford, Joe Palmer, F. A. Easley, J. T. Parsons.

BEN WHEELER, TEX., January 13, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
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Respectfully,

John N. Huff, Ollie Hall, J. E. Smith, Jack Hancock, C. D. Briggs, G. H. Mullins, O. B. Biggs, E. E. Leine, R. S. Miller, C. M. Handcock, J. E. Wallace, A. G. Oxford, C. L. Youngblood, O. R. Cade, G. M. Martin, J. F. Allen, L. C. Moor, A. G. Cole, J. S. Grisham, M. L. Ayres, J. P. Mayon, C. Myers, E. Myers, Arch Johnson, Bishop Beasley, Homer Hixon, A. C. Pope, A. L. Norton, E. H. Brown, J. O. Fletcher, J. L. Fletcher, M. E. Jones, Bontel Jones, I. H. Slaughter, J. D. Brown, Sr., J. D. Smith, Bon Leybrand, T. B. Thornburgh, F. F. Watts, J. F. Sides, H. A.

Reynolds, J. E. Davidson, J. B. Coker, James O. Jenkins, W. B. Jenkins, Jack Stanger, Billy Moseley, G. T. Clarke, C. T. Gray, T. D. Stangor, Hubbard Palmer, Leroy Walker, L. P. Davidson, B. L. Stevens, G. R. Beggs, A. L. Clark, A. F. Butler, C. R. Peaney, H. C. West, Roy Spencer, M. H. Huddle, C. R. Cotton, Raymond Cotton, N. E. Hardwick, J. R. McCraw, W. G. Gilbert, C. F. Ayers, L. D. Ayers, John L. Jones, Clyde Friess, D. R. Thornburgh, J. E. Thornburgh, J. Y. Lane, W. J. Johnson, Ardeon Hallman, J. B. Hardwick, C. H. Love, H. L. Love, W. H. Minburn, N. R. Cantrell, A. B. Pyros, L. F. Hines, R. M. Eling, Howard Preston, J. J. Hopp, S. H. Ruske, T. T. Hines, Tommy Jack Hines, W. S. Byrd, L. J. Veazey, C. L. Clark, Ralph Stanfarb, W. H. Phillips, M. A. Reid, C. B. Rector, A. S. Rector, V. E. Stringer, C. W. Shaw, J. J. Hobbs, Jr., W. E. Fountain, Billie J. Beggs, Ray Stone, A. C. Phillip, R. J. Hilburn, A. W. Hall, J. V. Thornbush, Al Smith, W. H. Walker, W. L. Jackson, J. F. Love, W. L. Jones, P. P. Russell, A. C. Heard.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1950.

DEAR SECRETARY BRANNAN: I note several cotton States, including Texas, did not reserve the 10-percent cotton acreage their States offices could have reserved.

Did the Department of Agriculture advise these State committees to reserve the amounts reserved? Did it advise them not to reserve the amounts reserved? Was the Department consulted on this?

Please have the proper person call me when this is received.

Regards,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1950.

DEAR SECRETARY BRANNAN: If a cotton farmer in a cotton county is given the allotment of 10 acres this year, 1950, and under the Cooley resolution releases it—the Cooley resolution now being considered—the House will be assured the same 10 acres next year is he desires it, assuming the cotton acreage in his county remains the same? Will he be allowed to vote if he grows no cotton in 1950 or has no interest in any cotton that is grown in 1950?

I'd like this information on the Hill, if possible, before the vote comes on the resolution.

Regards,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

P. S.—Would he be regarded as a new cotton farmer in 1951?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We are enclosing a summary by counties of the probable acreage required under certain provisions of the proposed legislation quoted in your letter of January 10, 1950, in which you requested this information.

We shall be glad to furnish you with any further information that we have available.

Very truly yours,

CARL FRY,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

County summary of total additional acreage required—Re 50 and 70 percent provisions of proposed legislation

We believe that this reserve has been adequate from a State basis.
Very truly yours,

CARL FRY,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters, one of which was dated January 3, 1950, two January 4, 1950, one January 5, 1950, and one January 13, 1950, with which you enclosed a copy of a telegram which you had received from Mr. Roy Selman, county judge of Crockett, Tex., dated January 3, 1950. You will note these telegrams are all exactly alike and were transmitted to us under five different memorandums on the dates described above.

Each of the inquiries is relative to the use of Bureau of Agricultural Economics data in the determination of cotton acreage allotments. Section 301 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides that:

"The latest available statistics of the Federal Government shall be used by the Secretary in making the determinations required to be made by the Secretary under this Act." (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 1301 (c), February 16, 1938, 52 Stat. 43.)

Therefore, we have in accordance with the Law used the latest available statistics of the Government in the determination of cotton acreage allotments.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 24, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your note of January 9 to the President with which you enclosed a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 3 has been referred to us for consideration.

I find that we have already given you our comments on the present cotton-acreage-allotment law, and our Solicitor and Acting Director of our Cotton Branch have discussed corrective measures with you.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 20, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 29, 1949, with reference to a letter you received from Mr. Forrest Gilbert, Rural Route No. 3, Grand Saline, Tex., concerning acreage allotments on cotton and peanuts.

It appears that the farm in which Mr. Gilbert is interested is not eligible for an old grower cotton allotment under the provisions of Public Law 272 because there was no cotton planted on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or regarded as planted in 1946 and 1947 under Public Law, 12. If Mr. Gilbert wishes to grow cotton on his farm in 1950, he should contact his county PMA committee and make application for a new farm cotton allotment. The State Committee has established March 1, 1950, as the final date for applications for new farm allotments to be filed with the county committee, with the county committee having the privilege of setting an earlier

closing date. In view of this, we suggest that Mr. Gilbert contact his county committee within the near future.

Under legislation contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, 1950 peanut acreage allotments are at this time being established by county PMA committees for farms on which peanuts were picked or threshed in one or more of the years 1947, 1948, and 1949. If Mr. Gilbert's farm did not have peanuts picked or threshed in any of these 3 years and if he wishes to apply for a new farm peanut allotment for 1950, he should contact his county PMA committee within the near future.

The producer indicates in his letter that he may possibly desire to plant peanuts for feed purposes. You may possibly wish to advise him that there will be no restriction in 1950 on the acreage of peanuts planted and hogged-off.

With reference to the eligibility of farmers to vote in the cotton referendum held December 15, 1949, it may be pointed out that farmers eligible to vote in this referendum were those engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year 1948.

We hope that we have made the matter clear to you. When we can be of further service to you, please advise.

Very truly yours,
B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 6 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Miss Cora Johnson, Longstreet, La. Miss Johnson had requested your assistance in securing cotton allotments for Panola County farmers.

As you know, 1950 farm cotton allotments have been determined in strict accordance with regulations and instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. These are based on public laws passed by the Congress. Consequently, there is nothing that the State committee can do to increase farm allotments except as the Congress may provide in amendatory legislation. I believe suggestions made in my letter of this date, if enacted into law, will provide considerable relief, particularly in east Texas counties where small allotments have been established.

Very truly yours,
B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 7 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. B. B. Rabb, Point, Tex. Mr. Rabb suggested an alternate method of apportioning county cotton allotments to eligible farms in the county.

The suggestions made for making farm cotton allotments are substantially the same as those included in my letter of this date which was in reply to your letter of December 30. I believe the proposal has considerable merit, particularly for east Texas counties. It is also approximately the same proposal that was made by the Department of Agriculture spokesmen at the time recommendations were made to the first session

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., January 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your communication of January 13, 1950, regarding the State committee reserve under the 1950 cotton marketing quota program, we desire to inform you that the State committee withheld 10 percent of the State acreage allotment for distribution to counties on the basis of historical trends in acreage, abnormal conditions affecting plantings, small farms, and applications for new farm allotments. All of this reserve has been distributed to cotton counties with the exception of that for new farm allotments which will be distributed after February 15, which is the closing date for applications for new farm allotments in Tennessee.

	Additional acreage required based on adjusted acreage		
	Under 70 percent provision	Under 50 percent provision	Under highest 50 of or 70 percent provision
Bedford.....	0	0	0
Benton.....	14.5	17.5	19.0
Blount.....	0	0	0
Bradley.....	171.9	119.0	203.1
Cannon.....	0	0	0
Carroll.....	1,525.0	2,953.5	3,623.5
Chester.....	211.0	33.5	212.5
Coffee.....	69.0	70.5	84.5
Crockett.....	599.5	190.0	621.5
Davidson.....	2.7	0	2.7
Decatur.....	224.5	557.5	892.0
DeKalb.....	0	0	0
Dickson.....	0	0	0
Dyer.....	930.0	446.5	1,065.5
Fayette.....	168.5	183.0	290.0
Franklin.....	379.5	329.0	464.5
Gibson.....	255.0	220.0	420.0
Giles.....	1,714.0	1,574.5	2,036.5
Grundy.....	0	0	0
Hamilton.....	15.9	76.3	83.1
Hardeman.....	1,855.0	3,856.0	4,103.5
Hardin.....	615.0	302.5	731.5
Haywood.....	2,011.0	1,274.0	2,614.5
Henderson.....	928.5	336.5	965.5
Henry.....	93.0	80.0	135.5
Hickman.....	0	12.5	12.5
Humbreys.....	0	0	0
Knox.....	0	0	0
Lake.....	1,775.0	0	1,775.0
Lauderdale.....	0	0	0
Lawrence.....	1,786.5	3,166.0	3,868.0
Lewis.....	0	20.0	20.0
Lincoln.....	8.5	919.0	919.0
Loudon.....	0	0	0
McMinn.....	44.3	6.5	44.3
McNairy.....	2,855.0	1,343.0	3,078.0
Madison.....	980.0	167.5	1,045.0
Marion.....	81.2	112.6	120.6
Marshall.....	88.0	117.5	117.5
Maury.....	0	2.5	2.5
Meigs.....	41.7	21.5	46.7
Monroe.....	2.0	7.5	9.5
Moore.....	0	10.0	10.0
Obion.....	1,499.5	1,117.0	1,805.0
Perry.....	0	0	0
Polk.....	20.0	51.4	52.5
Rhea.....	0	0	0
Roane.....	0	0	0
Rutherford.....	263.0	266.0	360.0
Sequatchie.....	0	0	0
Sequoyia.....	29.5	24.0	53.5
Stewart.....	0	0	0
Tipton.....	557.0	56.0	590.5
Van Buren.....	0	0	0
Warren.....	14.9	34.1	36.3
Wayne.....	59.0	347.0	353.5
Weakley.....	2,732.5	2,896.0	3,180.0
White.....	0	0	0
Williamson.....	8.5	0	7.0
Wilson.....	0	0	0
State total.....	24,629.6	23,617.4	36,005.8

of the Eighty-first Congress on ways and means of making farm cotton allotments.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 10 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. A. M. Mainier, route 3, Carthage, Tex. Mr. Mainier had requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for a neighbor's farm.

There is no indication in the letter that county and community committeemen have not established the 5-acre allotment in accordance with regulations and instructions issued from this office. However, if the neighbor of Mr. Mainier is dissatisfied with the allotment he should file an application for review with the local PMA secretary at Carthage, Tex. A duly constituted review committee will review the determination of the cotton allotment to see that it is fair and equitable and that it was determined properly.

There is a possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will increase the cotton allotment referred to above, but I can make no commitment since I do not know the provisions of the legislation that may be passed.

I regret that under the circumstances there is nothing that we can do here to increase the farm cotton allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 19, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 11 in which you quoted a pertinent portion of a letter from Mr. J. Perrin Willis, box 5, Rusk, Tex. Mr. Willis had suggested an alternate method of making farm cotton allotments.

I do not agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Willis. Instead, it is my opinion (for diversified counties) that the county cotton allotment be apportioned among farms primarily on the basis of the average cotton history during the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which the cotton allotment is being made. Secondary factors of cropland, work stock and equipment, labor and adaptable soil, of course, need to be injected into this method of apportioning the cotton allotment. I do not recommend that this suggestion be extended to straight cotton counties where the percentage of cropland method in apportioning the county allotment is satisfactory and workable. In this manner, State and county committees will have considerable latitude in making farm cotton allotments and in minimizing the percentage reduction in average cotton acreage on small farms. Also, at the same time, small cotton farmers will have made a contribution to the national reduction in cotton acreage.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 10 regarding cotton legislation and acreage allotments.

The Department does not have available by counties data as to the additional cotton acreage that would be required or allotted under the present proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 7, 1950, requesting information regarding tobacco acreage allotments for 1942 and 1950 for all counties in the United States growing tobacco.

Marketing quotas were in effect in 1942 and are in effect for 1950 for flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco. Quotas are in effect for Virginia sun-cured tobacco for 1950 for the first time. We are enclosing a tabulation by States and kinds of tobacco showing the total acreages allotted in 1940 through 1949.

The total tobacco acreages allotted in each State in 1950 will vary from those for 1949 by kinds of tobacco approximately by the following percentages: Flue-cured tobacco, increase 1 percent; Burley tobacco, decrease 10 percent; and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, decrease 13 percent. The total acreages allotted in each county are not available. However, it is hoped that the enclosed tabulation by States and kinds of tobacco will serve your need.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

Tobacco acreages allotted by States and by kinds, 1940-49

State and kind	1940 acreage	1941 acreage	1942 acreage	1943 acreage	1944 acreage	1945 acreage	1946 acreage	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	No. 1949 Allotments	1949 acreage
Flue-cured:											
Alabama.....	463	445	487	489	588	516	568	560	487	171	511
Florida.....	13,598	13,673	15,168	16,169	19,893	21,526	24,634	25,863	18,746	7,407	20,008
Georgia.....	73,224	73,659	81,053	85,860	106,907	110,115	124,153	124,111	90,995	29,384	96,447
North Carolina.....	508,557	511,224	564,378	602,220	733,836	747,578	839,121	828,121	602,235	120,254	635,879
South Carolina.....	85,003	85,054	94,244	99,027	122,463	125,095	141,341	142,068	103,836	25,155	109,895
Virginia.....	77,375	77,604	85,892	91,687	111,440	113,658	127,408	126,042	91,701	23,903	96,717
Total.....	758,210	761,659	841,222	895,452	1,095,127	1,118,488	1,257,225	1,246,765	908,000	206,274	959,457
Burley:											
Alabama.....	157	162	161	167	218	232	128	108	86	60	64
Arkansas.....	85	82	84	99	115	103	127	105	102	102	104
Georgia.....	121	138	135	106	139	113	119	101	103	155	120
Illinois.....	34	36	12	37	54	62	51	41	37	42	36
Indiana.....	10,436	9,732	10,233	12,076	16,509	16,435	14,467	12,114	11,804	9,394	11,975
Kansas.....	433	451	344	509	660	598	454	366	335	117	342
Kentucky.....	260,306	261,352	265,183	290,927	394,700	409,790	376,996	311,953	308,155	143,795	311,598
Missouri.....	5,458	5,155	5,499	6,331	8,093	8,231	7,402	5,945	5,711	2,131	5,673
North Carolina.....	7,850	7,139	8,022	10,188	15,132	15,578	14,198	12,833	12,872	15,999	13,049
Ohio.....	13,074	12,068	12,124	15,555	21,014	21,496	18,934	15,714	15,418	10,800	15,567
Oklahoma.....	7	5	8	9	10	12	8	5	5	1	5
Pennsylvania.....							12	6	5	3	3
South Carolina.....	97	98	98	99	91	15	18	15	14	27	11
Tennessee.....	62,180	61,791	63,723	76,000	108,014	111,649	102,062	89,984	89,369	84,580	90,422
Virginia.....	10,429	10,535	9,016	12,935	18,092	18,615	17,015	15,005	14,920	15,437	15,112
West Virginia.....	3,938	4,020	4,053	4,703	5,992	5,954	5,344	4,346	4,256	4,102	4,176
Total.....	374,605	372,764	378,695	438,741	588,833	608,888	557,335	468,641	463,192	286,745	468,257
Fire-cured:											
Illinois.....	(1)	14	15	10	(1)	(1)	11	11	7	2	6
Kentucky.....	(1)	33,151	33,415	36,081	(1)	(1)	46,877	46,333	30,961	11,451	26,342
Tennessee.....	(1)	35,176	33,775	36,400	(1)	(1)	47,290	47,799	31,797	9,824	26,846
Virginia.....	(1)	15,976	13,730	16,191	(1)	(1)	23,436	21,973	14,577	8,052	12,337
Total.....	(1)	84,317	80,935	88,682	(1)	(1)	117,616	116,116	77,342	29,329	65,531

Footnotes at end of table.

Tobacco acreages allotted by States and by kinds, 1940-49—Continued

State and kind	1940 acreage	1941 acreage	1942 acreage	1943 acreage	1944 acreage	1945 acreage	1946 acreage	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	No. 1949 Allotments	1949 acreage
Dark air-cured:											
Illinois.....	(1)	13			(1)	(1)					
Indiana.....	(1)	379	382	391	(1)	(1)	444	361	252	261	245
Kentucky.....	(1)	30,777	30,989	33,763	(1)	(1)	41,198	37,627	28,836	21,433	26,074
Missouri.....	(1)	7	7	6	(1)	(1)		11	8	3	7
Tennessee.....	(1)	4,633	4,403	5,103	(1)	(1)	6,266	5,740	4,347	4,661	3,871
Total.....	(1)	35,809	35,781	39,263	(1)	(1)	47,908	43,739	33,443	26,358	30,197
Grand total.....	1,132,815	1,254,549	1,336,633	1,462,138	1,683,960	1,727,376	1,980,082	1,875,261	1,481,977	548,700	1,523,442

¹ Marketing quotas not in effect.

² Quotas terminated for 1943 prior to harvest.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., January 13, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: As requested in your wire of January 12, I am attaching a listing sheet showing a distribution of the 1950 State cotton acreage allotment and the State committee reserve of 290,207 acres. The State committee reserve represents 3.8 percent of the total State allotment.

The State committee reserve was required to be used for (1) adjusting computed county allotments and upward trend in cotton planting, (2) abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings, (3) for assisting county committees with the establishment of fair and equitable allotments for farms whose indicated allotments were between 5 and 15 acres, (4) for assisting county committees with the making of 1950 new farm allotments, and (5) to assist county committees with the making of minimum farm allotments of not less than the smaller of 5 acres or the highest cotton history of the farm during the years 1946-48.

The adjustment in county allotment for abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings was the most difficult one since it required that consideration be given to (a) all types of weather conditions affecting cotton plantings in 1947 and 1948, (b) soil crusting in irrigated areas, (c) production of designated war crops instead of cotton in 1947, (d) disproportionate movement of farm operators and farm labor to off-farm employment as between counties, and (e) other minor abnormal conditions affecting one of more counties.

The State committee formula for use in distributing the State reserve is as follows:

1. Trend: For counties and administrative areas where the 1948 actual planted cotton acreage exceeds the 1947-48 average planted acreage by more than 10 percent, an allotment adjustment for such trend was computed as the product of (a) the increase in 1948 acreage over 1947 acreage and (b) 0.0904686.

2. Abnormal conditions: For counties and administrative areas where the 1947-48 average planted acreage is less than the 1941 planted acreage, an allotment adjustment for abnormal conditions of production affecting cotton plantings was computed as the product of (a) the decrease in planted acreage from 1941 to the 1947-48 average and (b) 0.0904686.

3. Five- to fifteen-acre allotment farms: For assisting county committees with the adjustment of allotments for 5- to 15-acre allotment farms, 50 percent of the amount of acreage used for this purpose under the 1942 allotment program (but not less than the smaller of 5 acres or the amount actually used under the 1942 program), except that an additional 1,204 acres was allocated to McLennan County, 859 acres to Hill County, and 214 acres to Coryell County above the amounts specified for use in determining fair and equitable allotments for such farms that

will be comparable with allotments established for other similar farms in the communities in these three counties.

4. Group II: For assisting county committees with the establishment of group II (new grower) allotments in 1950, these amounts were allocated:

(a) For counties with official 1950 allotments of less than 1,000 acres, 25 acres, but not more than 25 percent of such official allotment.

(b) For counties with official allotments of 1,000 acres or more but less than 3,000 acres, 50 acres.

(c) For counties with official allotments of 3,000 acres or more but no more than 5,000 acres, 75 acres.

(d) 19,613 acres to certain counties in which substantial acreages of land in farms were devoted to cotton and other crops for the first time in 1949, on the basis of the amount of such cropland of record in the State office.

5. Small-farm increases: The remaining amount of such 3.8 percent State reserve to be added to the State reserve of 5,287 acres, which amounts of allotment are to be used for providing minimum acreage allotments for small farms in all counties.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,

Chairman, State Committee.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post of January 30, 1950]

MATTER OF FACT

(By Joseph and Stewart Alsop)

TUNG NUTS AND HONEY

If you are a bit bemused by all the bellowing about the "welfare state," it is a good idea to look into the present status of national farm policy. Here is where you can see how state economic planning may really work in America, simply because state planning has advanced further in this particular economic sector than in any other.

Because of Federal farm support prices, a very high proportion of all the major crops of this country now passes through the hands of a Government agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation. The CCC makes loans on, or purchases outright, everything from cotton and wheat to blue lupine seeds. It controls vast storage facilities, deals actively on the commodity exchanges, and offers farm products for exports. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has just asked that the CCC's capital be increased by \$2,000,000,000.

Nor does the Government stop at subsidizing the farmers under the cover of the CCC's highly philanthropic banking and trading operation. The Government is also empowered to exercise a considerable measure of control over the acreages of each crop that the farmers may plant.

The first thing you discover when you venture into this vital area of national policy, is that this is the happy hunting ground of special interests. Last year, for example,

Secretary Brannan very nearly succeeded in getting an administration-approved farm bill through the Senate. At the last minute, however, he was defeated by his great enemies, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the previous Secretary of Agriculture, now the strongest man in the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico.

How was this great defeat administered to Brannan? The answer is simple. The Brannan-approved bill did not offer support prices to tung nuts, honey and pulled wool. The Senators from the honey, tung nuts and pulled-wool States were easily made to see how vital it was for these commodities to be subsidized by the taxpayer. Honey, tung nuts and pulled wool went into Senator ANDERSON's bill. And Senator ANDERSON's bill passed instead of Secretary Brannan's.

Behind all the present clamor for and against the Brannan farm plan, the same sort of process operates on a much larger scale. The principles of the Brannan plan are very simple.

Instead of the present disguised subsidies, farmers are to be paid on open subsidies in the form of "production payments," whenever crop prices fall too low. Instead of being stored, or even destroyed, the subsidized farm products are to be sold on the open market for what they will bring, and eaten by the taxpayers. And because profits will thus be guaranteed to farmers, much more effective Government controls are to be imposed on acreages planted.

It is not the purpose here to say whether the Brannan plan is, or is not a good plan. What needs to be pointed out, rather, is the extreme hypocrisy that pervades the whole debate about this great issue.

The American Farm Bureau, for instance, bitterly denounces the plan as socialistic. But the Farm Bureau is led by Allan B. Kline, who was spotted for Secretary of Agriculture in the Dewey administration. The Farm Bureau is also controlled by large farmers. And one of the original Brannan plan's best features was a clause aimed at the present shocking situation, in which large farmers are given enormous annual presents by the American Treasury.

When the potato support-price mess was at its worst, for instance, more than one "farmer" in Aroostook County, Maine, was getting above \$500,000 annually from the Government for his factory-farmed crop. Such "farmers" made profits of \$250,000 a year or more. To end this nonsense, Brannan proposed to put a ceiling value of \$25,000 on the crops that would be eligible for subsidy from any one farm. This was socialism, and aroused natural indignation.

The other really impelling objection to the Brannan plan is the increase of Government controls over farmers. But even the most conservative Republicans in Congress now accept the rule that our farmers must be guaranteed profits. If the farmers are to be guaranteed profits, but not controlled, the temptation will be irresistible to increase output until there is a hopeless glut

of every crop, and the whole system collapses in chaos. In short, firm farm controls are the essential price of guaranteed farm profits. And if controls are to be honestly attacked, subsidies must be attacked, too.

From all this a conclusion perhaps arises. The real danger of state planning in the American society lies less in the fallibility of the planners, than in the power of special interests in the Congress, and in the widespread belief that you can have your cake and eat it, too.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF CENSUS,
Washington, January 6, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is to confirm answers to the questions you discussed yesterday with Mr. Ray Hurley, Chief, Agriculture Division of this Bureau.

According to the 1945 Census there were 601,273 farms with 9 acres or less of cotton harvested. These farms with 9 acres or less of cotton harvested produced a total of 2,386,668 bales of cotton or an average of 3.97 bales per farm. If these farms were limited to a maximum production of 4 bales each, then the maximum total cotton production on such farms would be 2,405,092 bales. As we have pointed out, we do not know how many of these 601,273 farms produced more than 4 bales of cotton in 1944. If it could be assumed that there are now 1,500,000 farms producing cotton and that the same proportion of these 1,500,000 farms as in 1944 grew 9 acres or less of cotton, then 740,700 farms would have 9 acres or less of cotton. If each of these 740,700 farms were limited to a maximum production of 4 bales each, the maximum total production of such farms would be 2,962,800 bales.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, approximately 32,200 farmers producing Irish potatoes were eligible for the price support program in 1948. In 1944 there were 2,105,757 farmers producing Irish potatoes. The 32,200 farmers eligible for the price support program is equivalent to 1.5 percent of all farmers harvesting potatoes in 1944. It should be noted that a large number of farmers producing potatoes grew them for use only on the farm. In 1944 only 432,923 farmers reported 1 acre or more of potatoes harvested.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP M. HAUSER,
Acting Director, Bureau of the Census.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the most constructive provision in the pending bill is the 40-percent provision that the gentleman from California seeks to strike. As has been observed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the committee, there is nothing new about that 40-percent provision; that language was contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

When asked as to what this amendment would cost, the gentleman from California, not once but twice, declined to state, but finally said that it might cost \$25,000,000. Permit me to say that I asked the Department what it would cost or how many acres would be added,

and my opinion is that \$25,000,000 is just the beginning, as the Department would not even give me a guess, much less an estimate.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee at this time as to whether or not the 40-percent provision of the pending bill involves the determination just as the determinations have been made by the Secretary of Agriculture under the act of 1938, as amended. I would like an answer for the information of the House.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Agricultural surpluses hang like a pall over agriculture; they are a burden today to the Federal Treasury. During the year 1948 the amount of the advances by the Commodity Credit Corporation reached the staggering total of approximately \$3,500,000,000. Just a few days ago the Secretary of Agriculture recommended to Congress that the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation be increased by \$2,000,000,000. Agriculture is profoundly interested in the preservation of the integrity of the laws under which, beginning with the act of 1938, the farmers have prospered. I know that inequities and injustices under the act of 1949 have developed. The purpose of this bill is to provide for a correction of these inequities and discriminations. Some say that the fault is with the county committees. Others say that the fault is with the State committees. Under the act, provision for reserved acres was made. The acres should have been reserved to correct inequities. However, the Department of Agriculture is not without blame. My understanding is that all adjudications by the county committees and by the State committees had to be approved by the Department of Agriculture. The Department and the committees must share the blame. I agree with the report of the Agriculture Committee that the mistakes were of administration; but no matter who made the mistakes, they should be corrected. These mistakes can be corrected by reducing the 70 percent to 60 percent and by eliminating the 50-percent provisions of the bill. I would have favored an amendment as to the regulations, but the statement of the chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], as well as the undisputed intent of the House, makes such an amendment unnecessary.

No additional acres that are not absolutely essential to remove inequities and injustices should be added.

Those who advocate the 70-percent as well as those who advocate the 50-percent provision of the bill maintain that the 21,000,000-acre allotment was made and that the Department guessed that some one and one-half to two million acres would not be planted. This was one reason for the 21,000,000-acre limitation. The committee and the Congress knew that it was not contemplated that 21,000,000 acres would be planted. The addition of 1,402,000 acres would increase the acreage to be planted and that increase would be over the acreage that

it was contemplated would be planted under the act of 1949.

I favor substituting 60 percent for 70 percent, because 60 percent, with slight differences, has obtained in the previous administration of the law. The 50 percent would result in inequities. It would favor the grower and the region where new lands have been taken in. The advocates of the 50 percent, under the guise of aiding the little man and the veteran, are in reality promoting the interests of the new lands that have been brought into cultivation. The average planted acres for the 3 years is fair. The selection of 1 year would be most unfair.

We have heard a lot about the little man and the big grower. Whenever you eliminate the 40 percent for the 40-acre man who grew cotton with the 40-acre provision in 1942, you eliminate it for the 4,000-acre owner who has gone into cotton in the last few years, whether the 4,000-acre owner lives in the lower Mississippi Valley or in the valleys of California. The average of 3 years rather than the 50-percent high of 1 year is fair and just to all whether the growers or acreage be large or small. The veteran believes in equality. The small owner believes in justice.

I advocate the substitution of 60 percent for 70 percent and the elimination of the 50-percent provision, because as best I can ascertain it will reduce the additional acreage from 1,402,000 to around 800,000 or 900,000 acres, and at the same time provide for the elimination of injustices. I want to remove inequities but I want to prevent surpluses. Such a program is for the general benefit of all cotton growers.

The committee, in 1949, after almost a year, reported and Congress finally passed a bill that I think is generally satisfactory. The mistakes in administration should be corrected. I believe that if the pending bill is amended as I have recommended additional acres will be provided that will amply correct the mistakes.

In speaking with respect to cotton, I have in mind the long-range program. Of course, a program for 1950 that is fair is important but, in view of there being no control since 1942, it is imperative that the existing surplus be increased no more than absolutely necessary on the one hand and, on the other hand, that these surpluses should be reduced as fast as possible. I repeat the act passed some months ago is generally fair. Errors have been made by the committee. The report of the committee admits that they were largely mistakes of administration. It is no answer as I have said, to say that the county committees and the State committees had discretion. Their allotments had been approved by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The fault was either with the act or with both of these agencies, and probably both with the act and both of these agencies. The pending bill will increase the allotment by 1,402,000 acres. The farmers, when they voted for the program in December 1949, knew that the allotment was 21,000,000 acres.

As I have stated, the constructive feature of the pending bill is the 40-percent provision. I understand that the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture will be determined under the regulations that have heretofore been made in accordance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The author of the pending bill, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], agrees with this interpretation. Otherwise, I would offer an amendment that the regulations must be in accord with the act of 1938, as amended.

I am in sympathy with the real purpose of the bill. I believe that injustices can be removed by substituting 60 percent for 70 percent and by eliminating the 50-percent provisions in the bill.

The amendment to eliminate the 40 percent would defeat the very purpose of the pending bill. Neither the Department nor any responsible individual or organization has attempted to estimate how many additional acres would be added by the elimination of the provision. It was in the act of 1938 as amended. It is being interpreted now and will be interpreted in the future as provided by the act of 1938 as amended. The provision has been tried. It has been tested. The pending amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. (Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to reiterate that this is a 1-year bill. It is a temporary bill. Also it cannot be clearly considered unless the admission is again pointed out that the difficulties we are in are administration failures. The fact is that a bill which was believed to be well drafted at the last session of the Congress has been interpreted to mean other things than the Congress intended in two outstanding examples; one, in regard to the war acreage which is a part of the Texas problem, and, second, the fact that the State cotton committees were not instructed as to their powers and what they should do.

It also should be pointed out that the admission has been made that if the bill as drafted had been made to function as intended practically all of the difficulties we are now in might have been alleviated.

The fact is, however, that when the cotton acreage went to the States, some of the committees, not being properly advised as to the powers of the State committees to withhold acreage, went ahead and allocated that acreage and determined the county factors. The acreage is out. It cannot be reallocated. I for one would like to see more acreage come down through the bill with proper instructions to the committees so that we can see just what is faulty with last year's bill at the end of this growing season. But we are not getting that opportunity in this legislation.

I am supporting this legislation and I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] for several reasons. It is a 1-year bill, necessitated by an administration failure. The bill concedes of the discovery of hardship cases at the local level. The county committees could have withheld 15 percent, and the State committees another 10 percent. In my State this means 166,000 acres, only 20,000 of them earmarked for any purpose, but all the rest of which could be used in the discretion of the committee at local level to aid hardship cases. If you think that is not beneficial to the little man you are wrong because there is where the protection was in the last bill. That is, for the little farmer through local committees.

In this bill, the limitation is already there for the 70 percent of the average of 1946, 1947, and 1948 or 50 percent of the largest growing of 1946, 1947, and 1948. Then the 40 percent provision is in there which to me just cements into the law for another one year the failure of the county and State committees to withhold enough acreage which would have brought the county factors down and would have left in my State of California 166,000 acres to help the small growers. But when you pass this bill the small grower will still be in the same position. He cannot get above 40 percent by reason of the difficulties created by the failure of administration, and as long as it is an administration failure, then it seems to me we should admit that here. We should take care of the people who have been hurt by that failure and who are now forbidden by law to plant cotton.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that if this amendment does not prevail, it will limit the 40 percent factor in all of the counties which are now under 40 percent, and those counties with more than 40 percent throughout the country will have more than 40 percent of their total crop land, but yet the further inequity will prevail reducing the other counties below the 40 percent factor?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. WERDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the necessary number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] if he will assist me in analyzing the statement that I have prepared and shown here on the chart. Over the week end I advised with a widow lady in my county of Richmond, N. C., on her cotton acreage allotment.

On this board you will see that she grew in 1946, 1947, and 1948, 225 acres of cotton each year; 60 acres of wheat each year; 50 acres of corn each year, and 15 acres of other crops each year;

or a total of 350 acres of crop land cut out of a total acreage of 366. She has been allotted only 80 acres of cotton for 1950. On this farm are located 10 families employing 35 tenants. On the basis of this present cut she has notified five of those families that they would have to leave, or an equivalent of half of the tenant population.

My good friend, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], stated some moments ago that there was no suffering going on. I wish to point out to the gentleman that these serious inequities, as represented in this actual case represent much present suffering. These displaced tenants are even now coming to our county welfare offices and the State and the Federal Government must and they even now are taking care of many of these displaced tenants.

I asked the lady represented by the illustration how much additional cotton acreage she would need in order to maintain all of these families on this farm. She said she could get by if she was awarded 125 acres.

Now I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] to tell me, on the basis of this illustration, just how much acreage of cotton she would be allowed under the pending resolution.

Mr. PACE. Under the pending resolution the farm would receive an allotment of 140 acres, which would be 40 percent of her total tilled land of 350 acres.

You understand that this lady's home county has already received its fair portion of the national allotment, and the committee is building that up, and the committee bill simply says that when you increase it to 70 percent, we will not increase it beyond 40 percent of the cropland.

Mr. DEANE. I wish to thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I support the pending resolution, since based upon this lady's actual statement, and I feel it is representative of most growers. She could protect her tenant population and give them full employment if she is awarded 125 acres. I repeat, I feel that the actual case history is characteristic of most of the farms where large numbers of tenants are being displaced.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. May I ask the gentleman this question? Under the formula that he has explained here to the House, how much has she been allocated for 1950 under the present act?

Mr. DEANE. She has been allocated 80 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. Suppose the lady had only 40 acres which she had been planting, all in cotton, does not the gentleman realize that under the 40-

percent limitation she could not plant but 16 acres?

Mr. DEANE. In answer to the gentleman, there is a growing feeling on the part of those of us interested in the southern cotton grower that he must diversify on a larger scale. But I return to the subject of these displaced tenants. These particular families have been growing cotton in this community for 40 years, at least the greater number of them. They are completely displaced. They are not familiar with any other occupation. As we think in terms of displaced persons from Europe, we must not overlook the growing number of displaced persons in this country. I am satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that for every 100 acres of cotton crop land that is removed from production at least 25 people are going to be without employment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Does not the gentleman's argument boil down to this, that he is asking the Federal Government to take over a relief activity which should be the responsibility of the community concerned?

Mr. DEANE. No, I do not agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman has made some very fine remarks and has been very helpful to those of us who are not from the Cotton Belt. I particularly commend the gentleman from North Carolina for pointing out that this is a human problem, that people will be unemployed and will have to go on relief unless this bill is passed. Would not the gentleman say in response to the gentleman from New York that this is not a relief question? If we pass this bill and it is properly administered, we will keep people from going on relief.

Mr. DEANE. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. CARROLL. May I commend further the gentleman from North Carolina, whose votes have always been on the side of human beings. It would seem to me, when those people who come from the Cotton Belt can now see this real problem that confronts them, can they not see these other problems that confront human beings in other areas of the country? It would seem to me that this ought to open their minds more than any one measure to the fact that if we do not give this relief there are no industries to which these people can go. Therefore, they will go on relief. They should have some concern for the other

industrial areas of this Nation, instead of voting as they do on many important issues.

Mr. DEANE. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. In answer to the gentleman from New York, is it not a fact that this situation has been the result of a Federal law, and a Federal law ought to change it? These people should not be thrown by Federal act onto the mercy of the local communities.

Mr. DEANE. The gentleman is correct. I think this will be found. As you study a great many of the cotton growers, the individuals who are growing 200 to 300 acres of cotton, you find they are going to make every possible effort to maintain the tenant population. I know I have talked with several outstanding farmers, and in many cases they indicate that regardless of the cut they would try in some way to maintain their tenants' employment. I do not agree with the philosophy of the gentleman from New York who made the statement a moment ago, because we are either going to help them in their employment by recognizing the need for this adjustment in acreage or we are going to pay for it through charity and our welfare programs.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Does the gentleman happen to know how many additional acres of cotton will be provided this county? What is the county?

Mr. DEANE. I do not have the figures. All I can say is I trust the House will adopt this resolution promptly, because the longer we debate it the more serious will become the problem because our cotton farmers must prepare their land and make plans for the approaching season.

Mr. BECKWORTH. What county is this?

Mr. DEANE. My county is Richmond.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the person he has in mind would be satisfied with a 125-acre allotment?

Mr. DEANE. She stated if she was awarded an allotment of 125 acres she could maintain her entire tenant population. I talked also with the manager of her farm and he confirmed this position.

Mr. COOLEY. Under the resolution as now drawn with this provision in it she will get an allotment, not of 125 acres, but of 140 acres?

Mr. DEANE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there has been some talk about people not planting the entire acreage that they will be given this

year. But do not fool yourselves on that score because cotton will be their most profitable crop which they can plant in 1950 under the 90-percent support program and the 22,400,000 acres will be authorized if this bill passes, together with the allocation made under last year's act will all be planted to cotton. When the Department of Agriculture or someone on our committee says that they will only plant nineteen or twenty million acres, why, they are just fooling themselves. This lady, whose case we saw illustrated, said that she would be satisfied with 125 acres. She had 225 acres last year and if she is given 140 acres you can be sure that she will plant the entire 140 so that she will have more work for her tenants and profit for herself.

There is another point that has been brought out here, and that is that this would only cost the Government, if it cost anything, \$75,000,000. The cotton production in 1948 was 312.5 pounds per acre. Last year it was 285.8 pounds per acre. I recognize the fact that the 10-year average was 254 pounds to the acre. But if we have comparable weather this year, and I am satisfied that with the additional fertilizer they are putting on the land we can probably get the average of 1948 and 1949, which would be about 300 pounds to the acre, it would cost the Treasury about \$120,000,000 if the Government is forced to buy all of this cotton.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I am sure the gentleman does not want to leave that statement stand in the Record. It does not necessarily mean that the Government will lose \$120,000,000 if it makes a loan on that much cotton, does it? We know that the Government made a profit of \$200,000,000 on its loan cotton.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Of course, we might have a crop failure, too, and it might be a blessing to have this amount of cotton on hand. But the gentleman knows eventually you have to get rid of the cotton. You can keep it for a number of years, but you have to get rid of it and the only way we are getting rid of about 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 bales of cotton a year is through the ECA. The ECA gets its money from the taxpayers of the country. That is why it can be said that the Commodity Credit Corporation shows a profit. Is not that correct?

Mr. PACE. The Commodity Credit Corporation certainly cannot take the losses of the ECA expenditures. Nobody expects that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No, but the ECA gets its money from the taxpayers through the Treasury. ECA buys cotton from the Commodity Credit Corporation and then gives it away to other countries. When that program comes to an end, when no money is appropriated for ECA to buy this cotton, then the gentleman will admit we will have a real problem in this country.

Mr. PACE. Then the cotton and wheat growers and all the other farmers of this Nation are going to be in trouble; yes, sir.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right and that is the problem we have to face.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly the gentleman does not object to the ECA money being spent for cotton and other agricultural commodities, does he?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; I want that money spent for cotton and tobacco and other commodities produced in this country rather than to have the money appropriated and given to England and some of these other countries to buy cotton, cheese, wheat, and bacon and other products in other parts of the world outside of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say something about the dairy situation, in view of what my good colleague, the gentleman from Kansas, said.

There is no restriction on the production of milk, but there is a restriction upon the marketing of milk and dairy products throughout the United States. We are producing too much milk in the Middle West. That milk must go into cheese and butter. Limitations have been placed upon the marketing of milk and cream in the United States. In the first place, Congress put through the milk marketing agreement and orders, back in 1937, which built up trade barriers between sections of the country. That action stopped the surplus-producing areas of milk from shipping milk and cream into those areas where we have the heavy consumption.

The other restraint is this oleo legislation which is gradually taking away the butter market from dairy farmers, and after June 30, 60,000,000 pounds of butter will be imported under a duty of 7 cents per pound. These three acts on the part of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations will rapidly liquidate the great dairy industry of the Midwest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] has expired.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. What is the pending amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The pending amendment is a pro forma amendment to strike out the last word.

Mr. HARRIS. Have we voted on the amendment offered by the gentleman? I have been here right along and I did not think we had.

The CHAIRMAN. It is still pending. This is an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, dealing with the situation in regard to the cropland approach to farm cotton allotments, as compared with the historical approach, I want to read an excerpt from a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which was written within the last few days. It deals very point-

edly with that subject. I am quoting from the letter:

The difficulties encountered by the use of the cropland as a primary basis in establishing farm cotton acreage allotments were clearly written in the history of the legislation and the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. When the act was first enacted in February of 1938, no provision was included for establishing minimum cotton acreage allotments for farms except for some of the smaller ones. Regulations and instructions were prepared for the administration of the original provisions of the act and were applied in some counties. Immediately, it was noted that the same type of inequities about which many complaints are now being heard with respect to Public Law 272 likewise resulted when the original provisions of the act of 1938 were applied in these counties.

Now, if that is not a condemnation of the cropland procedure, I do not know what it is.

He says further:

Basic legislation should be revised to apportion county cotton allotments to farms primarily on the basis of recent cotton acreage history.

Now that is certainly a repudiation of the 40 percent limitation which my amendment seeks to strike out.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Of course, the gentleman knows that he and I must sooner or later face that situation in the committee. You get your State allotment on history and you get your county allotment on history.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is all right for permanent legislation, but this is temporary legislation.

Mr. PACE. How does it strike the gentleman to let it stay like it is and then let each county and each State determine whether the allocation shall be by cropland or by history?

Mr. WHITE of California. Well, we could discuss that at the time, but at the moment I think this should be stricken out of this temporary legislation, because, after all, we are dealing with complaints from farmers all over the Nation. We told them that this 40 percent would not be in there and yet it was put in. It is a fraud on the farmers.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Who told them that it would not be in there?

Mr. WHITE of California. The committee issued a press release in which the provisions of the relief were clearly outlined. It was done for the express purpose of informing those farmers just what the situation would be.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman made the statement that the gentlemen's committee has told the farmers that the 40 percent provision would not be in the bill. The gentleman knows that I made no such statement. The gentleman knows that I introduced the bill in exactly the same form it was—

Mr. WHITE of California. I am not criticizing the gentleman from North Carolina. He has acted in good faith all the way through. I did not mean any reflection on him.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. How much additional acreage will the knocking out of this 40-percent provision give the State of California? Has the gentleman got those figures?

Mr. WHITE of California. No; I am sorry I have not got them. But I know of several cases that are directly affected, and they are little people. I have complaints; in fact, I have a petition on it over in my office.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman said that the Government perpetrated a fraud in this matter. Will the gentleman say who in the Government perpetrated the fraud?

Mr. WHITE of California. I did not say that the Government had perpetrated a fraud; I said that it would be a fraud if we left this provision in the legislation, and I have moved to strike it out. I therefore ask all the Members to support my amendment to keep from perpetrating a fraud upon the farmers of the Nation.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. I want to commend the gentleman for introducing this amendment. This provision ought to be stricken out. As a matter of fact, a press release was issued and it was sent out to the American cotton farmers and showed exactly what would be provided.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman is absolutely right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposed by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE], a member of the committee, would strike out the proviso in the resolution limiting all farms to 40 percent of the total tillable cropland on the farm, notwithstanding the previous provision assuring that no farm shall be reduced less than the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted on the farm 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of three such years.

I am supporting the amendment. I believe it is fair; I believe it is right; I believe it to be more equitable. I say this because I think that if we are going to have the cropland approach to this problem it is inequitable for one county to have 47 percent of its total tillable cropland production in cotton and other counties to have but 40 percent. It just is not right for one county in my State, Mississippi, represented by my distinguished, lovable, and able colleague, from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], a member of

this distinguished committee, to have 47 percent of its cropland and for Union and many other counties throughout the United States with less than 40 percent to be limited to 40 percent; but that is what is being attempted.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly that if one county in the Cotton Belt gets 47 percent that all counties should, that neither Union County nor any other county should be damaged by being forced to take but 40 percent.

Mr. HARRIS. If this provision remains in the bill it penalizes the county with the low factor in favor of the county with a high factor. I regret to be forced to disagree with the distinguished gentleman whose work I appreciate very much, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. But I honestly believe he is wrong. This is a Farm Bureau amendment and continues inequities instead of correcting them as they should be.

Mr. Chairman, I think one thing that has brought this matter back to us at this time is that we have not understood generally how it actually worked when applied to the individual farm. The broad policy appears to be alright for the proper acreage reduction. We understood it on a national basis, on the State level, and its application to the county, but when it got to the individual farms the trouble started; there is where we failed to understand its application. I think for the record and information we should know now just how this is going to work and how it will be administered. I talked to Mr. Woolley about it with a view of learning how this law would be administered, and I shall be glad to include in the RECORD, following these remarks, a letter which I received from him advising just how it would be administered if passed as it is now before us reported by the committee.

Let me carry this just a little farther, using the example stated by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE], as he has outlined here on this chart. Mrs. A has a total cropland production of 350 acres. I do not know what her factor is, but it gives her 80 acres allocation to cotton for 1950.

If this resolution were to be adopted, it is my understanding, and this letter from the Department of Agriculture bears out my statement, that the present listings will be used. The farmer will be notified what his present listing is. If he has 100 acres he will be notified of that 100 acres allotment and the 70 or 40 percent, if this is maintained, limitation. The farmer will be notified as to what his crop will be under the present listing, applying the 70-40 percent, as this resolution provides. He will also be notified at the same time that if he is satisfied that will be the end of it. That is his allotment.

If he is not satisfied he may come to the county office and file in writing an appeal with the county committee within 15 days. The county committee will refer it to a review board, which board will be from outside and come into that

county for the purpose of hearing his case. Then the review board will say to Mrs. A: "You have shown here that you are entitled to more than 80 acres. If that can be shown, we will give you 70 percent of your average planting for 1946, 1947, 1948 or 50 percent of any one of such years whichever is the larger if it is not more than 40 percent of the total cropland." This will be an independent board before whom the farmer can go and show and prove that he is entitled to have.

The additional question comes up as to whether or not the reported acres of the farmer will be used or the adjusted BAE acres will be used. Under this review or request for review, if she can show the BAE figures are not correct, the review board will correct her allotment accordingly and give her what the resolution says, the larger of 70 percent of the actual planting of the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 or 50 percent of any one of these years if within the 40 percent limitation of total cropland.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1950.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HARRIS: This will confirm our conversation Friday afternoon about the plan the Department of Agriculture intends to follow in carrying out that part of House Joint Resolution 398, provided it becomes law, with respect to notifying farmers of their new allotments.

It is our intention to use the present data on the listing sheets as to the average production of cotton for the 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948, or regarded as planted to cotton, and derive what 70 percent this figure would be. From the same source we would determine what 50 percent of the highest planted or regarded as planted would be for one of those three years. This information would then be included in the notice to all producers whose allotments would be raised thereby with further information that if they were dissatisfied with their base, they could likewise appeal this information. The appeal would be to a review committee composed of farmers outside the county in which their farm is located. The notice would indicate that to obtain the additional allotment it would be necessary to file an application at the county office with a certification of intention to plant the additional acreage. All other producers who had received an allotment in excess of 70 percent of the average of the 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest planted in one of these years would not be given any special notice. However, each county committee would be instructed to publicize the fact that the law permitted an appeal from the base acreage and indicate the procedure that should be followed in filing the appeal.

It is my understanding that the foregoing is in accordance with the desires of the House Agriculture Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let it be known that the committee as such is not supporting this amendment. It is true that some mem-

bers of the committee did meet in Washington in December and without having an opportunity to go into all of the details suggested that they wanted to give to the farmers certain relief which this bill carries. These members did not tell the farmers of the United States that they had at that time written in all of the details of the legislation. They simply outlined the type of relief that they would attempt to secure.

When we considered the entire matter we found we were getting into some rather deep water. As I said a while ago, the purpose of cotton allotments and all other allotments is to protect the taxpayers, not to protect the cotton farmer, but to protect the United States Treasury from having to pay out too much money.

We have been rather liberal, in my opinion, in the bill we have brought before you. We have sought to take care of all of the real hardship cases. There will be some we cannot take care of. I think the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], has described some. I do not know how you can take care of those in this emergency legislation. It is not however necessary to give a man a cotton allotment on 70 percent of all the land each farmer owns in order to take care of hardship cases.

Let me give you a personal illustration. In 1934 we had this kind of provision in the law. That is, we had no limitation. In 1934 I was farming a section of land in Texas. Adjoining me was a section of land which was as identical to mine as two pieces of land could be. Since 1929 I had been growing about 200 acres of cotton, about 200 acres of wheat and about 200 acres of feed, being the most reasonable rotation I knew on that kind of land. The neighbor who owned the section adjoining me had been planting 600 or more acres in cotton every year. When they gave out allotments they gave him 300 acres of cotton and they gave me 102 acres. I did not feel it was fair then, I do not feel it is fair today. The men who created this cotton problem in 1934 and the men who created it in 1949 were the men who were planting cotton to their doorsteps. They were the men who brought cotton "history" to their counties, it is true, but it is equally true that they were and are the men who brought a cotton surplus to our country and who brought cotton acreage control to their neighbors. I cannot agree that such planters should be rewarded for bringing about the conditions which imperil every cotton farmer in the country and which impose a burden on every taxpayer, and yet the man who has planted a very large part of his land in cotton in the past is the only man who could benefit by this amendment.

The man who was planting all of his land in cotton—he is the man who created the cotton problem. It was not the little farmer who was planting only a portion of his land in cotton; it was not the big farmer who was diversifying and rotating his crops who caused this surplus. It was the cotton hog. I am not going to pin any medals on his breast.

The gentleman from California now comes before us representing a district of the largest cotton farms in the United

States. He asks us to give those people the right to plant 70 percent of their entire acreage provided only that they have in the past planted all their acreage in cotton and saying that it would be unfair to cut them down to 40 percent of their total acreage. The gentleman suggested that we must give them the right to plant 70 percent.

Now, in the name of all that is sound, is that fair to the taxpayer? Is that fair to the farmer who has diversified his crop? Is that good farming practice? Can any man say that when you have to follow cotton with cotton, to plant your allotment, that you are following sound farming practices? I submit that sound cotton farming in California, Texas or Arkansas would suggest that a man not plant cotton on the same land more than once in about every three years, and that he plant something else in the meantime. Now, if we are going to try to care for the man who has followed the practices that our Department of Agriculture has suggested, and who has sought to institute a sound and balanced farming program, then let us give the acreage to the man who is really suffering and not give it to the man who has been planting all of his land in cotton over a long period of years.

Let us, my friends, give consideration to whether the man has followed sound farming practices. Can you justify using Government money to support a program of unsound farming practices? Can you justify a program of using Government money to plant 70 percent of any man's land, in cotton? I do not think you can.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. May I inquire of the Chairman when the Republicans will be heard on the subject of cotton?

The CHAIRMAN. Any time that the members of the committee do not seek recognition and the gentleman does.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas would have you think that there was a difference between a man that farms a big farm, using tenants on his farm, and a man who lives on his farm and owns 20 acres of land. There is no difference under the shining sun whether a man owns 2,000 acres of farm land and has 10, 15, or 20 families on his farm or whether that man owns a farm consisting of 40 acres. A tenant family farms just like a man who owns his own land. Just because he is a sharecropper or tenant he deserves the same treatment.

The gentleman from Texas is a fine man, an excellent and learned legislator. I am amazed at his argument. I have never heard the gentleman from Texas do a thing like that, or make a demagogic statement.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. I will ask the gentleman, knowing the State of Arkansas as he does, suppose in the Delta area they have been planting cotton, as they have for the last 100 years, and built up a wonderful history, and suppose in western Arkansas where I live, that one farm has been planting cotton for 100 years, a farm consisting of 2,000 acres, is there any more reason why that man over in Western Arkansas should not receive 70 percent, or at least as much, based on the history of that farm, as the man who lives in the Delta area?

Mr. GATHINGS. Let me answer the gentleman.

Mr. TACKETT. One more thing.

Mr. GATHINGS. Just a moment now. The gentleman will have plenty of time. There will be no difference under the hardship cases of any county. The bill would take no acreage away, however it is intended to help those who are trimmed drastically in all counties the same way.

Mr. TACKETT. I will have to do it now, because I may never get the floor again.

Mr. GATHINGS. There is no difference whatever. As a matter of fact if you come from Pike County, as the gentleman does from the adjoining County of Howard, you will get the same percentage as they do in any other county. You get that now. It is a question of administration of the act solely and exclusively. We grow cotton in eastern Arkansas in a big way, that is true.

Mr. TACKETT. In eastern Arkansas you will get 40 per cent and over in western Arkansas, unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is adopted, my farmer of 2,000 acres is not going to get 40 per cent. I want to be sure that the farmers in my area are accorded the same treatment as those in any other section of the country.

Mr. GATHINGS. This bill seeks to do equity to all counties throughout the cotton growing States, but the farmer must apply in writing to his county committee stating that he had received an inequitable allotment.

Let me say here and now that cotton trends ought to be considered in any legislation this Congress passes. In one county in the southwestern section of Arkansas a county agent said, "I hope to the Lord that I live to see the day that there is not an acre of cotton ever planted in this county, because the farmers can make more money out of something else." They had gone out of cotton. The trend has gone over to where, the land being fertile and rich down in the delta, there is a type of staple grown that the trade demands. You do not go into the loan as on this cheap grade of cotton raised in the hills, you get a buyer for your product.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I should like to correct the statement of the gentleman from Texas that California has 35,000-acre cotton farms. There is a corporate farm out there that has 35,000 acres, but it has only 10,000 acres in cot-

ton. Under this bill, with the 40-percent minimum knocked out, as I propose in my amendment, they could plant but 70 percent of their cotton, and it would be 7,000 acres, which would be one-fifth of their total land. They have hundreds of families on those farms. I hold no brief for the big farmers, I am talking about the 40-acre fellow. It would cut his throat, figuratively speaking. He could plant but 16 acres.

Mr. GATHINGS. The 40-percent provision should not have been incorporated in this bill, it is detrimental to all sizes of farms. I fought this 40-percent proposal in the committee and I am fighting it now.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKETT. The gentleman made reference a moment ago, purely inadvertently, to something about demagoguery. Will not the gentleman correct that before he leaves the floor?

Mr. GATHINGS. I will say I have never heard the gentleman from Texas ever make a demagogic statement. That is what I said. I would not think that any man would object to a person marrying any woman he desired, even if she weighed 300 pounds. That is a privilege we have in America. We cannot and should not attempt to regulate the size of his farm or the size of his home, or his business. That is why our forefathers came to America. We are entitled to freedom of choice and freedom of opportunity as well as any other right accorded a free people. Let us preserve those heritages.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the slogan I have taken for the year is "Be nifty and thrifty in fifty." If we do that, how are you going to pay all these subsidies? Think it over.

That is not the question that is so much in my mind right now, as to paying all these subsidies to the cotton farmers, as it is a letter I got this morning that might be interesting to all you cotton-farmer Congressmen. It is a resolution from the Pennsylvania Society of Arizona. I never heard of it before today. It reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the State of Arizona faces a grave emergency because of lack of water which threatens to undermine the State's economy by forcing out of production one-third of the State's agricultural lands; and

Whereas to overcome this threat, the only remaining source from which supplemental water is available is from Arizona's share of water from the Colorado River; and

Whereas legislation has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, now designated as S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935, the passage of which will preserve, with-

out reduction, our present acreage and provide a needed supply of hydroelectric energy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Pennsylvania Society of Arizona (representing over 500 former Pennsylvanians now residing in or adjacent to Phoenix, Ariz.), this 12th day of January 1950 at Phoenix, Ariz., That we wholeheartedly endorse the above-designated legislation and exhort the people of Arizona to continue their unified efforts until success is assured; now, be it further

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Society of Arizona urges the congressional delegation from Pennsylvania to act favorably on the above legislation when it comes before them for a vote and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each and every Member of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Congress of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF
ARIZONA,
CLYDE J. COATES, *President*.
PATRICIA BENTZ, *Secretary*.

I never knew there was a Pennsylvania Society of Arizona. They say it represents about 500 people in the State. I wonder what percent of the population that is in Arizona?

The bills referred to in the resolution seek to do just the opposite of what you are trying to do now. You are trying to take land out of cultivation. They want to build a dam on the Colorado River that will put into cultivation a great many thousand acres. It may be well for Arizona to put this land into cultivation, but it will cost from one and a quarter to one and a half billion dollars, a tremendous sum of money. Where will you get such big money? I got the information in reference to this bill after I saw what was coming here from the Pennsylvania Society of Arizona. That disturbed me, so I inquired. It is going to cost \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 to construct that dam. After you construct that dam, the ground which it would put into cultivation will cost you \$1,600 an acre. Now, get that—\$1,600 an acre. After you get the land in cultivation then the land will be worth about \$200 an acre. If that is not a good way to make money for Arizona, then I do not know anything. A terrible thing to do considering the country. But here is the sad part about it. When you have Members of Congress of both bodies with the predicament that our country is in today advocating the construction of such new projects as this, there is something wrong in Denmark and something wrong with the men who are advocating it. They know our country today is in the red \$256,000,000,000. I am sorry the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] is not in the Chamber at the moment, because I wish he were here. He was here earlier, but is not on the floor at the present time. But think of it. It is going to cost \$1,250,000,000 to put the land under cultivation, which will then cost you \$1,600 an acre, and after you get the land it will be worth \$200 an acre. Is not that asinine? It will be more cotton land to subsidize. Terrible!

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. POULSON. And they are going to raise cotton on that land.

Mr. RICH. Yes; that is why it is of such interest to the cotton boys. And

that is the reason why it is in the interest of the cotton boys to help me and you kill the bill before it is made a law. I am trying to nip it in the bud. I am going to nip every proposition in the bud that I can on the floor of the House that is as wrong as this bill is at this time. The thing that gets me is that the Pennsylvania Society of Arizona wants the Pennsylvania Congressman to vote for it. I am telling you right now I do not propose to vote for it. I am going to fight it all I can.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from California, to whom I might say, it is going to take water away from you, too.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes; I know. The gentleman has not heard from the Pennsylvania Society in California. When he hears from them they will not be raising cotton on that land, but they will be raising a lot of hell in California.

Mr. RICH. I hope they win in California.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania always wants to know where we are going to get the money. It is a good question. But in this instance the gentleman wants to know whether we are going to be repaid. The \$1,250,000,000 which will be spent to make land cultivable which will be worth \$200 an acre will also produce public power which will in time repay this money.

Mr. RICH. Do you need the power down there now? Do you need the acreage down there now? I say "No; a thousand times no." You cotton farmers want more acreage in Arizona now to raise cotton and put the people in Texas out of the cotton business and put the people in Alabama out of the cotton business and the people in Tennessee, yes, and Oklahoma, too, out of the cotton business. You have asked us to subsidize you now, so you cotton Congressmen should not spend this money to increase cotton acreage when you want to take cotton land out of cultivation. It does not make sense; it is not sound. Be nifty and thrifty in fifty.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I probably will not take the full 5 minutes. I just rise to ask two questions, which I realize are indications of support of this amendment. I am not absolutely certain I am going to vote for it, but I think I will.

In the first place whether a direct promise was made or not, if an implied promise was made to the farmers before they voted that there should not be any 40 percent limitation in this resolution, would that not be in the nature, as the gentleman from Texas just suggested offhand of a contract? Why should we violate that? If we want to put that limitation in, let us put it in later, but not now. Let us advise the farmers that we are going to do it before doing it and give them a chance to pass on it. After asking that question, is this not a sound and correct approach? It is sound and logical to assume that every business in

our fine society more or less establishes a custom and practice over a period of years and evidently the cotton industry has established a practice both on the part of the little fellows and the big fellows, of planting about what would be within the economy of that particular area or that particular section of the country. Now we are cutting them down to 70 percent, in the first instance, of what they established as good practice. Why complicate it and put more gadgets in? Why not leave it at 70 percent? They ought to have 100 percent, but it seems we cannot if we are to have controlled prices. But why not let them have 70 percent? Why put in something else?

Now, I think there is no man in this House who has worked any harder than I have since I have been here—I have been here only 3 years it is true, but I have worked night and day since being here for what I believe is for the interest of the common man. I have not sent out a speech since I have been here; not one. Of course I may some time but as I see it now I do not intend to send one out. Also, I suppose there will be no notation made in the press of what I am saying. So I am not speaking for the press nor publication of any kind. But let me say this, that while I have been for what I believe is for the interest of the common man, I want to ask what is wrong with being fair with the big man? You cannot substitute anything for fairness. You say this may be helpful to the big man. Suppose it is. Should we not be fair with him? There is nothing wrong with that. You cannot properly substitute for fairness on any occasion. I say to you that unless we are fair we will lose the respect of our people.

Then just this thought and I conclude: In addition to the two questions I have raised what I am afraid of is that there will be thousands of our farmers—not just a few, but thousands of the fellows who are just barely able to stay on the farm, who will be discriminated against by this 40 percent limitation of the tilled annual acreage provision.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman mentioned 70 percent; just give him 70 percent. Is it not a fact that the national average reduction was estimated to be 20 percent or about 22 percent?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir. It was estimated, as I understand it, that the average reduction would be 22 percent. We have reduced him 30 percent, and then you come along with another gadget and reduce him some more. You complicate it. Why complicate it? Why not make it a simple reduction of 30 percent?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. This 23 percent reduction is over the 1949 acreage. Actually there is a smaller reduction over the 1946, 1947, and 1948 average.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, I believe that is correct. I do not believe this cotton program is going to cost Uncle Sam one thin dime. You cannot take the history of the cotton program and say there is any

reasonable expectation that it is going to cost Uncle Sam anything.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I have doubt that it will cost anything, but the gentleman understands it is six of one and a half dozen of the other; that the more we add on now, the greater the cut will be next year and the year after that. That is to say, under the permanent law, under the formula, the more cotton that is produced now the further down he must cut it next year and the next year.

Mr. MORRIS. That of course is true. But should not we wait until we notify them before we cut?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] has expired.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. For the sake of clarification, I want to ask a couple of questions. The intricacies of this cotton legislation are a little difficult for some of us to understand. I know the Members want to be helpful. There seems to be a pretty general idea that the cost of this bill, if enacted, will be somewhere around \$150,000,000. The answer was made to me by the gentleman from Utah, when I put the question, that it might be three-quarters of a billion dollars, but I believe that the consensus is that it would be \$150,000,000. If we enact this amendment offered by the gentleman from California, I assume that will increase that figure somewhere around \$25,000,000.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I will be glad to yield, if I am wrong or if you will clarify it.

Mr. SUTTON. According to the Department of Agriculture, provided the Government buys all this cotton, that will be \$90,000,000 to \$120,000,000—if the Government takes it all over.

Mr. KEATING. I am correct, am I not, in saying that even without the enactment of this law, the Government is going to have about 8,000,000 bales of cotton on hand? Is not that correct?

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. The figures given by the gentleman from Tennessee, it should be understood, represent the amount of money which the Government will have invested in cotton; it is not necessarily a loss.

Mr. KEATING. No; but they will have the cotton on hand; the Government will have it.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is right, but there has never been any loss in the cotton program from the time of its inception to the present; in fact, there has been a \$200,000,000 profit.

Mr. KEATING. That is by shipping a lot of the cotton overseas; that is a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. WHITE of California. I wish the gentleman would tell me just what we would have done in World War II without the 11,000,000 bales of cotton we had on hand.

Mr. KEATING. I am not questioning that; the gentleman apparently does not understand the point I am making. I am trying to clarify some of the matters which, in my judgment, should have been in the report. This report is singularly silent about the cost of this measure and I would like to get a few of these matters cleared up.

In addition to cotton, we have here an item which has not been discussed at all; peanuts. I see that peanuts are in for a little ride in this bill. Can some member of the committee tell me how much the enactment of section 5 of this bill relating to peanuts is going to take out of the pockets of the taxpayers and the wage earners of this country?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. My recollection is that the estimate is \$3,500,000. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] can probably give the gentleman more accurate information than I on the subject of peanuts; but it is something in the neighborhood of 2 or 3 million dollars; and that is not any loss to the taxpayers and to the workers of this country, as pointed out a moment ago by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE]. It is difficult for me to understand all this excitement about losses. Certainly, there are some potential losses involved, but cotton is still good collateral. We now have on hand a supply that is less than the average for 7 out of the last 10 years; so it is not a gift or gratuity that is being handed to the cotton farmers; it is not a bounty, because we contend that cotton is now worth \$150 a bale, and hereafter will always be worth \$150 a bale. If we sustain the price, cotton will not sustain a loss.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman's program boils down to this; that the cotton subsidy and the peanut subsidy that are in this bill will not result in any eventual loss to the Government provided the price of cotton and peanuts stays up; but if the production of these products, stimulated by such measures as this, is increased to the point where the price does not stay up, then the taxpayers and the wage earners of this country have got to pay any loss entailed by the overproduction of cotton and peanuts.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. PACE. In order that the gentleman may fully understand the situation, let me state that during the war the peanut acreage was built up to 3,300,000 acres. Last year under the quota program that was cut to 2,650,000; this year it has been cut to 2,100,000. Our acreage has already been cut from 3.3 to 2.1 but this cut involved an inequity in area between Alabama and Texas, and this provision is to correct that situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. As I understand, the pending amendment is the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Can the Chair advise us how many other amendments are pending?

The CHAIRMAN. Only eighteen.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT].

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I realize that there are a lot of amendments pending and a lot of Members wish to be heard on this particular amendment, but I do not know of a section that is more interested in the cotton allotment matter than the Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas which I have the honor to represent. I think it is important that I give you some idea of the feelings of my people concerning the issue covered by this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, is it fair that a man who has a farm with a cotton history of 100 years not be given the same rights as the man with a cotton history of a similar number of years in some other section of the same State? It cannot be anything but fair that my neighbor over there in my congressional district be given, based upon number of years or the history of his farm, the same rights and justice as the man who happens to live in some other place in my State.

Here is what I am getting at. In my congressional district there is a farm, we will say, with 2,000 acres of cotton land. That farmer has been planting it for 100 years. Unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] is adopted, this cotton farmer will, in effect, be permitted to plant only 40 percent of his tillable acreage in cotton. That is too great a reduction—more than this Congress or the Department of Agriculture intended. With the adoption of this amendment, there would still be a 30 percent reduction, which is sufficient. I think that the amendment which the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] has offered should be adopted.

The people over in my area will be drastically hurt unless that amendment is agreed to. May I say very frankly I do not think this piece of legislation that has been introduced is going to do a lot of good anyway. It is not going to relieve a lot of farmers in my district. We have been telling them we are going to do something for them, but they will find themselves on the same hook they were on a couple of months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal here today as to how much additional money the resolution now under consideration will cost the Government. To the gentlemen so concerned, it is my impression that they are taking counsel of their own fears. I would admonish them to remember the scriptural passage that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. A few minutes ago, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] made a very enlightening statement to the effect that originally the Congress and the farmers of this country were under the impression that their acreage would be cut approximately 20 percent. When the vote was taken on December 15, many of them were still under that impression. Now we are asking for a cut of 30 percent. Do not misunderstand me. That is a 30-percent cut from the acreage actually planted and not from the acreage allotted to a county by the bureau of agricultural estimates. I know of no farmer who is not willing to take a 30-percent cut in the acreage which he actually planted in 1946, 1947, and 1948. Of course I am referring to farmers whose acreage was not substantially reduced during the war years. Most every farmer realizes that he must make a reduction in cotton acreage in order to prevent a greater surplus of cotton. He further realizes that we must prevent a surplus of any enormity if we continue to have a fair parity support-price program. So I sincerely hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be adopted.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman know that every cotton farmer had his cotton-acreage allotment in his possession long before the vote on December 15 and knew exactly what his allotment was going to be?

Mr. HARE. That was supposed to be the case but many did not.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman say to the Members or wish to leave the impression with the House that these farmers voted in ignorance of what their actual allotments were?

Mr. HARE. Many of them did; that is true.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, I would like to have the gentlemen send the names to me, because they were issued officially and mailed to me. I never heard of such a complaint.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman well knows that I did not make a list of them because I had nothing and he had nothing to do with the actual making of the allotments. Congressmen don't administer the law. But I had numerous complaints to that effect during the period following the vote and until I returned to Washington on January 3.

It is incumbent on this Congress to act immediately in order that the farmers of this country may be protected and, by their protection, we insure economic prosperity to the textile employee, the storekeeper, the filling-station operator, the banker, and all mankind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the chairman and the Committee on Agriculture for bringing in House Joint Resolution 398.

On page 1 of their report the committee states that this resolution is a "1-year emergency measure," designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities and elimination of hardships which have appeared in the application of the cotton-quota law enacted at the last session of Congress.

May I say not only inequities and misapplications, but inequities as well. May I also state that the same inequities and hardships apply to the wheat quota as misapplied by the Secretary of Agriculture. I am sure that the committee will also straighten out those inequities in the very near future.

This very morning I received a number of letters complaining particularly over these inequities and inequities. Here is a farmer with 800 acres under cultivation in western North Dakota, and about the only thing they can raise as a cash crop because of weather conditions is wheat. Here is a family of seven and yet the wheat allotment out of 800 acres is only 250 acres. This will not be sufficient to take care of the family and pay real-estate taxes.

May I also state to the able chairman of the Agriculture Committee that the time has arrived to enact a real farm bill. A bill that will give the farmers cost of production for that part of their products consumed domestically. Do that for the principal agricultural commodities and then no subsidies will be necessary. Then the Government will not have to subsidize any farmer but the farmers will help bail the Government out of the six hundred and sixty-three billions that it now owes, including future commitments and obligations.

I sincerely hope that when the chairman of the Agriculture Committee gets through with straightening out the inequities and the inequities, and the misapplications by the Secretary of Agriculture of Public Law 272, that then he will take up H. R. 1686, the bill that I have introduced to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products.

Here is H. R. 1686:

A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production; and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Agricultural Equality Act of 1949." The term "agricultural product" as used in this act shall mean any and all kinds of poultry, livestock, and any farm product of the soil, and any product or byproduct

thereof, produced in the United States, in an unmanufactured or unprocessed state, which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine, on the basis of available statistics, having a farm value in excess of \$30,000,000 during the preceding marketing year. The word "producer" as used in this act shall mean the original producer of agricultural products as above defined.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and determine for each year the average cost of production to the farmers of each such agricultural product. Such average cost of production shall be determined after public hearings, participated in by the representatives of farmers' organizations and by other interested parties. It shall include depreciation and soil depletion and all items of cost, including production expenses, interest, taxes, wages of farm and family labor, a return of 4 percent on farm property equity, and compensation to the average farm operator equivalent to the average weekly earnings of the industrial worker as found and determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(b) The Secretary shall determine, prior to the beginning of each marketing year for each basic grade, staple, classification, or quality of each such agricultural products, an average-cost-of-production price, at the principal interior primary markets or centers of distribution, which shall be equal to the average cost of production of such agricultural product as determined under this section.

(c) The Secretary shall also calculate, and take into consideration, the average yields and production during the previous 5-year period in determining the average-cost-of-production prices. If necessary, in order to carry into effect the purposes of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall further ascertain and allow an equitable differential against varying transportation costs to different markets and shall establish appropriate zones or classifications therefor.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall annually ascertain, determine, and designate the beginning and the ending of the marketing year for each such agricultural product and shall estimate the volume of production for the current year of each such agricultural product. He shall also annually prior to the production or planting season estimate with respect to each such agricultural product (1) the quantity and percentage of the total volume marketed from farms that is required for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve and which is to be distributed in the current of interstate commerce; (2) the quantity and percentage to be distributed in intrastate commerce affecting the price of the portion to be distributed in the current of interstate and foreign commerce; (3) the quantities and percentages remaining for foreign commerce and export.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, annually, prior to the beginning of the calendar year or prior to the beginning of the marketing year of each of such agricultural products make proclamation and announcement of such determination of such average-cost-of-production price for each basic grade, staple, classification, or quality of each of such agricultural products. Such cost of production shall be the minimum price for that portion of each such agricultural product domestically used, consumed, or stored. He shall also recognize and allow the usual and customary price differentials now or hereafter recognized and established in the channels of trade on grades, staples, classifications, or qualities of each such agricultural product.

In case there is no recognized basic grade, staple, classification, or quality for any such agricultural product, then the Secretary, after public hearings, participated in by

representatives of farmers' organizations and other interested parties, shall promulgate a basic grade, staple, classification, or quality for such agricultural product. He shall announce the date when such minimum prices are to take effect and they shall continue in effect during the marketing year. He shall, at the same time, announce the estimated production and domestic consumption and warehouse reserve. He shall, also, announce the total quantities and percentages of such agricultural products that are to be held for foreign commerce and export.

(b) Domestic price: After the beginning of the marketing year, for any such agricultural product, which begins July 1 in 1949, all dealers, manufacturers, millers, elevator operators, processors, packers, butchers, ginner, compressors, and other agencies dealing in interstate or foreign commerce shall pay to the producers of such agricultural products not less than such average-cost-of-production price, subject to differentials allowed under subsection (a) of this section, determined and proclaimed as aforesaid, for such percentage of each delivery of any grade, staple, classification, or quality of such agricultural product as is estimated for domestic consumption, or storage for domestic consumption.

(c) Licenses: No dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or other agency engaged in the business of dealing in or handling any agricultural product in interstate or foreign commerce shall operate as such dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or agent dealing in or handling such agricultural product without first procuring from the Secretary of Agriculture a license pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any producer under the provisions of this act for selling, disposing of, handling, or storing any agricultural product produced by him: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to poultry or livestock shipped from one State into another for working, breeding, or production on a farm or for raising, feeding, fattening, finishing, or conditioning for market prior to the sale for consumption in the regular channels of trade.

(d) Surplus receipts: Whenever the world price on the quantities and percentages of any such agricultural product remaining for export is lower than the cost-of-production price on the domestic consumption and warehouse-reserve quantities and percentages, then, when any producer of any grade, staple, classification, or quality of any such agricultural product shall deliver any such agricultural product to any dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or any other agency dealing in or handling such product in interstate or foreign commerce, such purchaser shall pay to the producer the cost-of-production price on the domestic consumption and warehouse-reserve quantities and percentages as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and the world price on the quantities and percentages for export: *Provided, however*, That each individual producer of any such agricultural product shall be entitled to market at the cost-of-production price a quantity of any such product produced during the marketing year in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued to such dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or any other agency dealing in, or handling such product in interstate or foreign commerce, producers' receipts in triplicate showing on their faces, when filled in by the purchaser, the grade,

staple, classification, or quality and quantity and the percentage of such agricultural product, as proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the percentage and quantity that is required for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve, and the grade, staple, classification, or quality and quantity and the percentage remaining for export.

Every dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or any other agency dealing in or handling such product in interstate or foreign commerce, shall fill out such receipts so as to show accurately the amount of such product purchased from the producer, the amount for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve, the cost-of-production price paid, the amount purchased for export and the world price paid to the producer. Such receipts shall be signed by the purchaser and countersigned by the seller, and one copy shall be retained by the purchaser, and one delivered by him to the producer, and the third copy shall be mailed by registered mail at the end of each month to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or such other post-office address as the Secretary may designate.

In the case of cotton any producer may dispose of his domestic consumption and warehouse reserve quantity and percentage and may, at the same time, keep or store his export quantity and percentage, properly earmarked for identification. Such producer, if he decreases his production or the production under his control, may, in the following marketing year, sell or dispose of such earmarked export quantity, or cotton of the current crop, to any dealer, ginner, compressor, or other agency, engaged in the business of dealing in or handling such cotton, as the cost-of-production price, to an amount equal to the quantity and percentage he would be allowed to sell for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve if he produced the same quantity of cotton as he produced in the previous year.

Such producer shall be required to file a reasonable and sufficient bond with the Secretary of Agriculture, through the dealer, ginner, compressor, or other agency, engaged in the business of dealing in or handling such cotton, to the effect that he will not sell, or permit to be sold or disposed of, directly or indirectly, any of such export quantity and percentage in the domestic market during the marketing year in which it is harvested.

Sec. 5. (a) Marketing of surplus: No dealer distributor, manufacturer, corporation, or cooperative corporation, person, firm, or association, of whatever nature, engaged in export of foreign commerce, shall, whenever the world price on the quantities and percentages remaining for export, of any agricultural product named in this act, is lower than the cost-of-production price on the domestic consumption and warehouse reserve quantities and percentages, buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise acquire or dispose of any such product intended or designated for export without first procuring from the Secretary of Agriculture a license pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Every such dealer in foreign trade and export shall be required to file a reasonable and sufficient bond with the Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that he will not sell, or permit to be sold or disposed of, directly or indirectly, any such export quantities and percentages in the domestic market, and to the effect that no part, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, whether processed or unprocessed, will be sold for distribution in the domestic market. The domestic market shall mean the continental United States and its Territorial and insular possessions.

No dealer, distributor, manufacturer, corporation, or cooperative corporation, person, firm, association, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or any other agency dealing in or handling such export products in interstate or foreign commerce, shall buy, sell, exchange, acquire, or dispose of any such agricultural product produced, bought, manufactured, processed, or acquired by him for export, except to a licensed buyer engaged in the business of foreign trade and export.

(b) Such dealer, distributor, manufacturer, corporation or cooperative corporation, person, firm, or association engaged in export of foreign commerce may sell at or above the world price export quantities and percentages of any agricultural product to any processor or manufacturer for processing or manufacturing into finished or semifinished and manufactured or semimanufactured products: *Provided however*, That such processor or manufacturer be first required to file a reasonable and sufficient bond with the Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that such finished or semifinished or manufactured or semimanufactured product or any byproduct thereof will not be sold or disposed of directly or indirectly for domestic consumption or warehouse reserve. Such finished or semifinished or manufactured or semimanufactured product together with any byproduct shall be exported to foreign markets unless the Secretary upon investigation finds that there no longer is an exportable surplus and that some or all of such products or byproducts are needed for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve.

(c) Adjustment of supply to demand: If the quantity and percentage estimated for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve should be insufficient by reason of flood, drought, pestilence, or other calamity, or for any other reason, to supply the demand for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve, then the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to supply such shortage out of export quantities and percentages, still owned by the producers, at the cost-of-production price, plus storage and expenses. If, however, the quantity and percentage estimated for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve is more than sufficient, then the Secretary shall allow the same for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve the following year and shall reduce by an equal amount his estimate for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve.

REGULATIONS

Sec. 6. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to prescribe regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. The regulations prescribed pursuant to this act shall include among other things requirements with respect to the issuance of licenses to dealers, manufacturers, millers, elevator operators, processors, packers, butchers, ginner, compressors, and other agencies engaged in the business of dealing in or handling such agricultural products in interstate or foreign commerce, systems of accounts, auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them and the entry and inspection by the duly authorized agents of the Secretary of Agriculture of the place of business of such licensees.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall upon request furnish to all persons required to have a license under this act, such information as may be necessary or appropriate for carrying out the provisions of this act.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION

Sec. 7. Any dealer, manufacturers, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or other agent dealing in or handling any agricultural product in interstate or foreign commerce, who violates the provisions of this act by knowingly and

willfully paying less than the average-cost-of-production price determined and proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture, or violates any other provisions of this Act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. Any agricultural product, now owned or hereafter coming into the possession of the Government of the United States, or any department or agency thereof, shall be conclusively deemed to be exportable surpluses, and shall be disposed of only in accordance with the provisions of this act providing for the disposal of export quantities and percentages.

Sec. 9. In order to carry out the purposes of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed that whenever he finds, upon investigation, that the world price, computed in United States currency, of any foreign agricultural product or substitute, in its processed or manufactured or in its unprocessed or unmanufactured state, is below the cost-of-production price of any competing domestic agricultural product, in its processed or manufactured or in its unprocessed or unmanufactured state, to notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof. It shall thereupon become the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to levy and collect upon such foreign competing agricultural product or substitute notwithstanding that such agricultural product or substitute may have been originally produced in the United States or in any of its possessions, in its processed or manufactured or in its unprocessed or unmanufactured state, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or any of its possessions, a duty equal to the difference between the world price and the cost-of-production price of such product, plus 5 percent of such cost-of-production price.

Sec. 10. Until further action by Congress the following agricultural products as defined herein shall come under the provisions of this act: Milk, butterfat, corn, beef cattle, veal calves, lambs, sheep, goats, hogs, wool, mohair, wheat, cotton, eggs, oats, chickens, tobacco, potatoes, cottonseed, barley, soybeans, oranges, apples, wool, grain sorghums, beans, turkeys, tomatoes, sweet sorghums, peanuts, grapes, peaches, rice, sugar beets, sweetpotatoes, flaxseed, lettuce, strawberries, pears, grapefruit, onions, peas, snap beans, celery, lemons, rye, cabbage, and sugarcane.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before January 1 of each year after January 1, 1950, to report any agricultural product as herein defined and not included under the provisions of this act, that had a farm value in excess of \$30,000,000 the previous year, to the chairman of the Agricultural Committee of both the House and the Senate. He shall state, in such report, the average market price paid to the producers for such product or products during the previous year, and shall state the cost-of-production price of such product or products if they had been under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. This act shall apply to agricultural products, as herein defined, as may be owned by the producers or as may be grown, produced, and harvested during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949, and all subsequent years.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of expediting the sale and distribution of any agricultural product under the provisions of this act, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make loans to any dealer, manufacturer, miller, elevator operator, processor, packer, butcher, ginner, compressor, or other agency engaged in the business of dealing in or handling any agricultural product on that percentage of any such agricultural product as is designated for domestic consumption and warehouse reserve. The

amount of any such loan on any such product shall not exceed, together with interest, the cost-of-production price as determined under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. No penalty shall be imposed or license canceled, under the provisions of this act, until the person to be fined, or whose license is to be canceled, has been found guilty of violating the provisions of this act by a United States district court.

Sec. 15. All acts or part or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Nothing, however, herein shall be held to repeal, amend, or modify the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 16, secs. 590a-590n, 590i, 590j-590q); sections 201 or 202 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 7, secs. 1291, 1292); the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 7, secs. 1501-1519); or section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 7, sec. 612c).

Sec. 16. If any provisions of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision, shall not be affected thereby.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, there was a question asked by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] whether a promise was made to farmers that no 40-percent provision would be included in this resolution. I would like to answer that question, being a Member of the subcommittee that wrote the bill on cotton.

No promise was made to any one on any provision. In December some of the Members of the cotton subcommittee came to Washington; some did not. It was not an executive session of the subcommittee, so no promise was made to any cotton farmer in the United States of America that the 40-percent provision would be or would not be included in the bill; in fact, I believe I am correct in this, and if not, the Chairman will correct me if I am wrong that in his original resolution the 40-percent provision was not contained therein, but after Members of Congress came over to our committee and testified—and there were about 60 Members present, they suggested that this provision be inserted in the resolution. It was also suggested by the Department of Agriculture. So, at their suggestion this 40-percent provision was added. In the subcommittee on agriculture I voted against this 40-percent provision, but now I see that I was wrong, and the reason it is wrong is because it is a promise to the people that next year we will have this 40-percent proviso excluded. With all due respect to my able colleague, the gentleman from California, this will take cotton away from Alabama, away from Arkansas, and away from Oklahoma, and add to California's quota. I do not blame my able colleague from California, for he is doing a wonderful job for the

farmers out there. But, that is exactly what this will do.

It is a matter of doing one of two things, my friends. We are supposed to allot this cotton acreage. Do you want additional cotton or do you want to reduce the yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. If this 40-percent limitation is stricken from the bill, of course additional acreage will be added and the financial responsibilities of the Government to that extent will be increased. The information we have indicates that with the 40-percent limitation in the bill, approximately 100,000 fewer acres of cotton will be needed to bring the reductions up to 70 percent of the average number of acres planted in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or to 50 percent of the highest acreage planted in any 1 of the 3 years, allowing in both instances for such acreage as might have been diverted to war crops. This provision is definitely a limitation on the other provisions, through which we hope to eliminate hardships and inequities. To plant 40 percent of the cleared and tillable land in one crop, year in and year out, certainly would not be compatible with our ideas of good farming.

As just pointed out by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON], no promise was made with regard to this limitation either expressly or by implication, other than to the extent that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another. Nothing whatever was said about the 40-percent provision, but it is deemed to be in the interests of good husbandry and proper soil-conservation practices and in the rotation system. It seems to me that to strike it out would carry with it some implication to the effect that we were not so much interested in the rotation of crops and in good soil-building and conserving practices.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Is it not true that this 40-percent provision in the identical words that it is carried now has been in the law since 1938?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct. It seems to me this limitation should remain in the bill, in view of the fact that we did liberalize the 70-percent provision when we permitted diverted acres to be considered in the final acreage allotment.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. May I ask the gentleman how on earth a soil-conservation matter can be involved in a 1-year emergency program?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly it can be involved. It is just a matter of degree. There is no reason why a man with 2,000 acres of land, as stated in the illustration used a moment ago, should be permitted to plant 1,400 acres of cotton on that land, because it is not good farm-

ing to engage in such practices. So I insist that this amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

The White of California amendment was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE of California) there were—ayes 21, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: On page 2, line 2, after "1948" insert, "or 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in 1940, 1941, and 1942."

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent at this time that when the vote is taken on my amendments, the amendments be reported again. I will use my time now, Mr. Chairman, to explain 4 very brief amendments. I want to state that I intend to support H. J. Res. 398; however, this resolution would be greatly improved with the adoption of the amendments which I am offering.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, one of these amendments is very brief. It provides a base of 70 percent of the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, which were the last years marketing quotas were in effect. During those years the farmers and the PMA committees have the records and it would be fair to the certain areas which diversify. The other amendment would provide that you could not cut a farm below 50 percent of the 1949 acreage. In the areas which have diversified so greatly, as in western Oklahoma, even though on paper Oklahoma apparently has a good acreage, in the areas which I represent, many of the farmers are cut from 75 percent to 100 percent, even though they failed to grow cotton only 3 years out of the last 50.

Many of our farmers in Oklahoma farm 3 years to cotton and 3 years to wheat, and further diversify by planting grain sorghums and types of legumes.

The other amendment would provide that the individual farms have some incentive to give up their allotments. In subsequent years it would return the allotment to the individual farms.

The fourth and final amendment, Mr. Chairman, would aid certain areas, similar to the manner in which California, New Mexico, and Arizona were aided last year. It would aid certain areas, such as mine, which will not come into

cotton production until 1949 because the year they came into production, in 1947 or 1948, they had to grow wheat. They found it uneconomical to grow wheat. The amendment would provide that the Secretary might reallocate to those particular areas the 350,000 acres which are not going to be used under the provisions of this bill, but which would have been used under the original act, which areas do not have adequate acreage allotments.

In my particular area we have 74,000 acres which have come under irrigation in the last 2 or 3 years. These acres cannot raise wheat economically or profitably. They will not be permitted to raise cotton. They must raise one of the two commodities. This amendment would permit the Secretary to allocate a cotton allotment to that area, which allotment would not be deducted from the dry-land farmers.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call your attention to some letters which I will read for the information of the Members, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Arapaho, Okla., January 16, 1950.
Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Member of Congress,
Seventh District,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WICKERSHAM: We have your letter of January 6 in which you ask for our suggestions as to changes that we would like to see here in Custer County.

We have just returned from a State convention at Oklahoma City and all of the members of the county committee and the county administrative officer attended. Mr. J. H. Vowell, chairman of the Custer County PMA committee, was chairman of the Committee on Allotments and Marketing Quotas. I am attaching a copy of the report made by the committee to the convention. The county committee and myself have checked it over carefully and the recommendations made in the report is what we would recommend for Custer County.

We would like to call to your attention particularly to the first sentence in the report with reference to using only crop history and be adjusted by the county committee in establishing all kind of allotments, instead of using a formula system as has been used in establishing the 1950 cotton acreage allotments. We can see where the formula system would work in maybe one or two States in the Nation, that is where the principal crop is cotton and the same percentage of the cropland on the farm is planted to cotton each year, but it will not work in a mixed crop area such as Custer County or Oklahoma.

We would also like to call to your attention particularly to paragraph 7 of the report which recommends that a reapportionment system be set-up for each commodity. That is we would like to see a provision in the law whereby a farmer that did not plant a portion of his allotment that year, be so that he could release that part of the allotment in order that it could be reallocated by the county committee on farms where additional allotment can be planted. Some of such cases would be to veterans that have had to rent farms that have no crop history; to farm operators that have changed farms where conditions do permit the planting of this commodity but the farm is not eligible for an allotment; and to increase allotments where other hardships conditions exist.

We wish to thank you for your letter and wish to advise that the information that we have given you is only a suggestion, but we do feel that the enactment of this provision would improve the farm program in this county.

Very truly yours,

RUSSELL E. DILL,
County Administrative Officer.

COMMITTEE NO. 3—ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING
QUOTAS

A majority of the committee members felt that crop acreage history should be the basis of establishing farm allotments for all commodities and recommended that county committees be given considerably more latitude in making adjustments. They felt that the present reserves available to the county committees were not adequate to provide equitable allotments. There was some feeling among committeemen from the wheat area that possibly cropland ratio factor approach might be better for establishing wheat allotments than the history basis.

The committee was in unanimous agreement that an acreage planted in excess of the allotment of any commodity should not become a part of the history from which allotment share to be determined in future years.

The committee was of the opinion that a total soil depleting allotment for each farm should be established and that the acreage classified as cropland which was in excess of the total soil depleting allotment would be the soil conserving base for the farm and that the application of approved practices on this land as well as compliance with the special allotments would be a condition of eligibility for price support. The approved practices to be determined by the Department.

The committee declined to make any recommendation on a joint compliance provision.

The committee recommended that any person who knowingly overplanted the allotment for any commodity would not be eligible for ACP practice payments.

The committee favors the use of the same base period for determining farm allotments for all commodities.

It was the consensus of the committee that we should always have a release and reapportionment provision for all commodities as a means for the county committee to adjust inequities in farm allotments.

The committee felt that a person who released his acreage allotment should retain his eligibility and be credited with a planted acreage equal to the acreage released and the person to whom the apportionment of this acreage is made will not be credited with the planted acreage for the purpose of determining future allotments. The acreage is to be released to the county committee for use in the county.

The committee was very anxious that the allotments should be distributed in such a way that substantially all the county allotment would be planted since our share of the national allotment will be reduced in proportion to the decrease in our acreage history.

In order that the county committees will not be obliged to establish allotments on idle farms and on farms on which no land is available for the production of the commodities, the committee believes that a "tillable acreage available" provision should be made for use of the county committee in establishing allotments for all commodities.

The committee was in favor of continuing the use of the present strict interpretation of the definition of a farm.

It was the opinion of the committee that a uniform policy should be adopted in all counties for determining new farm allotments for all commodities so that the same treatment will be given to all producers in all counties.

The committee favored the continued use of the 3-year eligibility period.

The committee was unanimous in their opinion that the eligibility for price support on one commodity should depend on compliance with allotments for all other commodities.

The committee recommended that penalty on excess be based on the actual production from the excess acreage.

The majority of the committee members were opposed to 1,000-pounds exemption provision for cotton.

The committee recommended a 3-acre minimum allotment for all producers eligible for peanut allotment. This acreage to be in addition to the national, State, and county allotment.

The committee thought that the final date for determining the tillable acreage available for peanuts should be between the 1st and 15th of July.

TALOGA, OKLA., January 16, 1950.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR VICTOR: I will try to give you some of our problems on administering the farm program at the county level.

I am for the farm program and controlled production, for I believe acreage control is the only way we can hope to continue to receive fair prices for our farm commodities.

The system set up for wheat-acreage allotments, based on actual history on the farm, worked very nicely, and we feel it was fair to everyone. Ninety-five percent of the farmers are satisfied with their wheat allotment; however, when it comes to cotton, it is a different thing.

With cotton allotments based on cropland instead of history, in lots of cases a farmer who has had cotton only 1 year in the 1946-47-48 period gets more allotment than his neighbor who has had cotton every year, which won't work satisfactorily. Also, the war-crop credit on cotton works to a disadvantage. In Dewey County, there are 155 farmers that received cotton allotments, to which they are not entitled, through war-crop credits alone. This works a hardship on the cotton farmer who received very little allotment and who is a consistent cotton grower.

We feel in our county that something should be done to eliminate war-crop acreage, and the cotton acreage be given to the cotton farmer who derives his family income from cotton.

I also feel that if a farmer doesn't intend to use his cotton allotment, it should be permissible for him to turn it in at the county office to be redistributed.

I know you are anxious to do everything in your power to help us farmers, which we appreciate.

Very truly yours,

W. T. (Tom) MATTHEWS.

GRIMES, OKLA., January.

DEAR WICKERSHAM: I am writing you in regards to the cotton allotment.

We have rented a place a half section of land.

It's got 162 acres of cultivation and its got only 29 acres of cotton and I paid \$400 a year for it.

It will take about 7 or 8 acres to make a bale. It's going to be hard for me to pay \$1,600. It wouldn't raise wheat and I wish you would consider that and see if you can help me get more cotton than what the bankers require is more cotton and I have to fertilize that.

I have a big family and I am afraid if I don't get more cotton I will have to leave the farm.

Your truly,

DAVE ELIFRITS.

ELK CITY, OKLA., January 26, 1950.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

Dear Sir: I am writing you in regard to my cotton allotment. I am a small farmer and have 80 acres of land with 73 acres in cultivation. They set my allotment at 19½ acres. I filed a protest with the county committee so I got notice yesterday to meet with the committee today at Sayre to see about it and met with them and they cut me 4 acres more which leaves me with only 16½ acres. To begin with, they allotted me 26 acres for wheat, which I didn't want and they say they can't take it back. There are lots of farmers that have wheat acreage and they don't want it. There are lots of farmers who have cotton acreage that they don't want. Now I am asking you why Congress won't release all this acreage and have it redistributed. Beckham County is in an uproar about this. How can I make a fair living on 16½ acres of cotton? I have always been for the New Deal. Have been a Democrat all my life. Have stood by you and the national administration, I have been living here for 49 years. Have served in several different ways in helping the Government. So now then if there isn't something done about these allotments, I am through with the present set-up.

The boys at Sayre tell me their hands are tied unless Congress acts on the matter. If you were here and heard the farmers in general express themselves, you would certainly be surprised, and if things are not ironed out, the Democratic Party is going to be hurt bad in the next election.

Please excuse the long letter as it was the shortest way I could get the facts before you. Would be very glad to hear from you as to how you stand.

Thanking you, I remain very truly,

O. O. LYRIG.

ALTUS, OKLA., January 24, 1950.

The Honorable VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WICKERSHAM: The cotton allocation program has reached a point in this area now where there is little hope for new growers to participate on a large enough scale to justify the operations of growing cotton.

There are 836 farmers in Jackson County who do not have cotton allocated for their farms. It is estimated that 70 percent of these farmers would like to grow cotton. There are many other farmers whose maximum planted acreage during the period of 1945 to 1948 limits their cotton acreage to a particularly low percent of their total farm. The three cases for which we are including figures will best illustrate the problem of these men.

On the farm operated by W. H. Luderson, the acreage planted to various crops during the history years for cotton are as follows: On this quarter section of land in 1941 there were 30.6 acres of cotton; 23.6 acres of wheat; 40.4 acres of grain sorghum; 15 acres of barley; 17.6 acres of peas. Since that date the farm has been operated entirely as a wheat farm. In 1945 there were 139 acres of wheat and the same acreage reported in 1946, 1947, and 1948. The 1942 crop allotment included 50 acres of cotton and 20.8 acres of wheat. This particular case represents many similar ones that have come under the irrigation program during the past year.

Another case where the farmer has no cotton acreage has a cropping history as follows: In 1941 there were 69.2 acres of cotton; 16.2 acres of wheat; 10.7 acres of oats; 50 acres of barley; 83.5 acres of alfalfa; and 50 acres of green manure. In 1945 there were 196.1 acres of wheat; 83.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1946, 187 acres of wheat; 16 acres of oats; and 76.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1947 there were 207 acres of wheat; 72.5 acres of alfalfa. In

1948 there were 207 acres of wheat; 72.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1949 there were 155 acres of cotton; 199 acres of wheat; 40 acres of oats; and 40.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1942 this farm was allocated 98.4 acres of cotton; 25.4 acres of wheat. There is no cotton allocated for 1950, and this farm is another farm that came under irrigation in 1949.

The last case that we included for your consideration is a dry-land farm. On this quarter section in 1941 there were 35 acres of cotton; 12.2 acres of wheat; 31.3 acres of grain sorghums; 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1945 there were 16.2 acres of cotton; 32.4 acres of wheat; 29.9 acres of grain sorghum; and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1946 there were 66 acres of wheat, 12.5 acres of grain sorghum, and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1947 there were 10.6 acres of cotton; 66 acres of wheat; 1.9 acres of grain sorghum; and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1948 there were 66 acres of wheat; 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1949 there were 17.5 acres of cotton; 66 acres of wheat; 70 acres of alfalfa. In 1942 this farm was allocated 53 acres of cotton and 11.2 acres of wheat. This farm was allocated 10.6 acres of cotton for 1950.

These cases are representative of the farmers who have low cotton acreage allocated and farmers who have none. It is this type farmer in this area who feels inequality in the cotton acreage program. These cases are called to your attention to see if the forthcoming legislation can be adapted to increase cotton acreage for these farmers.

Anything you can do to help these cases will help many farmers in this part of the country.

Your very truly,

D. H. TRENT,
Chairman, Cotton Growers' Committee.

HOLLIS, OKLA., December 4, 1949.
Congressman VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR VICTOR: It hasn't been my policy to be calling on my Congressman in the past for assistance, but I am asking a little favor of you. If it is in your power to do anything about it, I will appreciate it very much.

Last year I moved on a place here, north of Hollis, that has been planted to wheat only 4 years, therefore, there is no cotton allotment on it. I have 100 acres of cotton on it this year but, of course, that does not count anything on next year's.

I am told that there is quite a number of acres set aside for new-grower allotments. Mr. Jones, the head of the AAA in this county tells me that I am due consideration for a part of that allotment and he went with me before the county committee but they won't do anything about it saying I got a nice wheat allotment and am not entitled to any cotton.

I have always tried to diversify my crops and not go the one-crop route, and I feel that it is no fault of mine that there has not been cotton on the land before and if this new-grower allotment does not affect me, how would I ever go about building up a cotton allotment not getting to plant any? I have always complied with the Government program and do not ask anything that is unfair or unjust. I have offered to yield part of my wheat allotment in order to have a mixed crop but they tell me I can't do that. So if you will look into this for me, I will appreciate it very much.

I am wishing for you and yours a very merry Christmas and if at any time I can be of any help to you down here, will be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

EDD DUDEK.

ELDORADO, OKLA., October 1949.
VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Well, this letter has a purpose. This dated farm program has me down to

60 acres of wheat on one-fourth section of land. That is too dratted much land to be out. I have no dratted cotton base except 22.9 acres in 1945, that divided by 4 years to get my average yearly quota leaves nothing (0) or a cipher with the rim knocked off.

Now, if I knew that I wouldn't get anything to raise for money, I would have tried to make my living according to R. A. Tillman, Route 3, Eldorado, Okla. I don't know whether you know it or not but you have to make money to pay taxes with or go to the Pen to say nothing of the expense of running the thing. Now, I know one neighbor (man, wife, and child) who have 650 acres of wheat. He will also have a cotton acreage. He and hired hand cut about 1,000 acres in 9 days. Do you reckon they can live on that much? I have another neighbor (man, wife, and two children) they have 80 acres. They will get 29 acres of wheat and some cotton. Do you reckon they can live on that much?

Now, I was one of those nuts that tried to kinda carry the prewar program through the war years and am now fixing to get out. What will people besides veterans do that have land and homes to pay for do?

Respectfully,

R. A. TILLMAN.

MAYFIELD, OKLA., January 14, 1950.

Representative VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR VIC: I've gotten more information since writing you, that I'm sending. I could write Stillwater committeemen but feel that you can do more, quicker.

Last spring I didn't sign up on the AAA program. It didn't suit me because money required to finance it would raise taxes. The talk was if a big '49 crop was made some kind of program would be necessary, so I reduced my cotton acreage.

The Sayre record shows that instead of the county committeeman sending someone out to get the number of acres I had in cotton they just put down a zero.

In '46 their record shows I had 40 acres of cotton and 93 acres in cultivation.

In the latter part of '46 and first of '47 I broke up approximately 18 or 20 acres that I planted in cotton the following 2 years making approximately 25 acres.

Now that I haven't a wheat allotment or other money crops, I need 35 or 40 acres in cotton.

My farm hasn't very good pasture, so cattle aren't advisable except a few dairy cows.

My total amount of tillable land is about 112 or 115 acres.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK LYON.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

OF SAYRE,

Sayre, Okla., January 13, 1950.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR VICTOR: Was just thinking about the farm program, and in my talks with various farmers have decided that a change should be made immediately in the farm program to provide an opportunity for farmers who have wheat allotments but don't want them to turn them back to the AAA office and also the many farmers who got cotton allotments but do not want them to do likewise.

This should be done in this manner as many cotton farmers have wheat but don't want it and many wheat farmers have cotton but don't want it; let the wheat farmer turn in his cotton, the county committee would pool these acres and divide it up with the cotton farmers who wanted a larger cotton allotment—giving preference first to the cotton farmer that had turned in his wheat allotment. The wheat acres could

be handled on the same basis when the 1951 crop allotted.

I know many farmers that have cotton acres but will not plant it and these acres should be in production. Most of these who don't plant cotton are wheat farmers and would be glad to cooperate in a program as set up on the above basis.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM D. LAKEY.

ELK CITY, OKLA., January 17, 1950.

Congressman VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Due to the fact that my allotment for cotton is so small, I decided to write and see if you could help in any way.

Here is my problem: In Beckham County—S. E. ¼ sec. 16, township 11, range 22—I've rented 160-acre farm; 135 acres of work land, which will raise only grain and cotton.

I've gone to the triple A office and they told me I was supposed to get 51 acres of cotton, but when I got my acreage it was only 7 acres.

I have a family of five to support. Two of my children are in school. My rent is \$550 cash rent. Now how can I make a living for my family and pay my cash rent?

Will you please try and help me get my cotton allotment raised? If only you could only help me get it raised to 30 acres, it sure would help me.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. KIRK.

CANUTE, OKLA., January 21, 1950.

DEAR SIR: This is in regard to the new farm plan for 1950. I am a young farmer, with a wife and four children to support on a small farm of 80 acres in the heart of cotton country in western Oklahoma. It appears that the Government, through this farm plan, is going to take my means of livelihood from me. Here are the details, as brief as possible:

I have been opposed from the beginning to all price supports, all or part of parity, and of course to any controls that hinder a farmer's freedom. When my county committee issued work sheets to the farmers with questions concerning how much cotton, corn, wheat, oats, etc., was planted for the past several years I stood on my rights and refused to cooperate or have anything to do with it. I let it be understood that as long as it was voluntary—which it was at the time—I wanted none of it but that if it was voted in and of course became compulsory I would then sign up, not willingly but of necessity in order to raise cotton and sell it, cotton being by far the greatest cash crop on my farm and all others in this community.

I did just that as soon as it was voted and passed in the referendum December 15. However, because the plan was unfairly written, in the first place, and unfairly administered, in the second, all the cotton acreage that was allocated to my county was allotted to the individual farmers the first time around, leaving none to settle cases like mine and the appeals. Up to this time I have received no cotton allotment. I have been to see the county committee and chairman several times since I signed up after the referendum, and they say there is nothing they can do. I believe they have applied for more acreage from the Government to settle the appeals. I have been planting about 20 acres to cotton and must have about that much this year.

Under this farm plan and the system of allotting cotton acreage, the farmer who has been planting the most of his land to cotton the past 3 years gets the biggest allotment. And the farmer who has been planting sweet clover and raising his own feed and cutting

down his cotton acreage to do that has to take a cut along with the rest. In other words, the farmer who has been hogging cotton and has created our surplus is the one that benefits the most from this plan. Is there anything you can do to help me.

Respectfully yours,

ESTIS L. JOHNSON.

ELDORADO, OKLA., October 17, 1949.

DEAR FRIEND VICTOR: We knew before receiving your letter that heaven and earth are being moved to give Altus irrigated lands more cotton acres. (Some millionaire bankers and land grabbers are interested there.)

But that doesn't change the fact that wheat farmers in southwest Oklahoma have been sold down the river in the allotments. All my land has been devoted to wheat for 3 years but I am cut 36 percent. Some States have only 12-percent cut, some have 25 percent, and different adjoining farms have varying cuts from their historic base and the principle of the historic base is 100 percent rotten. Every farmer should be permitted to place all his land in a base of whatever crop he wishes to grow, and then have the same rate of reduction on every farm in the Nation, regardless of how high it may be. It seems Congressmen and Senators just can't understand the situation. Maybe we can speak in your language about November 1950.

Very truly yours,

T. A. ROBINSON.

ALTUS, OKLA., November 12, 1949.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

Mangum, Okla.

DEAR MR. WICKERSHAM: Relative to our discussion on cotton-acreage allocation for the irrigation project in Jackson County, we wish to inform you that the provisions of the recent Public Law 272 have not given us any relief on our problem of curtailed cotton acreage.

The letter that Mr. Hutchinson sent to you further confirms the information we had received from Members of Congress and Senate that we might expect relief from the 15 percent of cotton acreage, which can be held by the State and county PMA offices for adjustments of hardship cases. In our meeting on November 3 with the State PMA committee, their interpretations on this particular part of the law still left us without consideration farmers feel is due them on the irrigation project.

The thing that is happening on this project can best be illustrated by using one farm as an example. On a 320-acre farm there has been no cotton planted previous to 1949 during the period on which cotton-acreage history is based. In 1949, there were planted 150 acres of cotton. There have been 80 acres of alfalfa during 1946, 1947, and 1948, which may be used in lieu of cotton acreage. Wheat has been the principal crop, however, on this farm, and the 1950 acreage allocation is 155 acres.

As we have stated before, wheat is not favored as an irrigated crop, because it does not pay enough through increased production to offset the costs of irrigation and related costs of land preparation and increased machinery operation. The very maximum acreage that could be planted on this 320 acres to cotton in 1950 will be 48 acres, provided there had been any cotton history on the land during the years of 1946, 1947, or 1948. The main reason that cotton was not grown during these years was because irrigation was not available. In 1949, water was first available for irrigation and 155 acres were planted to cotton this year.

We believe, as we have been informed by our Congressmen, that the 15 percent of acres held by State and county committees would go a long way in alleviating our situation next year. We have not received any

consideration due to irrigation, however, from the State PMA committee.

Is there anything you can do to help us?

Yours very truly,

D. H. TRENT.

ELK CITY, OKLA., January 1, 1950.

Congressman WICKERSHAM,
Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN: I am writing you in regard to the way some of us farmers have had our cotton acreage allotted.

At the present time I am only farming 113 acres, since the allotment before the war was lifted I have been raising from 70 to 95 acres, no wheat on this plot of land, the balance in grain sorghums. Now, I have been allotted 1 acre of wheat and 42.8 acres of cotton. How can we small farmers continue to operate on reductions as this? Some of my neighbors were allotted more cotton acreage this year than they have ever planted in the past. I have been to my county office twice about this, but can't get anything done about it. Please tell me if there is any way you can help me secure more cotton acreage.

Yours truly,

ORBIE L. GIBBINS.

MARTHA, OKLA., January 20, 1950.

Mr. H. P. MOFFITT,

Executive Officer, Production and Marketing Administration,
Stillwater, Okla.

DEAR SIR: I have this date received a reply from the county PMA committee in regard to my appeal for reconsideration of cotton acreage allotment on my farm (county serial No. C-107). This appeal was based primarily on the fact that an error was made in recording cotton history on my farm for the year 1948. There was about 47 acres of cotton planted on this farm in 1948 which was not shown in this history. No consideration was given for this since the allotment was not changed from the original allotment of 12.2 acres, for the quarter section. If the calculations were made properly according to law, the average would have been more in proportion to the required acreage to make the farm operate on a paying basis.

Reference is made to section 344, paragraph (f) (2) and (3), of the cotton acreage and allotments and marketing quota law, Eighty-first Congress. Also to paragraph (g) (2). To my knowledge the survey required by paragraph (1) was not made, thus the discrepancy in acres planted in 1948.

It is respectfully requested that this allotment be further reviewed in view of the following facts:

1. This farm was purchased by me in 1947 to produce cotton.
2. The farm was already seeded to wheat when purchased.
3. Cotton was planted as soon as possible.
4. County records do not show 1948 cotton.
5. The allocated acres will not produce sufficient net income to cover irrigation assessments, taxes, and interest, since it is a proven fact that in this area that wheat will not give the return under irrigation that cotton will.

Respectfully,

NELSON DOUGHTY.

ALTUS, OKLA., September 22, 1949.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I am interested in the cotton acreage for Oklahoma since I am just a small farmer in Jackson County. I would like for Oklahoma to keep it's quota of acreage and not a bit more. I hope it will be possible to do a little shifting so that all of Oklahoma's acres will grow cotton. In Jackson County would be a good place to shift unwanted cotton acres from other counties.

JOHN CHENAULT.

ELDORADO, OKLA., September 19, 1949.

DEAR FRIEND VICTOR: I am sure you know what the Agriculture Department means by the term, "historic base." I have been trying to say to you, that, in many instances in our section, this historic base serves to confiscate our wheat lands.

I have planted all my land in wheat for the last 3 years, but I have a 36-percent reduction due to historic base, because I formerly planted some cotton. Here at Eldorado the farmer with an all-wheat historic base is required to reduce 23½ percent while just across the river, in Texas, they have to reduce only 16 percent. And their situation as to soil and farming practice is exactly like here. Because of this injustice to plant all their land to wheat and that will make a rotten situation.

I repeat you don't know how mad we are.

Yours truly,

T. A. ROBINSON.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,

December 27, 1949.

Congressman VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I own a farm in your district from which the rent is my income. I am 72 years old. We, the tenant and I, have been planting most of it in cotton, especially since the allotments were removed in 1943.

Now the PMA has allotted us only about 40 percent of the amount we have been planting since 1943. A cut of 60 percent seems very unfair to me when the talk was for a 20-percent cut on the acres planted in recent years. Does it seem fair to you?

What can you do about it?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. IDA CAMPBELL.

BLAINE COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.,

Watonga, Okla., December 24, 1949.

Hon. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

United States Representatives, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

We are writing you regarding the reduction in the cotton acreage for 1950, and while we have no objections to the reduction in the acreage to be planted as a matter of fact think this is a good thing, but we do want to join with the balance of the cotton growers in objecting to the manner in arriving at the allotments.

We find in our case that the cotton allotment on our land has been reduced on an average of approximately 75 percent, and this makes it almost prohibitive for the cotton farmer to make a living as a lot of the land growing cotton is not adapted to any other money-making crop.

We find that in a number of cases where the farm is largely a wheat farm they have been allotted a small cotton base and in talking with them, this cotton base is so small and due to the fact that they are set up and equipped for wheat farming only that they do not intend to plant any cotton on their allotment for cotton which will mean that this allotment will not be used in 1950 and referring particularly to Dewey County, Okla., where we have 320 acres, 129 acres is in cultivation, we have been allotted a 60-acre wheat base and 9.5-acre cotton base and this is a sandy type of soil and not adapted to good wheat growing and which cuts this farm down to a nonpaying farm unit.

In talking with one of your PMA supervisors in Dewey County, Okla., he advises that a majority of the cotton growers are very much dissatisfied with their allotment and he advises, in discussing this with him, that if the law could be changed and he thought that it should be, so that the reduced cotton acreage could be distributed to the farms adapted to cotton growing and eliminate the allotment to the wheat farm on which the

farmer did not desire any cotton allotment, that the cotton farmer would receive sufficient cotton allotment to take care of his needs and not increase the allotted cotton acreage or production, in other words if the present cotton allotment would be so distributed to those desiring to raise cotton this could be done, if the law would so permit, without increasing the allotted cotton acreage.

It is true that the vote on this carried by a large majority but in a large number of cases those voting for the allotment have not received their 1950 allotment at the time of voting and did not fully understand the situation, which facts can be verified by your PMA supervisors as the cotton farmers have been coming in to their offices in droves protesting their allotment since the election.

It all comes down to this, that if the law will be rewritten so that your PMA supervisors can allot the cotton allotment to the farmers desiring and who will use it and eliminate the allotments to those that have no intention of planting cotton, the situation will be well taken care of and we urge your assistance and cooperation in adjusting this very serious situation among the farmers, retroactive to the 1950 crop.

Yours very truly,

E. T. HOBERECHT.

SAYRE, OKLA., December 20, 1949.

Mr. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

Mangum, Okla.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to see if you can help me on my cotton acreage allotment. There is 135 acres in cultivation on this place. I only have an allotment of 20 acres of cotton. The land is light. It will make an average of one-fourth to one-third of a bale per acre. I can't get by on that. This place is located 8 miles west of Elk City of 68 highway one-fourth north. This is the John Davalt farm. He runs a dairy. He served stuff and grazed it. He didn't plant any cotton at all. He died a year ago last march. I rented the place for crop rent from Mrs. Davalt. If you can help me I will appreciate it.

I need 35 or 40 acres to get by on land as light as this is.

Yours truly,

R. W. HYSMITH.

P. S.—They gave me a wheat base but this land won't grow wheat.

OLUSTEE, OKLA., December 27, 1949.

The Honorable VICTOR WICKERSHAM,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to complain of the cotton allotment I received. My farm of 160 acres (149¼ acres in cultivation) received an allotment of 35 acres.

I received 70 acres wheat allotment, but owing to weather conditions will not be able to sow the 70 acres in wheat. That leaves me 35 acres of cotton. The rest of the place to be planted in whatever I may. There will be no support price. I feel that this is a grave injustice as I owe \$5,000 on farm. Taxes and interest to pay and only 35 acres of crop in supported prices. Grain sorghums, barley, and oats will not have a support price. Besides interest, there are 6 in family and living costs are high.

If I can't get more than 35 acres in cotton I surely will lose my farm. I am too old to make a living for my family as a laborer. No one wants to hire a man 60 years old.

Please do something about this cotton restriction.

It looks as if a bunch of cheap politicians will run the farmer into the hole and ruin him.

Yours truly,

C. M. KEITH.

ALTUS, OKLA., January 6, 1950.
The Honorable VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WICKERSHAM: Many of the farmers in Jackson County, and particularly the farmers on the irrigation project, are desirous of a more favorable cotton acreage program than Public Law 272 and 439 provided. We have been informed that Congress is working on new legislation and feel confident that the new legislation will give us relief from the situation we have at the present time.

There are 840 farmers in Jackson County who have received no cotton acreage; more than 200 of this number own land on the irrigation project. An example of a specific case can best illustrate the hardships that many farmers find themselves with at this time.

On a 320-acre farm there has been no cotton planted previous to 1949 during the period on which cotton acreage was based. In 1949 there were planted 155 acres of cotton. There were 80 acres of alfalfa grown during 1946, 1947, and 1948, 40 acres of which was planted during this period. Wheat has been the principal crop on this farm, and the 1950 acreage allotment for wheat is 155 acres. Wheat is not well suited as an irrigation crop, because it does not pay enough from increased production to offset the costs of irrigation and related costs of land preparation and machine operation.

This farm has received no cotton acreage for 1950, although the county allocation has been put out to growers and consists of 67,123 acres.

The main reason that cotton was not grown during the years of 1946, 1947, and 1948, was because irrigation was not available. In 1949, water was first available for irrigating this tract of land, and 155 acres were planted to cotton.

Anything that you can do to help the farmers in this area under circumstances as described here will be deeply appreciated.

Yours very truly,

D. H. TRENT.

APPEAL

ELK CITY, OKLA., December 31, 1949.

DEAR MR. WICKERSHAM: I am a 23-year-old veteran that has a 160-acre upland farm rented, crop rent of 96.4 acres are broke out.

The last 2 years I have been running from 75 to 80 acres of cotton so I could pay for my tractor. I got a GI loan to buy it and had only 2 years to pay for it. My payments were around \$1,200 apiece so you can see that my payment and a living is all that I have made.

My landlady (Barbara Simons) has been a widow woman for the last 3 years and she has six small children from the age of 4 to 16.

With them living on the farm so that they can have a few corn, meat hogs, chicken, and rent from 70 or 80 acres of cotton they can have a decent living.

Now that we have a 19-acre wheat and 30-acre cotton allotment and where so many people are depending on 96.4 acres of upland farming land for a living we can't make ends meet. Could you tell me how I could get my cotton allotment raised 20 or 30 acres?

Mrs. Simons and I have tried the triple A office. They said everybody was treated alike, but we have to make a 160-acre upland farm do what some people make a section of bottom land do. If I don't get more cash crops so I can make part of her living and one for myself, these allotments are going to put boys like myself out of business. I really need that cotton I asked for.

Sir, why is it that a man with \$50-a-week salary can buy a seven or eight thousand dollar home with a 100-percent FHA or GI loans, and boys like myself couldn't buy a farm for love or money? Could I buy one

of these homes in town and farm? As you know, there is a big oil play here and farms are high.

The farm is in Beckham County and is 4 miles north of Elk City, Okla. The serial number of this farm is A172.

Thank you.

NEWELL WEBB.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE GIN,
Snyder, Okla., January 20, 1950.

VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR VICTOR: Enclosed find petition which was gotten up by F. M. Jack, Adrian H. Richardson, and myself on cotton allotments. We are also sending one of the same to Senator KERR, one to Senator THOMAS, and also one to Congressman ALBERT, because of his status on the Agriculture Committee. These may not help any, but the producers in this particular territory really need some help on these allotments, and anything you can do will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

H. V. SCHOONOVER.

Subject: Cotton acreage allotment for Jackson County, Okla.

Farmers in Jackson County are disturbed over the prospects for cotton-acreage allocation. A reduction of cotton acreage will handicap farmers in paying for land and costs of farming operations. The acreage-allotment program as it is understood today will seriously impair the farming economy.

The cotton-cropping history of Jackson County during the 5 years preceding 1949 will be used as the base for figuring acreage allocations. This period is not fairly representative of the county's cotton history. During this 5-year period there was a large change from cotton to wheat production. The change was due to a shortage of labor and because farmers were asked to produce foods needed for the war. The records of the PMA office show us the cotton acreage trend in the county. We have no accurate record for years not listed.

In 1941 there were 82,096 acres of cotton.

In 1943 there were 97,000 acres of cotton.

In 1944 there were 96,500 acres of cotton.

In 1945 there were 82,279 acres of cotton.

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In 1947 there were 76,277 acres of cotton.

In 1948 there were 66,641 acres of cotton.

In 1949 there are 88,129 acres of cotton.

The wheat acreage during these years fluctuated inversely in about the same proportion:

In 1944 there were 117,500 acres of wheat.

In 1945 there were 160,000 acres of wheat.

In 1946 there were 188,000 acres of wheat.

In 1947 there were 207,000 acres of wheat.

In 1948 there were 210,000 acres of wheat.

In 1949 there were 215,000 acres of wheat.

The relatively large cotton acreage in 1949 is in part a second crop on wheat land, which accounts for the large acreages of both cotton and wheat this year. The county's wheat acreage allocation for planting this year is 152,385 acres. There are 365,000 acres of cropland in the county. Labor and machinery shortages forced a reduction in the cotton-cropping program in the county. When the veterans returned and in many cases took over farming units, their plan was to grow cotton for a cash crop to purchase machinery, land, and to start them in the farming business.

To whom it may concern:

We farmers in Jackson County, Okla., understand that cotton acreage allocations are to be made on the cotton and war cropping history for the 5-year period prior to 1949. The AAA Act of 1938, in effect with amendment changes, does not recognize the changes in agriculture of this area.

We feel that 25 percent of our land should be allocated for cotton production. Prior to 1949 our cotton acreage was small, and

wheat acreage large. Wheat was grown extensively during the war, because of a labor and machinery shortage for cotton production.

We hereby petition for adjustments in cotton acreage for the irrigation project to enable us to pay the added costs of farming under irrigation. We also petition for acreage adjustments on dry land where changes from cotton to wheat were made through necessity.

We petition that all cotton growers participate on an equal basis in any concessions made for this area in adjusted cotton acreage.

The cotton-acreage controls next year will make it impossible for veterans in some cases to pay out the increased costs of farm land and the high operation costs of farming. It has already become evident that land prices will follow the cotton acreage on any farm in this area. It is our understanding that crops classed as war crops will be allowed to stand in lieu of cotton in the base period on which acreage will be figured for allocation. Wheat is not in the war crop category. Wheat served a dual purpose during the war years, providing pasture for 50,000 beef cattle each year and producing 1,400,000 bushels of wheat for food. These conditions affect the major part of Oklahoma, and irrigation farmers have a special problem.

Irrigation land on the Altus-Lugert project will be assessed for the first time next year whether or not water is used, this in view of cotton-acreage allocations. The first year irrigation was available made it possible for farmers on the north end of the project to increase their cotton acreage in 1946. Each year since then as water has become available to users in lower regions of the project, progressively more cotton has been grown. This year there is a larger acreage due to the ability of the Bureau of Reclamation to turn water to all of the farm land included in the district. In 1946, 63 percent of the irrigated acreage was in cotton. In 1948, 44 percent was in cotton. When the entire acreage in the project finally is under water assessment, no less than 25 percent of the acreage should be used for cotton production. Of the 47,700 acres that are certified at this time as irrigable, approximately 11,000 acres are seeded to cotton. But farmers feel that under irrigation on this project it will be necessary for them to grow between twelve and fifteen thousand acres of cotton annually in order to establish a sound crop-rotation system to develop their farms to the best interest of the entire country. Because wheat has been a principle crop during the past 8 years, the wheat acreage allotment is considered excessive from an irrigation standpoint. Wheat does not respond to irrigation as cotton or other of the crops that may be available for use in a rotation planting program. The wheat allotted to the irrigation project exceeds 30,000 acres for 1950. Cotton acreages under the new program based on past production will be too low for balanced farming with irrigation.

There are inequalities in the crop-allocation program that have not been satisfactorily changed by the law recently passed to amend the AAA Act of 1938. Although there were minor changes in the law, they do not recognize the complete change that has taken place on the irrigation project since the 1938 act was in operation. The entire agricultural economy has changed from dry land farming to irrigation farming. There have been large expenses to farmers for land preparation and increased operating costs with irrigation. It will be necessary for the successful development of this project that a well diversified crop rotation system be established as soon as possible. Diversified farming is recommended by the Secre-

tary of Agriculture as essential to a sound farm program. It will be impractical for less than one-fourth of the irrigable acres to be used in the growing of cotton. Cotton has been grown here for many years and is well adapted to this particular locality. The acreage has been limited in the past by lack of labor and water. Other cash crops and specialties will grow here, but the marketing outlets for these crops are extremely limited and have not been developed. For developing market outlets years of planning and work will be necessary. If one-fourth of the irrigated acres can be utilized for the production of cotton, one-half of the project could be developed for the production of forage crops and other livestock feeds. There will still be one-fourth of the land for growing other crops that will be needed to develop a well diversified production program. If we have a shorter acreage for cotton than the amounts asked for, the economy will be seriously handicapped, the sound development of the project will be retarded, veterans and other men who are trying to buy land on the irrigation project will be unable to pay the costs of irrigation. It is unlikely that they will even be able to finish paying for the land. The costs of construction, operation, and maintenance will destroy any benefits that could be received from irrigation in this area of the country. There have been private irrigation developments in this area that are faced with the same production problems as irrigation farmers on the reclamation project.

We believe that there is a solution to these problems that will not affect the plan of the 1938 AAA Act to curtail cotton production for the United States. If there are frozen acres in Oklahoma, we ask that such acreage be administered by the State and county PMA committees, and reallocated to growers who will use such acreage for actual production. If this plan is not feasible, then we believe that a different period of years for figuring the cotton cropping history should be used that better represents the long period history of cotton production in Oklahoma.

We are not asking favors for minority groups, but do believe that the concessions we have requested will benefit all farmers in Oklahoma.

We have discussed these problems with our county and State PMA committees and it is with their permission and at their suggestion that we present these problems to you, because the farmers of Jackson County need relief from a situation that threatens the farm economy. Your help in alleviating the situation is asked for in good faith and will be deeply appreciated. Cotton growers of Jackson County elected the following committee to present this case: D. H. Trent, chairman, Altus, route 2; Clark McWhorter, Blair; Drue W. Dunn, Altus; Forrest Schnorrenberg, Altus, route 3; D. L. Jones, Eldorado; Carl Ross, Duke; John Davis, Altus; John Miller, Headrick, route 1; W. A. Nugent, Blair; E. I. Yates, Elmer, route 1.

If there is further information that will be helpful to you in this case, contact any of the committeemen who represent their communities in this matter.

A. B. Paine, 1024 East Elm, Asa B. Ferguson, box 228, Altus; H. H. Howell, Olustee; Lloyd L. Crain, Harold H. Vinyard, J. R. Stoup, John E. Chennault, William Vandiver, Mich Elliott, Jack Ward, W. H. Jameson, Ben Martin, W. H. Luderson, R. E. Crockett, E. I. Yates, H. G. Jones, route 2, Altus; C. B. Booker, Headrick, route 1; Harvey Gentry, Fred Caves, route 4, Altus; Joel Ross, box 17, Duke; T. R. Wilson, route 2, Olustee; R. L. Mitchell, box 242, Blair; C. D. Feltz, route 2, Altus; J. R. Haws, C. G. Cinstelber, route 2, Olustee; John M. Davis, Altus; A. L. Bryan, 1301 North Hudson, O. T. Freeman, Jack Mills, route 2, B. Earle Cole,

route 1, H. S. Garrison, route 1, Altus; H. C. Garrison, route 1, Headrick; W. O. Burch, route 1, T. O. Burch, 1617 North Lee, T. H. Lippoldt, 419 North Grady, Ray R. Castle, 1100 North Hudson, W. M. Maley, J. N. Walker, route 2, H. D. Zumbro, route 1, Roy Kizzlar, Frank Smith, route 2, Charles A. Nichols, Fred Walker, A. B. Smith, Altus.

—
ELDORADO, OKLA.

DEAR SIRE HA: I guess you noticed that I didn't put my return address on the envelope. I didn't want the rest of the people in Washington being jealous of me writing to you. Please don't tell them that I wrote to you and not to them.

Well, this letter has a purpose. When you see a ——— dash that means "drat" or "drated." Well, this ———ed farm program has me down to 60 acres of wheat on one-half section of land. That is too ——— much land to be out. I have no ——— cotton base except 22.9 acres in 1945, that divided by 4 years to get my average yearly quota leaves nothing 0, or a cipher with rim knocked off. Now if I knew that I wouldn't get anything to raise for money, I would have tried to make my living according to R. A. Tillman, route 3, Eldorado, Okla. I don't know whether you know it or not but you have to make money to pay taxes with or go to the pen to say nothing of the expense of running the thing. Now, I know of one neighbor (man, wife, and child) who have 650 acres wheat. He also will have a cotton acreage. He and hired hand cut about a thousand acres in 9 days plowing. Do you reckon they can live on that much? I have another neighbor (man, wife, and two children). They have 80 acres. They will get 29 acres wheat, some cotton. Do you reckon they can live on that much?

Now, I was one of these nuts that tried to kindly carry the prewar program through the war years and am now fixing to get cut. What will people besides veterans do that have land and homes to pay for do?

Respectfully,

R. A. TILLMAN.

P. S.—Do you think I should have 50 acres cotton?

—
To Whom It May Concern:

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OFFICE OF COURT CLERK,

Hobart, Okla., December 16, 1949.

HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
Congressman, Seventh Congressional
District, Hobart, Okla.

DEAR SIR: It is not my purpose to burden you with matters that can otherwise be taken care of; and, too, I feel sure you receive other letters of a similar nature. I would like at this time to give you a brief outline of my allotment on the West ½ of the Northwest Quarter of Section 3, Township 8 North, Range 15, WIM, Washita County, Okla. I purchased the above-referred-to tract October 11, 1949, through the Indian Department,

the title of which is being prepared at this time. So far as the records are concerned, in Washita County, there is no evidence of ownership as of yet, as it takes quite a while to go through the procedure and get the title back. This title has passed the Concho subagency and the general office at Anadarko and has been forwarded to Washington for approval. When this allotment program was called to my attention, I became concerned about the matter for the reason that I am at a loss as to how long this program will carry over and what effect it will have on the production of the money crop, as this purchase was made principally with borrowed money.

Upon investigation, I find that my allotment was 19.7 acres of cotton, and 7 acres of wheat, making a total of 26.7 acres of cotton and wheat combined, from the total of 66 acres in cultivation, which is approximately 40 percent of the tillable land. I think this allotment is a ridiculous figure, inasmuch as the land in question is a cotton farm. I also find a variation in the percentage allowed different people. A tract of 80 acres in the same county has, I understand, as high as 35 to 38 acres of cotton allotment alone.

I do not know what can be done about this, but I know of no other way of giving you the facts other than writing you as I am doing. In the first place, the 90 percent of parity, in my opinion, is a little unfair to start with. It seems to me that a farmer should be allowed 100 percent parity in order to keep on an even keel with economic conditions; however, if it is necessary for us to make a sacrifice in order to protect the economic conditions of our country, I am certainly willing to accept the 90 percent as it stands. But I am not willing to accept the ridiculous allotment that was granted to me as I mentioned above.

I sometimes wonder what our Agricultural Committee is doing and what they think will happen to the 60 percent of feed that we would be forced to produce according to the allotment as set out above. In my opinion, there would be so much feed in that particular area that one could hardly give it away.

If there is anything that you can do about this matter, it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

O. L. FREEZE.

ALTUS, OKLA., January 24, 1950.

The Honorable VICTOR WICKERSHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WICKERSHAM: The cotton-allocation program has reached a point in this area now where there is little hope for new growers to participate on a large enough scale to justify the operations of growing cotton.

There are 836 farmers in Jackson County who do not have cotton allocated for their farms. It is estimated that 70 percent of these farmers would like to grow cotton. There are many other farmers whose maximum-planted acreage during the period of 1945 to 1948 limits their cotton acreage to a particularly low percent of their total farm. The three cases for which we are including figures will best illustrate the problem of these men.

On the farm operated by W. H. Luderson, the acreage planted to various crops during the history years for cotton are as follows: On this quarter section of land in 1941 there were 30.6 acres of cotton; 23.6 acres of wheat; 40.4 acres of grain sorghum; 15 acres of barley; 17.6 acres of peas. Since that date the farm has been operated entirely as a wheat farm. In 1945 there were 139 acres of wheat and the same acreage reported in 1946, 1947, and 1948. The 1942 crop allotment included 50 acres of cotton and 20.8 acres of

wheat. This particular case represents many similar ones that have come under the irrigation program during the past year.

Another case where the farmer has no cotton acreage has a cropping history as follows: In 1941 there were 69.2 acres of cotton; 16.2 acres of wheat; 10.7 acres of oats; 50 acres of barley; 83.5 acres of alfalfa; and 50 acres of green manure. In 1945 there were 196.1 acres of wheat; 83.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1946, 187 acres of wheat; 16 acres of oats; and 76.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1947 there were 207 acres of wheat; 72.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1948 there were 207 acres of wheat; 72.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1949 there were 155 acres of cotton; 199 acres of wheat; 40 acres of oats; and 40.5 acres of alfalfa. In 1942 this farm was allocated 98.4 acres of cotton; 25.4 acres of wheat. There is no cotton allocated for 1950, and this farm is another farm that came under irrigation in 1949.

The last case that we included for your consideration is a dry land farm. On this quarter section in 1941 there were 35 acres of cotton; 12.2 acres of wheat; 31.3 acres of grain sorghums; 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1945 there were 16.2 acres of cotton; 32.4 acres of wheat; 29.9 acres of grain sorghum; and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1946 there were 66 acres of wheat, 12.5 acres of grain sorghum, and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1947 there were 10.6 acres of cotton; 66 acres of wheat; 1.9 acres of grain sorghum; and 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1948 there were 66 acres of wheat; 75 acres of alfalfa. In 1949 there were 17.5 acres of cotton; 66 acres of wheat; 70 acres of alfalfa. In 1942 this farm was allocated 53 acres of cotton and 11.2 acres of wheat. This farm was allocated 10.6 acres of cotton for 1950.

These cases are representative of the farmers who have low cotton acreage allocated and farmers who have none. It is this type farmer in this area who feels inequality in the cotton-acreage program. These cases are called to your attention to see if the forthcoming legislation can be adapted to increase cotton acreage for these farmers.

Anything you can do to help these cases will help many farmers in this part of the country.

Yours very truly,

D. H. TRENT,
Chairman, Cotton Grower's Committee.

ELDORADO, OKLA.

DEAR FRIEND VICTOR: I am still aching about the historic base along with all your farmers. That base is made a part of the title to every farm and we all know false records have been submitted for some farms and no records on others. It would be confusing and impractical to permit farmers to change bases every year but he should have that privilege at stated intervals or when a farm changes owners or tenants. If some young Member of Congress would make a fight for that principle and then run for Senate, he would pile up a vote down here in Seventh District. I know what our farmers are thinking.

We appreciate your faithful service.

Very truly yours,

T. A. ROBINSON.

ELDORADO, OKLA., December 5, 1949.

DEAR MR. WICKERSHAM: You asked me to write you about the agriculture problem that I had. (60 acres of wheat, no cotton base, etc., with 100 acres out on my farm.) You remember the conference that we had in Hoggars office that day? I was seeking more wheat acreage in preference to cotton base and if I could get cotton base, I desired to swap it for additional wheat allotment. It seemed that nothing could be done short of an act of Congress to change it. (According to the committee.)

Well, it sure looks like I was penalized for being honest. If I'd been a — crook and

submitted my wheat acreage as from fence to fence, I'd had a decent allotment.

I told them if I could get a decent allotment, I thought maybe I could go bear hunting. But since I was cut to 60 acres, I was scared to go as I might be mistaken for a bear (bare). Anyway, a fellow would be bared if he did. In order for you to understand the situation that it puts a small fellow in, I will construct 1950 program, 60 acres wheat, which the Government said my acreage yield was—

Seven bushels per acre by \$2 per bushel equals \$14 per acre, minus putting \$3, equals \$11.

Four plowings at \$1 each equals \$4.

Seed and treatment, \$2.75.

Sowing, 75 cents.

Total, \$7.50.

Seven fifty from \$11 leaves \$3.50.

Three dollars and fifty cents by 60 acres equals \$210, less hauling to town, less expense of loan, less what else. Oh yeah, wait 8 weeks to 3 months for your \$210 loan to get back. Please don't laugh. That is a heck of a mess. Well on the outland put 35 acres oats.

Certified seed, \$2.80 bushel by 53 bushels (1½ per acre), equals \$140.40.

Plowing four times at \$1 equals \$4.

Sowing, 75 cents.

Cutting, \$3.

Hauling, shoveling, and labor, oh heck, what's the use?

Say put the rest in milo which would be more expensive than the other. Well, nobody wants such as that. It's \$4.60 cut here now. So why should a dealer buy it when he couldn't sell it to somebody who already has some of the stuff? And if you couldn't sell it, you would have to buy something to store it in. And if you store it, you'd have to feed it to hogs or something and they are too cheap to feed, etc., on through the night.

I suggest that all farmers on the small farms be paid a pension so they can pay taxes.

Respectfully,

R. A. TILMAN.

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, amendments to the cotton-quota law are necessary to correct inequities and to eliminate hardships which are developing in connection with acreage allotments to cotton farmers. In a large number of cases the allocations under the program are obviously inequitable and unfair, and the result, if the situation is not improved, will inevitably be that many farmers and their tenants will lose their means of livelihood, unemployment will increase, and the original purpose of the quota bill will be defeated.

No amendment is going to provide the remedy sought if the acreage cut for individual farmers amounts to more than 30 percent of the average planted during the years, 1946, 1947, and 1948. I am very hopeful that the measure now before the House will, if enacted, go far toward solving the problem. This measure, to succeed, must provide additional acreage to adjust 1950 allotments to bring them up to a minimum of whichever is the largest of 70 percent of the average cotton acreage planted on a farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 or 50 per-

cent of the highest acreage planted on the farm in any of those 3 years. There is properly a provision in the measure which permits farmers to surrender voluntarily to their county committees acreage allotted to them which they do not intend to plant in 1950. Authority should also be given to county committees to make equitable adjustments between acreage figures of the BAE and those of farmers themselves.

While I recognize that the supply-and-demand situation in cotton requires quotas for the 1950 crop if Government price supports are at 90 percent of parity are to be maintained, I am certain that the House will want to prevent drastic inequities resulting from application of the cotton-quota law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments now at the Clerk's desk may be printed in the RECORD at this point so that we may have an opportunity to see them in the morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: On page 2, line 10, strike out the figure 40 and insert in lieu thereof the figure 50.

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: Page 2, line 5, after the word "years", insert "or 50 percent of the acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in the year 1949."

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 1, line 9, strike out "70" and insert "60."

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 2, line 8, after the colon and before the word "provided," insert the following: "Provided, That the allotment to each farm shall be determined by the county committee, subject to review in accordance with section 3 of this resolution, on the basis of satisfactory evidence submitted by the producers."

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: Page 3, line 14, after the word "State" strike out "and county" and insert a comma and "county and the individual farms which so surrendered such farm acreage allotments."

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: Page 3, following line 229, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any farmer who shows to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has been directly engaged in the growing of cotton as his principal means of support during the years 1946, 1947, 1948 as a renter, either as a cash tenant, share tenant, or sharecropper, and that through no fault of his own the land which he has been farming is no longer available to him for farming purposes shall, if he obtains other farm land to rent or farm for which no 1950-cotton allotment has been established, be eligible to receive for such land a cotton allotment in 1950. Such allotment shall be established on the same basis as allotments are established for other farms in the county on which cotton was not planted in 1946, 1947, or 1948, except that the acreage required to provide the allotments authorized under this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture for

the 1950 crop of cotton and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota for such crop."

Amendment offered by Mr. REGAN: Insert the following new section 5 after section 4 and renumber succeeding sections:

"Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cotton acreage allotment of any new 1949 cotton farm which was completed for planting prior to March 29, 1949, by clearing, plowing, and cultivating the land and was planted to cotton for the first time in 1949 and which was not planted to any crop prior to 1949, shall be not less than 30 percent of the acreage on such farm which was planted to cotton in 1949."

Amendments offered by Mr. BECKWORTH. Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage does not exceed 5 acres."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 5. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalties provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any veteran of World War II who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total production of cotton does not exceed 5 acres. As used in this subsection the term 'veteran of World War II' means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalties provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any veteran of World War II who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total production of cotton during the year in which such cotton was produced did not exceed an amount equal to four standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight. As used in this subsection the term 'veteran of World War II' means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. If marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1951 crop of cotton, farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1950 and those cotton farmers who surrendered the cotton acreage allotments to their farms for 1950. As used in this section the term 'cotton farmer' means a person recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. If marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1951 crop of cotton, farmers

eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1950 and those veterans of World War II whose farms received cotton-acreage allotments for the 1950 crop but who are found by the county committee to have been unable to engage in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1950 because of the smallest of the cotton acreage allotments to their farms for the 1950 crop. As used in this section the term "veteran of World War II" means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service. And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. If marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1951 crop of cotton, farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1950 and those farmers whose farms received cotton acreage allotments for the 1950 crop but who are found by the county committee to have been unable to engage in the production of cotton in the calendar year 1950 because of the smallness of the cotton acreage allotments to their farms for the 1950 crop."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:

"Sec. 5. If marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1951 crop of cotton, farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1950 and those persons recognized by the county committee as being cotton farmers."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Page 4, after line 16, insert the following:

Sec. 6. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to peanuts produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a peanut farmer if his total acreage does not exceed 2 years."

Amendment offered by Mr. SYKES: Page 4, line 16, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 6. Any part of the peanut acreage allotted to individual farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustments Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee shall be deducted from the 1950 allotments to such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary to other farms in the same county. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary shall be credited to the State and county."

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: Page 4, line 16, insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may, in his discretion, allot not to exceed 350,000 acres to new irrigation areas, which were normally cotton producing areas in 1940, 1941, and 1942, but which areas have inadequate cotton allotments under the present act due to the fact that other basic crops were planted in said areas during 1946, 1947, and 1948, which crops were found uneconomical to produce in said area."

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether we have arrived at the point where some of my amendments are applicable. I would like an opportunity to be heard on them.

The CHAIRMAN. We are still on section 1.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, is the bill open to amendment at any point, or just to section 1?

The CHAIRMAN. We are considering section 1.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE:

On page 1, line 9, strike out the words "the larger of."

And on page 2, lines 2, 3, 4, and 5, strike out the following words: "or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in any one of such 3 years."

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out the provision giving 50 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of the 3 years. It will also strike out something more than 400,000 acres, according to an estimate of the Department of Agriculture and according to the figures presented by several of the Members this afternoon; it will probably strike out three-quarters of the total acreage added by this bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman has fully redeemed himself by offering this amendment.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman. This amendment will reduce materially the acreage that this bill would add to the national allotment. If you want to try to confine this bill to a measure to give real relief to those who are being destroyed by any act of Congress or interpretation of the Department of Agriculture, or both, then you should vote for this amendment.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. What would happen to the man who just came home from the war in 1948 and planted for the first time?

Mr. POAGE. He would get 70 percent of his average plantings during the base period, not to exceed 40 percent of his total cultivated land.

Now, if you want to give a reward to those who have just now developed large acreages of cotton, those who have planted large acreages one year and not consistently followed it, those who have been in and out of the cotton business, then you keep the 50-percent provision. But the 50-percent provision does not help anybody unless he has been planting

practically all of his land to cotton or unless, as I said, he is an in-and-outer.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. The gentleman has been a very strong advocate of soil conservation.

Mr. POAGE. I believe very strongly in soil conservation.

Mr. SUTTON. He advocates not following the advice of the Department of Agriculture in the crop rotation provision if he strikes this out.

Mr. POAGE. No, I do not think so; because that man who has been planting all his land in cotton 1 in 3 years and all of his land in soil-conserving crops, or even any crops other than cotton on the other 2 out 3 years, has just as good history as the man who has followed the advice of the Department and planted one-third of his land in cotton every year. He still has a base of 33⅓ acres. He has got an average of 33⅓ planted during the base years, just the same as if he had planted one-third of his land in cotton every one of the 3 years. It works out exactly the same as if you had been following the more common practice of soil conservation, and if this man you speak of actually rotates his whole farm on a 3-year basis he will come out just as well as the man who divides his land every year.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to my chairman.

Mr. COOLEY. How much acreage will be involved in the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. POAGE. Something over 400,000 acres taken out, if we pass this amendment. The estimates given by some of the Members here indicate it would be even more than that. Whatever it is, it is very obvious that it is now going to go to the in-and-outer and not to the man who is the regular cotton farmer, or it is going to the man who has always planted a very large acreage and who caused our cotton problem. If he has followed a 3-year rotation of his entire farm with cotton plantings only 1 year out of three like the gentleman from Tennessee describes, then he has got an average that is just as high as if he had followed the practice of planting only one-third of his land in cotton each year.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he is including in those "outers" the boys who fought to save this country and who could not get out of the Army in time to plant.

Mr. POAGE. No; there has been no fighting done for this country in the last 3 years. The history of the "outers" is confined to 1946, 1947, and 1948; and there was not anyone fighting for this country in those years. Those boys were here; if they wanted to plant cotton they had the opportunity; if they did not get in the program then they have no right now to come along and say that we ought to break down the program and give them 400,000 acres, and increase the

Government's liability by that much. We made provision last fall for an allotment to the boy who was prevented by military service from establishing a cotton history.

The question is very simple: Do you want to maintain a substantial reduction in the national cotton acreage, with reasonable adjustments for those cotton farmers who cannot be expected to make a living for their families under present regulations, or do you want to make this a grab bag? If you ask for too much for the man with one big year, may you not jeopardize the proper needs of the man who had grown a reasonable amount of cotton each year, and who is definitely dependent on cotton for the support of his family?

I would, of course, be glad if we could give every man the right to produce all the cotton he wants to produce, but since we know that we can't do that and at the same time support the price, let us not get so interested in the cotton speculator who plants when he thinks his neighbors are going to reduce and who relies on something else when he thinks cotton will not be profitable that, we are unable to get relief for the man whose children are not going to have shoes unless he can get a reasonable percentage of the cotton he has planted year after year.

The 50-percent provision jeopardizes this whole bill. It will endanger its passage in the House and certainly it will slow down its passage in the Senate. Our farmers need relief and they need it now. They are planting cotton in south Texas today. We can't afford to slow up the passage of this bill. We can't afford to take a chance on having it defeated. As our good friend, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] said, I would rather have a part of something than all of nothing any day in the week, and I know that the 70-percent provision is of far more importance to far more real cotton farmers who have always depended on cotton than is the 50-percent provision. I think that if we were to strike the 50-percent provision, we would have no trouble promptly passing the bill through both Houses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope it is understood that we are now considering legislation that has the small farmer, the medium-sized farmer and the large farmer on the hook. You gentlemen have been planning their economy. At the present time they cannot plant without penalties. You have just voted down an amendment by my colleague from California, Mr. WHITE, which would have protected the little farmer.

Up until last year it was generally understood that this Government wanted people to plant cotton. People throughout the whole United States, but primarily in the West, took their life savings, went out and leveled land, and put down water wells. I would say that 99 percent of them were small farmers. So let us not think we are fooling anyone but ourselves when we talk about 2,000

acre farms. The thing you are talking about now is the farmers throughout the country who for the last 10 years have been put on the hook with a planned economy by this Congress. Call it Socialism if you want to, but you are telling them, as they were told by administrative interpretation of the act passed last year, that they are out of business, that they cannot pay their banker.

The gentleman from Texas, whom I admire very much—and I know he has far more experience than I in both agriculture and legislation—should realize, and I cannot refrain from telling him so, that there are some very competent people in California who have their own idea about what constitutes good farming practice. It is probably just as good practice if a man wants to rotate crops to do it on a four-year, a three-year, or even a two-year basis just as good practice as it is to rotate a fractional part of his land every year. If I were a small farmer and wanted to devote 20 acres of my farm to cotton this year, 20 acres to melons next year and 20 acres to maize or some other crop on the third year, that would be considered by many to be good farming practice.

But now you are voting against the people you have on the hook, after you put them on the hook by legislative inducement and penalties. The administration admits that their difficulties result from an administration failure. I have heard members of the committee say that the Department of Agriculture failed to interpret the congressional intent and the intent of the committee. Now, go ahead; but when you do, let it be known here and now that this administration while saying it supports a bill is not supporting it for the small growers of this country. That so-called administrative failure under the 1949 act is the result of inefficiency or lack of attention or deliberate misinterpretation of congressional intention by the Department of Agriculture. They cannot relieve themselves of this burden by passing the buck to State committees who are the political appointees of this administration and the salaried employees of the Department of Agriculture. If this bill even in its present form is filibustered in the Senate, we will see then where the administration stands on it.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman came to Washington when the subcommittee on cotton had its meeting to try to alleviate the situation which arose under the existing legislation. He is familiar with the fact that the 50 percent figure was included in the implied promise that went out in the press release of that time. If we vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], we would be breaking that implied promise, is that not correct?

Mr. WERDEL. I know of no implied promise. I am speaking for people who will be destroyed by the proposed amendment without notice. I want it pointed out that a paternalistic executive department intends that destruction after

inducing them to invest their savings and make improvements on lands which are now not to be cultivated because of planned economy.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. It is also a fact this amendment was offered in the Committee on Agriculture and was defeated there. I hope it will be defeated on the floor.

Mr. WERDEL. I am not speaking for the Committee on Agriculture. The resolution is a result of a star chamber meeting of a subcommittee. Those of us who crossed the continent were not permitted to attend while the resolution was being discussed for the alleged reason that we were not members of the Agriculture Committee. I discovered later that members of the subcommittee had met on Sunday afternoon in the office of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] which meeting was adjourned to the office of the Secretary of Agriculture at 5 p. m. on that Sunday afternoon. I have been reluctant to say these things until the present hour. I think the time is now here when the small farmer outside of the Old Cotton South should understand that he is expected to make a political contribution to the Fair Deal planned agriculture economy which will be financially destructive to himself.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POAGE) there were—ayes 22, noes 28.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 398 relating to cotton and peanut-acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, had come to no resolution thereon.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 816, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HARDY, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. GAMBLE.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 816, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. JACKSON

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, at this noonday moment we look backward in gratitude and forward in confidence, for we know that Thou art the same today as Thou wert yesterday.

As we onward walk the paths of duty, do Thou endow us with stout hearts and open minds. Stimulate us with that faith that greets the dawn rather than the setting sun; faith in Thee, in our fellow men, and in the ultimate triumph of all things right. Dismissing past regrets and future fears, send us forth on errands of mercy and good will; then we shall have the restful satisfaction that comes to those who have borne wisely and well their part. Fill us with large sympathies for others, and bless us with complete trust in Thy goodness, and Thine shall be the glory forever. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 25, 1950.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 194 of title 14 of the United States Code, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for the year 1950: Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER, Hon. JAMES B. HARE, Hon. T. MILLET HAND.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, *Chairman.*

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JANUARY 30, 1950.

The SPEAKER,

*The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1950: Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER, Hon. DONALD L. O'TOOLE, Hon. ALVIN F. WEICHEL.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, *Chairman.*

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read through section 1 of the bill. Are there further amendments to section 1?

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: On page 2, line 10, strike out the figure "40" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "50."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes, 5 minutes for the proponent and 5 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I will make my remarks very brief, inasmuch as we debated this matter yesterday quite thoroughly. This amendment is one which would certainly not require very much of an expenditure in addition to the estimate which has been provided by the Department of Agriculture covering the cost of this resolution. It is a very small matter insofar as funds are concerned. This 40-percent restriction which is now in the resolution attempts to tell the farmer that he shall not plant cotton but once in 3 years on his total land. I think that is wrong. I think it is perfectly good husbandry to plant cotton every other year. That is just what this 50-percent amendment

would allow. On that basis, Mr. Chairman, I submit that the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the membership to understand the meaning of the amendment. For 10 years or more the cotton-quota law has contained a provision that no allotment to a farm should exceed, under the old law, 40 percent of the cotton planted and the cotton diverted in 1937. That was found wise. After giving each State, including the State of Georgia and the State of California and other States, all of the cotton that they are rightfully entitled to as their fair portion of the national quota and after the counties have received their full share we are coming now, due to some inequities which have arisen, and adding to them, giving every grower up to 70 percent of his 3-year average or 50 percent of his highest planting in either 1946, 1947, or 1948.

In its wisdom, the committee limited that by saying we will build you up to 70 percent, but not beyond 40 percent of your entire cultivated acreage on your farm.

The gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] now proposes to strike that 40 percent and say that we can give him up to half of his entire cultivated land on his farm.

It was estimated by the committee that the 40-percent limitation would cut off of the 1,400,000-acre estimate otherwise added between one hundred and two hundred thousand acres. There has been no estimate made as to what the effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California would be, but certainly it would add additional acreage over and above what the 40 percent would do.

We think the bill now provides rather liberal contributions, due to the inequities. Therefore, I am quite sure it is the view of a majority of the committee that this amendment should not be approved.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman stated that the 1938 law provided for 40 percent of the 1937 planting. Does he not mean 50 percent?

Mr. PACE. No, sir. The old law was that no county would be given less than 60 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted and no farm would be given less than 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted, but that this amendment should not increase the allotment to the

farm greater than 40 percent of the cultivated land.

Mr. WHITE of California. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, he says that in this instance it shall not be less than 50 percent of the cultivated land. I think the resolution as submitted is well balanced, and respectfully ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Certainly I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am in accord with the gentleman's views that this amendment should be defeated. But will the gentleman explain to the House about the minimum acreage that a cotton farmer can get. Is that 5 acres that he is allowed? There is some misunderstanding about it.

Mr. PACE. The new law is exactly the same as the old law since 1938, namely, that any farmer who has been growing 5 acres or less of cotton will suffer no cut whatever. He will be given an allotment for the full amount that he has been growing, up to 5 acres. Then the law further provides that for those who have 5 acres up to 15 acres they shall get an additional, special allotment to build them up toward 15 acres; the idea being that it will take something in that range, between 5 and 15 acres, to give a man acreage comparable with his needs. I hope that covers the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has already been fixed. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

All time on the amendment having expired, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 2, line 8, after the colon and before the word "Provided" insert the following: "Provided, That the allotment to each farm shall be determined by the county committee, subject to review in accordance with section 3 of this resolution, on the basis of satisfactory evidence submitted by the producers."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment be limited to 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this amendment is what may be considered as a clarifying amendment. It is recognized that the State of Texas has been subjected to what is commonly known as the California clause. It is further recognized that the acreage al-

lotted to the State of Texas was subjected to the clause because the phrase "actually planted" was used in the original law. It is further recognized that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics statistics are inaccurate. It is further recognized that the reason we are here now is because of maladministration of the law, that is, not in accordance with the intent of this Congress.

The purpose of this amendment is to place the responsibility where it lies, particularly to permit the county committees to allocate acreage to each individual farmer in accordance with the legal evidence which he can submit to such committee with regard to the acreage he actually planted in cotton during the basic years. There is nothing hard to understand about the amendment; in fact, it is easy to understand; it just places the responsibility with the county committee, deprives the Department of Agriculture of the responsibility of saying "You planted so much," and saying to the county committee instead: "You determine how much the farmer planted."

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman's purpose by this amendment is to try to simplify the business of making appeals.

Mr. HARE. That is absolutely true; that is, to place the responsibility on the county committee which can determine the case of each individual farmer.

Mr. FISHER. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, and I am sorry I did not hear it read, it has reference to what he hopes will prove to be a more accurate way of arriving at the actual acreage rather than depending on the BAE statistics.

Mr. HARE. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. FISHER. I recall that in the debate 2 or 3 days ago it was stated that the present method was based upon estimate and speculation.

Mr. HARE. That is true.

Mr. FISHER. It is true because the BAE does not have the record of the actual plantings. Is that correct?

Mr. HARE. That is true.

Mr. FISHER. Therefore, inevitably, under such a program there would be some injustice produced because of the fact that the BAE does not and cannot have the statistics in the small localities of each State.

Mr. HARE. That is true.

Mr. FISHER. And the gentleman's amendment proposes to correct that by giving the county committees some control or jurisdiction over determining the amount of acreage the individual farmer is entitled to.

Mr. HARE. That is true. I think it is recognized that the Department of Agriculture cannot effectively and accurately determine what the farmer has actually planted, and I propose to give that responsibility to people who do know.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HARE. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. FISHER. I wish to point out for the record that in the area from which I come there are probably half a dozen

counties in which very careful surveys have been made mostly by the county committees with respect to the accuracy of the BAE figures; and in a number of them it has turned out to be a matter of pure speculation when compared with the actual known facts. The BAE figures are from 25 to 35 percent under the actual plantings. That is not a matter of speculation, but a matter of known fact.

Mr. HARE. I can cite the gentleman a specific instance, the instance of a man in a neighboring county to mine. When he received his particular acreage allotment he went to the county committee, showed them his crop insurance receipts where he had planted 75 or 80 acres of cotton and paid insurance on it, but the BAE adjusted figures indicated he did not do that. They indicated he planted only 35 or 40.

If we do not specifically state the procedure to be followed and definitely define the responsibility of each administrator, then we can only expect some bureaucrat in the Department of Agriculture to foul up the program in order that the socialistic Brannan plan will have a greater appeal because the farmers will be disgusted with the present program.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina undoubtedly has mentioned an important problem and equally undoubtedly the committee has dealt with it. If the Members will turn to page 1154 of yesterday's Record, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] inserted there a letter from the Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration in which he sets out in detail exactly how this problem is going to be handled.

There is some complaint about the BAE figures in some counties. It is set out there that under this resolution when a cotton farmer's allotment is fixed he will be mailed a notice. The notice states:

If you are not satisfied with this allotment, either from the base acreage or from the percentage standpoint, you can enter an appeal.

Then a public notice will be given every other farmer in the county who does not get an increase in acreage that he might file an appeal.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be unkind to the committees in my State or in South Carolina or anywhere else, but here is the story. You can take it as you like. The Department of Agriculture and this committee have some concern about letting any county committees control this situation. Why? We are now saying to X county that we are going to give the farmers of that county an additional acreage to build them up to 70 percent of their past history. We are going to add that to what they now have. What is going to be the inclination of some county committeemen? If you will study what has been done in the last 90 days you know what can happen.

The county committee men will say: "Well, here, we are going to get something extra. We will revise these bases and these other figures and instead of bring-

ing 5,000 more acres into this county we will bring 25,000 more in. It does not take anything from anybody. We are going to reach out and get it and add that much more."

The system here is that if your BAE figures are not right we are not going to let that county committee decide it, but we are going to let a review committee composed of members of committee members from the surrounding counties settle it. We are going to let the whole group of that area determine whether or not the BAE estimates are correct. If the farmer goes before the review committee, and, as the gentleman from South Carolina says, has proof to show that the BAE estimates on the base acreage are incorrect, they will be corrected and additional acreage will be added. But I appeal to the gentleman from South Carolina, I appeal to the Members of the House, in the name of orderly administration do not put this temptation into the hands of your respective county committees where they will without cost to anybody just reach up and get more 70's, more 70's, and still more 70's until the additional acreage under this resolution will not be 1,400,000 but will likely be three or four million acres added on.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I think the gentleman may be taking a little counsel of his fears because I think he recognizes as I stated before that we are here because of maladministration in the Department of Agriculture. The only thing I am intending to do or trying to do is to spell out in the law just what the Department of Agriculture in its procedure will do.

Mr. PACE. I may say to the distinguished gentleman that the Department itself has spelled it out in the form of a letter to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, which he put in the Record, and he says in detail exactly how they are going to correct these BAE estimates, and I hope it suits the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; it does suit the gentleman from Arkansas. And is it not a fact that the difference in the proposal of the gentleman from South Carolina and the method of administration by the department is the fact that a committee outside of the county will determine it, and under his amendment the local county committee will determine it.

Mr. PACE. The statement of the gentleman from Arkansas should be significant, because no one has complained more bitterly than the gentleman from Arkansas has about the incorrectness of these BAE estimates, and when he says that the letter from the Department satisfies him, it certainly ought to satisfy everybody else in this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, first, I wish to say that this is a most propitious time and I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without saying a few words in tribute to the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] who has announced his intention to retire from the Congress at the expiration of his present term.

Mr. Chairman, speaking for myself and all of my constituents, the people of Louisiana, and I am sure I might say for all of the South and all of the other agricultural States of the United States, it is with deep regret that we have learned of the intention of our esteemed colleague and friend.

Mr. PACE came to the Seventy-fifth Congress in 1937, and while it was not possible for him to become a member of the Committee on Agriculture at that time, coming from an agricultural State and being intensely interested in matters pertaining to agriculture, it was not long before he attained his desire to be transferred to the Committee on Agriculture.

From that time on, due to his ability, his interest and knowledge of agricultural problems, his study and hard work and devotion to the subject, he rapidly advanced on the committee until last year he became the ranking majority member of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. PACE was so well informed on all matters pertaining to agriculture that many of the Members sought his counsel and advice, which he ungrudgingly gave, and since I have been a Member of Congress I have called upon him many times for information and advice and he never failed to advise and assist me in my work, and, representing an agricultural district, his guidance was most helpful and greatly appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, in the retirement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], his State, the Congress, and the Nation will lose a faithful and able legislator; agriculture will lose a learned and devoted champion, and especially we, the younger Members of the House will lose a true and solicitous friend, one who was never too busy to advise and help us.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, this country can ill afford to lose men of the type, character, and ability of such men as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], chairman of the Public Works Committee, who is also retiring this year.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, as the next door neighbor and friend of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and speaking for all of the people of our State, I express the hope that the gentleman may be induced to change his

mind and continue his service here in this House where he is so badly needed.

Mr. LARCADE. I hope so, too.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. As a Member of the House who came here during the same Congress which saw the beginning of the congressional career of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], I wish to join with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE], in his kind remarks with reference to STEVE PACE. I think he has been one of the most valuable men in the House of Representatives, and he certainly has been a tower of strength to Louisiana agriculture. I join with my friend from Georgia [Mr. COX] in the hope that he will reconsider and remain with us.

Mr. LARCADE. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, as a new member on the great Committee on Agriculture, who has had the honor of serving on two important subcommittees presided over by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] I would like to say that he is the best example I have ever met of the fact that in Congress and elsewhere hard work and ability pay dividends.

Mr. LARCADE. I agree with the gentleman fully.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARCADE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I should just like to add my own personal and humble evaluation of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] whom I regard as one of my closest personal friends, who served here with me throughout these past 16 years. He is a valuable man. It is to be hoped that he will reconsider, because we in this House can ill afford to lose a man of the ability he possesses.

Mr. LARCADE. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Chairman, secondly, on yesterday I commented upon a meeting of cotton farmers held in my district, and submitted their recommendations in regard to amendment of the cotton acreage allotment law, and this morning I am in receipt of a further communication from my district and State on the subject, and wherein it is stated that—

At the last State committee meeting we discussed the subject of inequitable cotton allotments that have been established on a number of Louisiana farms under the present law. We also discussed the relief that might be afforded by different proposals for amending the present law. We have just received a copy of House Joint Resolution 398, introduced by Mr. COOLEY on January 17, 1950. This resolution provides for increasing allotments to those farms which have in the past planted a large percentage of their cropland to cotton. For the sake of brevity we will call this the 70-50-40 provision. It will correct a number of the

inequities under the present law but will not correct inequities existing on a substantial number of other farms.

In the last State committee meeting we considered the case of a farmer who has 40 acres of cropland and only a 5-acre allotment. This farmer is just getting started in farming and is buying his farm through the Farmers Home Administration. This case is typical of quite a number of farmers which county committees believe are entitled to additional allotment.

Mr. COOLEY's resolution does provide for the release of acreage allotments by farms which have more than they want but this released acreage must first be used to offset any increase in acreage allotments in the county because of the 70-50-40 provision. Then if there is any released acreage left after this has been done it may be used to correct inequities in allotments on other farms in the county. There are parishes in every section of Louisiana which will not be able to get farmers to release enough acreage to offset the increase in allotments provided by the 70-50-40 provision. These parishes will, therefore, have no acreage to reappportion to other farms. On the other hand a number of the parishes in the State will be able to obtain more released acreage than is needed to offset the increases because of the 70-50-40 provision and more than they will need to distribute to other farmers in the parishes which have inequitable allotments. We had hoped that the present law would be amended in a manner that would permit that part of the released acreage in any parish in excess of the needs of the parish to be transferred to other parishes which might need the acreage. In past years when farmers released acreage allotments they did not need, half of this released acreage stayed in the parish and half was turned in to the State committee. The State committee allocated its share of this released acreage back to the parishes in accordance with the need for the acreage.

Mr. Chairman, while I am certain that the Committee will resolve this matter under consideration to the best interests of all concerned, I am submitting the views of my constituents for your consideration, and I have full confidence in the decision which will be made to correct the problem to the fullest extent possible at this time.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee has just rejected an amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], the purpose of which was to fix the responsibility for the determination of the amount of acreage allotted to the individual farmer in the hands of the county committee.

I think the amendment, had it been adopted in proper form, would have achieved the purpose of eliminating probably the grossest of the inequities that have crept into the allocation of acreage under the existing law. However, that amendment has been rejected. Therefore, may I ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] a question in reference to the determination of the allocation under the bill as it now reads?

On page 2, line 5, appears the phrase "if the owner or operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage allotted will be planted to cotton."

What character of notice, if any, is the man who does not have the amount of acreage that this proposal here intends to give him going to get in order that he may make the application for the acreage that he will be allotted if this proposal becomes law?

Mr. PACE. That is covered by the letter I referred to, inserted by the gentleman from Arkansas. In the first instance, the committee will look to its records and see, for example, that the distinguished gentleman from Texas has only 50 percent of his 3-year average. They will then automatically mail to the gentleman from Texas as a cotton grower, if he should be, a notice that "according to our records you are entitled to an increased allotment of so many acres to bring you up to 70 percent. If you will come to this office and file a request for it with a declaration of intent to plant it, it will be allocated to you."

Mr. PICKETT. Will that notice go to every man who under the proposal we now have will get an increase in his acreage up to the point of the 70 percent or the 50 percent of his plantings?

Mr. PACE. That is true. The man who does not get an increase does not get that individual notice, but Mr. Woolley has agreed to direct the county committee to give wide publicity to the fact that the person who does not get an increase, if he is dissatisfied with his base acreage or allocation, may file an appeal immediately to the review committee. We have tried as best we know how, staying within the limits of reason, to correct the situation which has so greatly disturbed the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. PICKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not true, so that we may perfectly understand what the situation is, that the notice will go out to the individual farmer on the present listing, which generally is the BAE figures?

Mr. PACE. I said as much.

Mr. PICKETT. One further question: Under the terms of the resolution that is now pending, does not the county committee have the authority, if this becomes law, to make a determination in its own right of any amount of increase that the individual farmer is entitled to, and then send him a notice advising him that is the amount of acreage the committee figures he is entitled to, and invite him to come in and get it corrected by calling their attention to the fact that it is not correct, and appealing from it, if that be the case?

Mr. PACE. Certainly the local committee has the right to correct errors. It is contemplated that will be done. But it is not contemplated the local committee can make a wholesale revision of the base acreage in that county. It must be done by individual farms, and it must be done under the general supervision—get this straight, please—of the State committee. In every instance the

action of the local committee is subject to review by the State committee.

Mr. PICKETT. Then you have a double-barreled review under this resolution, one by the review committee provided under section 3 of the bill, and the other by the State committee.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman did not follow my language closely. The action by the local committee is subject to review by the State committee. The action by the review committee is final.

Mr. PICKETT. I think the gentleman did not accurately follow my language because we do have two reviews on it, one of the county committee and one of the individual's allocation.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKETT. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that the way it will actually work under this resolution—the county committee must certify to the individual farmer 70 percent of his actual planting as listed in the office as his eligible allotment for the year?

Mr. PICKETT. That is my information concerning it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, there probably never has been in the history of the American Congress such a flood of propaganda directed against any piece of legislation affecting only one section of the country as has been directed against the central Arizona project, represented by S. 75 and H. R. 934. Members of Congress have been deluged with letters, newspaper and magazine articles—all expensive to disseminate, all cleverly written and most of it highly fallacious—intended to poison the minds of the Members against this pending legislation. In spite of this opposition, S. 75 has been amended and reported favorably.

The Bureau of Reclamation has made an exhaustive study of all phases of the central Arizona project and has found it feasible in every respect, and has recommended its authorization and construction. The Secretary of the Interior has so recommended.

The best engineers in the West favor this project. The Colorado River Basin States Committee, made up of outstanding authorities in the Western States, has spent many years studying California's objections and has taken positive action, finding against all of the California contentions. This authoritative committee adopted on October 2, 1947, a statement of principle refuting the California contentions and upholding the Arizona views.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the remarks of one of our Members who undoubtedly has been misled by the aforesaid propaganda. I am

reading now from page 1156 of yesterday's RECORD in the first column near the bottom of the page. This is from the remarks of Congressman RICH, of Pennsylvania. I read:

But think of it. It is going to cost \$1,250,000,000 to put this land under cultivation, which will then cost you \$1,600 an acre, and after you get the land it will be worth \$200 an acre. Is that not asinine?

Mr. Chairman, if true, it is asinine. However, that one column contains more mathematical inaccuracies than I have ever seen on a printed page. The gentleman from Pennsylvania seems to pay no attention to decimal points or ciphers. A careful inspection of this speech will show that he has misplaced one or two or three ciphers as if they mean nothing. Where did he get this information?

Talk about putting cotton land in Arizona under irrigation at a cost of \$1,600 which will afterward be worth only \$200 an acre. He asks, "Is this asinine?" I'll say that is asinine, but I am sorry to say the asinine part of it, Mr. Chairman, is that the gentleman does not know his facts. He does not have his figures correct. If you consider a multiple-purpose project such as the central Arizona project is, and take the total cost of the project, of which irrigation is only one phase, and divide the number of acres to be watered into the total cost of the project and ignore the other features of the project, of course you get an asinine result. That may be mathematics but it is distorted and twisted.

I want to say to you southern gentlemen that we do have some surplus cotton in Arizona. Also we have been growing it on land which is included in the Arizona project bill, H. R. 934. But if we had had sufficient water in Arizona we would not have to plant so much of that land to cotton. Why not? Mind you, we grow vegetables, such as head lettuce, carrots, broccoli, cauliflower, and similar products, to say nothing of citrus, and grow them in a season when most of this country is covered with snow.

How many of you produce dates? Arizona produces 2,000,000 pounds of dates annually. It is a million-dollar industry annually with us. Where in your State does the date palm flourish? When the Shah of Persia came to Arizona a few weeks ago, we took him out to Maj. Dale Bumstead's ranch, west of Phoenix, and he got dates and other fruit that he could never eat from his own soil in Persia; better dates than grown any place in Arabia.

Most of our irrigation production yielding greatest revenue in that southwest country is not competitive. I heard a distinguished gentleman from Michigan say one time: "MURDOCK, I was amazed when I saw what you were producing down there, but what amazed me most was that it was not in competition with anything we grow in Michigan."

I said to the Congressman: "I would like to have you say that on the floor of the House. I have been trying to impress that fact."

Give us water for that land—Arizona's own water out of the Colorado River—and we will not grow cotton. We want

to get away from cotton. We will grow crops that will bring in much greater revenue, and thus you will not be bothered with Arizona irrigated cotton land in any of these reclamation bills.

I earnestly request that the Members of this House do not permit themselves to be misled by the steady barrage of false and misleading propaganda to which they are being subjected, and I further request that each Member of this House study the record and familiarize himself with all of the above matters. I feel confident that any impartial mind studying this matter will recognize the truth and the soundness of Arizona's position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that this attack on the farm program should go unnoticed. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] seems to overlook the fact that during the war we substantially increased production and expanded our agriculture. Production was geared to the wheels of war, and our farmers did a magnificent job. In fact, the world was amazed by the accomplishments of the American farmer, who with less labor, less machinery, less fertilizer, and less land in production broke all past records. In this transition period from war to peace, all segments of our economy have made major adjustments. We are now trying to provide the machinery which will enable our farmers to reduce production so as to bring production in line with reasonable consumer demand.

I want it clearly understood, and I have said this in every part of my own district—I hate and despise the very thought of regimenting farmers and of controlling American agriculture. I hope for the day when the farmers of our Nation can plant freely in the spring and harvest abundantly in the fall, with the knowledge and satisfaction that the products of their toil may be sold profitably in the market places of the world. I regard crop control only as a necessary expedient; it is not a solution to the problems which are now plaguing American agriculture. A real solution will only be found when we are able to expand our markets either at home or abroad for the products of our fields. At the present moment, however, every intelligent person knows that but for the support program, accompanied by the control program, the farmers of this Nation would today be in bankruptcy. If control of cotton had been defeated on December 15 in the referendum which was held that day, the support price on cotton would have dropped from 90 percent of parity to 50 percent of parity, or \$50 a bale. As pointed out here on Friday, and in the course of the debate on this resolution,

the Government will soon have on hand from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales of cotton. Had cotton dropped \$50 a bale, the Government would stand to suffer a loss of from \$400,000,000 to \$450,000,000, to say nothing about bankrupting the cotton farmers of the Nation and destroying their purchasing power.

It is easy to cry out about regimentation, but the farmers of my district and State are not alarmed by such cries. The farmers of my district and State like this program, which enables them to control production and enables them to take advantage of the price-support program. On many occasions they have approved control programs with a vote of from 90 to 98 percent. They do not need anyone from Mississippi or from the west coast or from elsewhere to warn them about regimentation. They have common sense enough to know what they are doing, and they know full well that they are not being regimented.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Not at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to read some facts to the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman may read them later. These control programs and these support programs mean the difference between prostration and prosperity in the section of the country I come from. They have been approved in one referendum and plebiscite after another, and yet we hear them attacked. Now the newspapers say that this is a raid on the Treasury. That is an infamous charge; it is a false statement. It is not a raid on the Treasury. This is an effort on our part to right a wrong which has been done unwittingly to the cotton farmers of this country. No one in this House ever contemplated that this law would result in such inequities and in such unfair treatment. All of us did the best we could to provide machinery so that the burden would fall evenly and uniformly upon the cotton farmers of the country, and yet we found out when the mechanics were set in operation in the field that injustice was being done here and there and throughout the Cotton Belt.

This is an effort to do justice, and that is the only reason it is here. There is not a man on my committee that is actuated by any desire to increase the acreage of cotton. We have already reduced it by law from 27,000,000 acres to 21,000,000 acres, and even with this amendment nobody would suggest that we will exceed the 21,000,000-acre minimum provided in the law.

When we can provide machinery which will bring about an equitable and a fair reduction, then the farmers of the cotton country are perfectly willing to take the gaff and to reduce production and to keep on reducing production until we can dispose of the surpluses now hanging over the market. We do not even now have a dangerous oversupply of cotton. It is less than we have had on hand in 7 out of the last 10 years. It is far less than we had when we went into World War II, and the Government has not lost one red copper cent on this

cotton program, newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. Today we have a profit in excess of \$200,000,000 and a reserve set aside to take care of potential losses which might be involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: On page 1, line 9, strike out "70" and insert "60."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section close in 10 minutes, with 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. BROOKS. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am anxious that the very excellent record with respect to cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act be maintained. One of the best ways to promote the continuance of that record is to prevent, as far as possible, the accumulation of surpluses in peacetime which cannot be disposed of as readily as they were disposed of in time of war.

The resolution under consideration provides that not less than 70 percent of the acreage, according to its terms, for the 3 years mentioned should be planted to cotton. I offer an amendment to substitute for that 70 percent 60 percent.

The Committee on Agriculture was very fair. The chairman invited all of the Members of Congress from the Cattle Belt to appear before it prior to reporting this bill. I repeat here what I said to the committee, that in view of the past history of the agricultural program, and particularly cotton, in view of the fact that 60 percent, with modifications, obtained under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, it does occur to me that the fundamental purpose of this bill to correct and ameliorate injustices and hardships can be accomplished by continuing the program substantially as it has been administered for some years prior to 1942, when allotments were removed on account of war.

There is no occasion to incur the danger of increasing present and future surpluses by increasing the 60 percent that has heretofore obtained to 70 percent. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that this bill will add 1,400,000 acres to the allotments already made. While the bill stipulates that these additional allotments are only for 1950 and shall not be considered in the future determination of allotments, permit me to say that even a temporary allotment once made will plague the Congress and plague the Department in future adjustments of those allotments.

Inasmuch as there is nothing in the debates, and nothing in the report of the committee on this bill, to indicate that 60 percent of the 3 years mentioned will

not provide for the hardship cases, I do urge that to protect the long-range view of the cotton program we profit by the experiences of the past and not take a chance further to increase the surpluses that may result in the destruction not only of the cotton program, if surpluses continue to pile up, but all of the programs of other agricultural products.

I therefore urge that this amendment to substitute for the 70 percent the 60 percent that has substantially obtained heretofore be adopted because I believe that if the House adopts it it will provide substantially for the alleviation of all hardship cases that have been brought to the attention of either the Committee on Agriculture or of the House in the debates. Just as surely as 1,400,000 acres will ameliorate the conditions generally, this provision for 60 percent will ameliorate substantially all the hardship cases and will materially reduce the acreage to be added by the preceding bill.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Would the gentleman be willing to make this provision retroactive to the allotments that have already been issued?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I would not. Provident farmers, good farmers, are making their preparations and have been making them since the 1st of January 1950 and since the harvesting of the 1949 crops for the allotted crops of 1950. Where cotton is being planted in the Rio Grande Valley, where preparations are under way, throughout the cotton belt, where any good farmer has made his preparations for his crop of 1950, farmers will be further disturbed by this or any other legislation. The cotton program will be injured instead of helped by opening up all the allotments made under the act of 1949. The bill should be limited to hardship cases.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is an important amendment. Last fall before the referendum was held on December 15, I assembled the cotton subcommittee here in Washington in the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of discussing the problems involved and which would be involved in the event the referendum were lost. We explored every possibility within the framework of the law now on the books in an effort to alleviate the suffering and hardships and to prevent inequities.

After two or three different conferences about it, we concluded that it would be necessary to have legislative enactment, so as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture I issued a statement to the effect that when Congress convened I would introduce a resolution substantially in the form of the resolution now under consideration. That was done for the purpose of giving the farmers some assurances that the inequities would be eliminated as far as possible within the 70 percent provision.

I do not know and no one else will ever know to what extent that statement issued by the chairman of your

committee influenced the decision of the farmers. But in an effort to keep faith with the farmers I believe the House should stand by and hold up the hands of our committee in bringing this 70-percent provision to the House for consideration. To reduce that 70 percent to 60 percent now would certainly be a breach of faith on my part and on the part of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] and the others who have seriously and conscientiously considered this matter and have assured farmers that something would be done to correct the situation.

I want to call your attention to one other thing. If the farmer's reported acreage had been accepted, a reduction of 29 percent in plantings was taken before we even started to reduce. Then we reduced that 23 percent, so over all the present program calls for a 52-percent reduction below reported acreage. Even under this bill a farmer may be reduced in his plantings 30 percent and under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] 40 percent. We have not asked industry to reduce its output to any such degree. We have not asked labor to cease work and to be idle 40 percent of the time without pay.

How can we in good conscience ask the cotton farmer to take such drastic action as is contemplated by the Whittington amendment?

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. FISHER. Will the gentleman indicate what the general reduction is over the Nation in the cotton acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. Twenty-three percent.

Mr. FISHER. And if the 70 percent provision is put in here it would provide a 30 percent reduction and that would still be below the national average.

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The 23 percent reduction is over the 1949 acreage and this 30 percent reduction is over the 1946-1948 average which was far below the 1949 acreage. The reduction here is with respect to the 1949 acreage and is much more than 30 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. That means hardship for many farmers and it makes the reduction that much more severe.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. Is it not also matter of fact that under this proposed amendment it will develop that the little man will have his throat cut and the big man will be helped?

Mr. COOLEY. I think it might tend to have that effect. It is an important amendment and especially important in view of the fact that the House Committee on Agriculture, as far as it was within its power to do so, has given the farmers the assurance that the committee would try to provide the 70 percent floor below which their acreage

should not be reduced. To reduce it now below 70 percent I think would impose a general hardship, and would actually be cruel. Some people come here and say even under the present law, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], said a moment ago, we are driving the cotton farmers from the fields. You hear that in one breath and now another distinguished gentleman from Mississippi proposes to really drive them from the fields. I think when we call on them to make the reduction that is here contemplated that is about as far as we should go.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to say something in reference to the situation prevailing in my own State. I have heard the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] in reference to the farm program. I can go along to this extent. I believe our farm program is gradually moving into a crisis. I believe that these surpluses are gradually pushing us to the point where we must give thought for some change and perhaps some more drastic remedy, if it can be found to meet the situation which is piling up.

I read last night and this morning of the huge pile of potatoes being purchased by the Department of Agriculture, and of the dilemma of the Department as to whether or not it should color those potatoes blue to make them unpalatable or inedible; whether they should put them out in the frost and let them freeze and become nonedible; whether they should try to use them for cattle feed or for other purposes.

I read with a great deal of concern a statement which I knew to be a fact, that this Department has made every effort to sell those potatoes, even at the price of 1 cent per hundred pounds. Anybody who reads about that situation knows that we are moving into an agricultural crisis in this country. It may be only 1 year, it may be 2 years, or it may be 3 years before it comes, but just as sure as we sit in this Chamber day by day, this country is going to face an agricultural crisis, due to the enormous surpluses being piled up. We must face it either now or farther on down the road.

But, coming specifically to this bill, the thing that concerns me is not section 1, as much as it is section 2. The State of Louisiana, for a small State territorily, is unusual, I think, in reference to the fact that it has a large number of basic crops. For instance, there is sugar, rice, strawberries, sweetpotatoes, and, of

course, cotton—all basic crops produced in large quantities in our State.

When this acreage was allotted to the various States and was then reallocated to the parishes in the State of Louisiana, it is my judgment that perhaps too much of the cotton acreage went to areas producing rice or sugar, or perhaps down in the coastal country, which produces muskrat furs, and industries of that sort, where it is not needed, and to little of it went into the cotton-producing areas of both south and north Louisiana, where it is needed. As a result, our cotton farmers are in trouble. Too many of them are being drastically reduced. But section 2, which covers the unused acreage, should give us some relief. It should allow us to take acreage from the noncotton production section of the State which produces rice and sugar and move that acreage over to the cotton-producing sections and give our people the relief which we need so badly.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. I agree with the point of view which the gentleman is expressing; but if he thinks section 2 does that, he had better study it again and read the report on it.

Mr. BROOKS. That is exactly what we need. We need an unfreezing of the frozen, unused allotments. This section should be amended so as to permit this to be done.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. As long as the gentleman gets the relief, he does not care from what source it comes, does he?

Mr. BROOKS. We want it from this particular bill, however, because we are in trouble.

Mr. WHITE of California. Under this bill, he would get relief under the 70-percent provision; but if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] prevails, it will be cut down by 10 percent.

Mr. BROOKS. I think I understand the gentleman's amendment, and I thank the gentleman very much for his observation in that respect.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Whatever may be said of the amendment, it will certainly reduce the surplus that the gentleman has mentioned, without doing an injustice to anybody.

Mr. HARRIS. Could the gentleman advise us how much it would reduce the surplus?

Mr. BROOKS. We are face to face with a critical situation. We have already authorized the allocation of the acreage, and we have passed the law which is inequitable. We have to get ourselves out of the hole we dug. This bill is the only means whereby we can do it at the present time. It will help to some extent. It is not perfect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may again be reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, all of us close to the American farmer are sympathetic with the problems he is now facing in trying to regear his operations to a safe, peacetime basis. Under present circumstances, the farmer looks to Congress for help in doing this job. But as long as we continue to bypass the real problems the farmer is facing—as we are today in this discussion of the so-called injustice and inequities resulting from the cotton legislation enacted last fall—we are neglecting our responsibility to the American farmer and all of our people.

By itself, the acreage allotment is only a temporary remedy. Control always breeds trouble. When Congress provides no other measures to help farmers maintain their income, allotments only force farmers, first, to use more and more modern agricultural technology to increase yields on the allotted acreage; and, second, to plant larger acreages of crops not under allotment. The result is still surplus. The structure of the crop price-support program is not indestructible. As important as the crop price-support program is to the American farmer and to our whole economy, Congress should not lay the groundwork for its destruction by continually failing to recognize the root of evil of today's agricultural problems.

We can help the farmer permanently if we recognize the basic problems in agriculture and stop bypassing them. We can help the farmer maintain a high income without loading the Nation with crops the consumer does not want, and without huge expenditures by the Federal Government to purchase surplus crops in its price support program. In addition, the help Congress can provide will enable farmers to speed up their soil and water conservation programs and cut out the waste of our precious topsoil, waste which is not only destroying the productive capacity of agriculture but which is contributing to flood damage, reservoir and water supply destruction, and a lower standard of living for all of our people.

This can be done cheaply, comparatively speaking, and easily—but only if we begin at the source of our trouble, with Mother Earth herself. Nature laid down certain laws for land use which we cannot ignore if we want our agriculture to remain productive. Present surpluses result from our ignoring these laws of nature. If all of our cropland

were used in accordance with minimum soil- and water-conserving rotations, we would have at least 43,500,000 acres less of row crops, such as cotton, in the crop year of 1950. Minimum soil-conserving rotations and good land use would have put more of our cropland in grass, meadow, hay land, and woodland. Forage would have been produced for the production of livestock—more beef for the Nation's dinner table, instead of surplus crops.

Mr. Chairman, the No. 1 need of the Nation's farmer today is help to gear his production to meet all of the food and fiber needs of our people and at the same time help him to conserve his soil and water resources. This need can and must be met. Congress can help do its part by directing that \$100,000,000 of the nearly \$300,000,000 now being allotted to farmers annually for conservation practices be used to help them regear their production to peacetime needs in addition to a \$100,000,000 annual appropriation for that purpose.

H. R. 2368, the Soil Conservation Act of 1949, which I introduced last year, provides the guidance and legislative framework to provide assistance to farmers to help them correct the problems of surplus in certain crops. Land use conversion payments are provided which will encourage farmers to use more of their land now contributing to surplus for the production of crops for which there is greater demand.

By using \$200,000,000 annually for land-use conversion payments, as provided in H. R. 2368 over 47,000,000 additional acres of land could be converted from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops in the next 6 years. This would take a great part of the surplus pressure off of our crop price-support program.

Specifically, H. R. 2368 would use appropriated funds for conservation payments for three types of payments to farmers to encourage proper land use, land-use conversion, and conservation of our agricultural resources.

Class A payments are provided to avoid surpluses from overuse of the land. Payments would be made to assist farmers convert the use of their land that has been for the previous two or more years in grain, row, and other soil-depleting crops.

Class B payments would be made to help farmers defray the cost of applying certain permanent or semipermanent soil- and water-conservation measures. Generally, these class B payments would be made only once.

Class C payments would be made annually as an added incentive to encourage farmers to hold their topsoil through proper land use, and other recurring soil- and water-conservation practices.

There are other important segments to H. R. 2368 which time does not permit me to mention. The most important thing is, however, that the provisions of this bill do offer a solution to our present agricultural problems. Many Congressmen, organizations, and individuals agree with its purpose and contents.

Many members of the House Agricultural Committee favor H. R. 2368.

The provisions of this bill would erase the problems encountered in the cotton legislation now in question. The corn and wheat surplus is also facing us. Corn farmers are now being asked to reduce corn acres by 20 percent.

And most basic of all, more of our soil and water resources would be held on the land where they can serve our people best.

I therefore urge that before Congress attempts to patch up this cotton legislation, it first deal with helping farmers convert the use of their land and apply effective soil- and water-conservation measures, both of which are in the first order of things to help farmers regear their operations to a peacetime basis.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. We are told that within the next few years we shall have to retire about 30,000,000 acres of land from the growing of crops that are now being produced. Does the gentleman have any idea as to what use we can make of those lands when they are retired from the production of crops now being grown?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly. The gentleman knows that we have a shortage of grass lands; we have a shortage of hay land. Every farm in America should have 2 or 3 acres of woodland.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman means that these retired acres should go into dairy- or beef-cattle production.

Mr. JENSEN. That would be very fine, yes; because we have an undersupply. The oleo bill, of course, did not help this situation at all; it just hurt it in every respect.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by section 1 of this act. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask for the record, and in order that we may understand just how this section will work in its application, the following question and I should like to ask the chairman of the committee about a particular situation which, of course, would be applicable to all other cases. We have a farmer who has a 3-year average plant-

ing of 400 acres. He has total cropland of about 880 acres. He is in a low-factor county and received an allocation because of being in a low-factor county of 101 acres, which was 11.5 percent of his total cropland. In the adjustment out of the reserve the county committee allotted to him 66 acres in addition to his 101 acres which gives him at the present time an allocation of 167 acres. Under this resolution, he would be entitled to 70 percent of his planting in 1946, 1947, and 1948, which would be an average of 400 acres, resulting in 280 acres. That would be within the 40-percent provision of the total cropland. This man, incidentally, has 16 families on his farm and if he does not get some relief many of the families are going to have to move. They will join many other fine people, perhaps, and have to move to the city where many will finally wind up on the dole or relief roles. You talk about helping the little man. Here is a case that is actually before the committee now.

What would be the actual working, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, of the 66 additional acres that were given to him in his adjustment?

Mr. COOLEY. I thought that in the illustration used he had already been given the 66 acres.

Mr. HARRIS. Had he not been given the 66 acres he would still have been entitled to the 280 acres under this resolution, which would be 70 percent of his average 3-year planting. Will the 66 acres be taken into consideration of the 280 acres that he will get under this resolution?

Mr. COOLEY. It will be taken into consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, the county committee will not reclaim that 66 acres in order to further correct inequities with other farmers in the country?

Mr. COOLEY. This resolution does not contemplate taking away any acreage which has heretofore been allotted, but the committee will take into consideration the adjustment which has already been made, which has tended to bring him up to his 70 percent, and if it has not brought him to 70, then it will give him acreage up to 70 percent.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, the 66 acres was taken out of the county reserve to help correct the gross inequity done to this man.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. The county committee will not get that 66 acres back to further correct existing inequities?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman realizes that we cannot unscramble that egg. We would be here until Christmas making allotments if we tried to unscramble that egg.

Mr. HARRIS. I am not trying to unscramble the egg. I am trying to know what happens to the reserve and the maladjustment claimed by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will let things stay where they are, to those that do not now have 70 percent we will give it to them. Period.

Mr. HARRIS. I am merely trying to clear up the matter so that the farmers will know where they stand when this resolution, if it is finally adopted, passes.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman has it cleared up, and I think his understanding is correct. No allotment will be recalled.

Mr. HARRIS. I did want that cleared up so that we will know what the situation is.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do so for the purpose of getting a little information on section 2 of the bill, if I may have the attention of the chairman.

As I understand, section 2 provides that after an allotment of acreage is made to a cotton farmer, and he does not use all of his allotment, it can be used by other farmers in the county through the operation of the county committee, if it is surrendered voluntarily to the county committee; is that correct?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Now, assuming that the farmer who has been planting 200 acres of cotton only received an allotment of 100 acres, and decided to plant 60 acres, that would leave 40 acres that he may turn over to the county committee. As I understand section 2, as it is written, if he does that, then the 40 acres that he surrendered he will lose altogether in future calculations.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I want to get that clear.

Mr. COOLEY. He will lose it, but if it is reallocated to another farmer who certifies that he intends to plant it, then the county does not lose it and it is considered in future calculations in determining the county allotment, but not the individual farmer.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But the farmer himself loses that if he surrenders it voluntarily.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Suppose he does not use it and refuses to surrender it voluntarily, then he maintains his acreage allotment for next year?

Mr. COOLEY. He still does not have a vested interest in it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, as I understand, there has to be a voluntary surrender. What happens if he does not use the acreage allocation but refuses to surrender it?

Mr. COOLEY. It will remain as part of the history of his farm.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Exactly.

Mr. COOLEY. If he does not plant it, it is lost, anyway, unless he plants once in every 3 years. He can do that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But he will not still have it for his 1951 crop.

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I do not know that the use of the word "loses" is entirely correct, because he does not lose anything if he planted cotton in one of the last three years. You do not have to plant cotton but once every three years.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand.

Mr. PACE. However, if he surrenders this acreage, it does not cost him a thing in the world, unless 1950 is the third year. But if he planted cotton in 1948, he can surrender this acreage, and it does not cost him, and he does not lose one inch. The only thing that would happen is that his county would lose that much history, because the cotton allocation is made on a percent of cropland.

The section here states:

In any subsequent year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And taken away from the man who has voluntarily surrendered it.

Mr. PACE. It does not say the latter part; it says that the county and the State shall maintain the history of the acreage that is planted after being reallocated.

Mr. ALBERT. Is not this the situation: If the man does not intend to plant it, whether he surrenders it or whether he keeps it he loses that year's history. But, if he surrenders it, his county maintains that history. Is not that the situation? If he does not plant it, he loses his 1950 history.

Mr. PACE. The only time the farm history is significant is that he cannot ever get a greater allotment than he has been planting in cotton. He can plant 1 acre and maintain himself as a cotton grower, but that 1 acre would be all he would get if he did that for 3 years. But if he plants his entire allotment in 1 year, then he gets his percent of the cropland as everybody else does.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not think there will be any land surrendered, for the 1950 crop will be the most profitable crop that can be produced.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I would like some comment on this. If he surrenders 10 acres this year, 1950, and goes back to his county committee in 1951, assuming that the national acreage and the county acreage do not change in 1951, would he be privileged to get 10 acres in 1951?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Georgia has stated that he would be entitled to receive it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I would like to have that answered specifically.

Mr. ABERNETHY. He would if he planted in either 1947 or 1948.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I hope every cotton farmer will now understand the situation.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied

with his farm-acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within 15 days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that act, or within 15 days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 3, following line 22, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 3A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any farmer who shows to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has been directly engaged in the growing of cotton as his principal means of support during the years 1946, 1947, 1948 as a renter, either as a cash tenant, share tenant, or sharecropper, and that through no fault of his own the land which he has been farming is no longer available to him for farming purposes shall, if he obtains other farm land to rent or farm for which no 1950-cotton allotment has been established, be eligible to receive for such land a cotton allotment in 1950. Such allotment shall be established on the same basis as allotments are established for other farms in the county on which cotton was not planted in 1946, 1947, or 1948, except that the acreage required to provide the allotments authorized under this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota for such crops."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the members of this committee are splendid gentlemen. They are able and have worked hard on this farm program. Notwithstanding that effort, the bill we passed we now find contains certain inequities insofar as the landowner is concerned. The resolution before you today is an attempt to correct those inequities insofar as the landowner is concerned. These changes are needed. The legislative committee gave me the opportunity of appearing before them in support of these changes. However, this resolution still makes no provision for the farmer who does not own cotton land or farm land. If the man has made his living all his life as a renter or a sharecropper, and if he is put off the land which he has been renting or sharecropping due to the fact that his landlord has had his acreage reduced, he is being put on the streets and the public highways; he is put on relief when there is no relief; he is put on social security when he is not covered by social security. I say to you in my little town there are people now who have worked all their lives growing cotton for a living. They know no other trade. They are dependent upon their ability to rent land with a cotton allotment. And because a man who owns the land does not have enough of an allotment for the tenants that he has retained, those people are deprived of a means of making a living, the means that they have followed all their lives, and they are being deprived of it by an act of Congress.

I have conferred with the Committee on Agriculture with regard to this deplorable state of affairs. They are here today trying to further relieve the problems of the landowner, and I am strong for the passage of this resolution. I have heard them come down to the well of the House and unintentionally refer to the fact that they are taking care of every cotton farmer. They are not. They are taking care of every landowner who farms cotton. I say that any bill or any Federal law which says to an American citizen, "Although you have farmed cotton all your life, and although you do not know how to do anything else for a living, today, because you cannot rent land or get land to work as a sharecropper; because you cannot do those things, you cannot plant a stalk of cotton in 1950."

The gentlemen on this committee are going to point out that if this amendment is adopted it will be hard to work out. That is true. I have no pride of authorship. I went to the committee and had the clerks work out this amendment in an effort to keep those things at a minimum. If this amendment is adopted, I say to the committee here and now that when it goes to the other body or when it is in conference, if it can be improved to try to bring about what I am seeking, then I welcome those additions.

But I say to you to the Members of the House, whether or not you are from cotton areas to investigate whether you should not adopt this amendment before you deprive many of our citizens of a right to make any kind of living. It is tough to reduce cotton acreage to the landowner. I know it is tough. The cotton farmers are going to try as much as they can to retain the tenants who have lived on their farms. But if the man has 30 tenants or 30 sharecroppers and by law we cut down his acreage and he reduces his renters to 25, what are the other 5 going to do? They cannot go to another landowner and get land to farm cotton. No, they cannot do that because he has had his acreage cut and he is having trouble taking care of the tenants he has.

Oh, we talk about FEPC and we talk about the Federal Government taking away the rights of the individual by saying who can work and who cannot. Is it not worse to say by Federal law that those who have been so unfortunate as not to have owned cotton land and who have worked at cotton growing all their lives as renters or sharecroppers shall not have the right to follow the livelihood that they have followed all their lives on even a reduced basis?

My amendment provides that any renter or sharecropper who has farmed cotton for the base period and who is forced off the land he has been renting and who cannot rent other land with a cotton allotment, may have land he does rent classified as a new farm and have not less than 5 acres of cotton.

The members of the legislative committee say this would be hard to work out. We must work it out for it is not right by Federal law to deprive our citizens of the right to follow the only work they know. This amendment does not

tie the cotton acreage to the man rather than the land—but unless we recognize this inequity and do something about it such fact could lead to losing the whole program.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that while I was having lunch downstairs with Dr. Montgomery, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] took me to task on the figures I gave yesterday as to the cost of building that big dam in the Colorado River, \$1,250,000,000, and the land that they would be able to irrigate to raise more cotton would cost \$1,600 an acre, and after you got it you would only have land that was worth \$200 an acre.

The gentleman from Arizona will find out that those figures are not very far off, when you come to take proper recognition of that legislation, if it ever comes to the floor. I hope it never passes this Congress.

I am very much interested in a news article from Springfield, Mo.:

NOT "HARMLESS SCREWBALLS," RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS THREATEN UNITED STATES SYSTEM, SAYS COTTON CHIEF

(By William J. Fox)

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 23.—It's not "harmless screwballs" but responsible officials who threaten America's free enterprise, the president of National Cotton Council said today.

Harold A. Young, of North Little Rock, Ark., told some 1,000 cotton men at the council's twelfth annual meeting here that officials conference rooms and congressional rostrums have replaced the soap box.

"The danger is no longer a matter of foreign political idealism, soap-box oratory, or amusing and harmless screwballs," he said.

"Ideas, plans, and programs once associated only with wild-eyed radicals on street corners have become serious proposals, aggressively pushed by groups and individuals who occupy positions of prestige and influence," he said.

"They are being introduced in our National Congress in the form of specific legislative proposals inspired and actively supported by high administrative officials."

Young said the cotton council must adopt as its goal better understanding between agriculture and industry "in their survival against the inroads of soft socialism and big government."

"Never has a cotton industry problem been more urgent," he said. "If today's trend is allowed to continue unchecked we undoubtedly shall awake one day to find ourselves existing in a socialistic state."

Young said the cotton industry needs mainly private initiative and customers with money.

"Given such conditions throughout the past," he said, "America has outproduced, outsold, and outconsumed every other nation on earth."

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert this article and two others in my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to secure that permission in the House.

Mr. RICH. Very well. I will put them in later if I can get that permission.

Then I want to call attention to this vast potato destruction that is under study. If you will read that article in the Washington Post this morning, how this administration is trying to figure out some way to destroy the potato crop,

and then you see what the Department of Agriculture is doing, the man who wrote this article about the screwballs has something to consider. You Members of Congress have something to consider when you are talking about these subsidies and the way you are trying to handle the surpluses by paying the farmers to raise more potatoes, then figuring out how you are going to destroy them. Now you are trying to figure out how you are going to pay the farmers more money for not raising cotton. I wonder if your heads do not swirl around. I wonder what kind of gray matter is in the heads.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. Does the gentleman realize that the potato program which he is making so much noise about is one which was adopted by the Eightieth Congress?

Mr. RICH. Oh, you would like to say something about the Eightieth Congress. If you had not had that Eightieth Congress you would have been sunk long ago. You fellows who are trying to laud some of these other Congresses get up and laugh about that Eightieth Congress. That Congress has saved this country for a couple of years longer, but if you go on with the program you are trying to initiate, you are going into socialism, and nothing under God's heaven will stop you. You are on the socialistic road and to bankruptcy.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. You mentioned the fact that there is a move on foot to destroy potatoes. I think the gentleman would be very interested, and I think the membership of this committee would be very interested to know that probably not more than 2 percent of the potato producers received all of that money that you heard about.

Mr. RICH. Well, who got the money?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Only 2 percent of it.

Mr. RICH. Who got the money?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Two percent of the potato producers.

Mr. RICH. Who got the money? Your Government has lost it. You are squandering so much that you do not even know where it is going. Now, you had better wake up and get your eyes open, because you will be wrecked pretty soon if you do not.

[From the Washington Post of January 31, 1950]

VAST POTATO DESTRUCTION UNDER STUDY

(By John W. Ball)

The Department of Agriculture is considering engaging in the greatest deliberate wholesale destruction of food in history in the next few weeks.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, food-buying agency for the Government's farm price support programs, has to buy and get rid of around 50,000,000 bushels of late potatoes within that time.

It has tried several methods to dispose of them. It has offered them free to the national school-lunch program, which has taken all it can use; to Federal, State, and local public and charitable institutions, to local charities, and to the Indian Bureau, without success. It also has offered un-

limited amounts to charities sending food to hungry areas abroad. It has offered to sell the potatoes at 1 cent a hundred pounds for export by commercial exporters—sacked in bags that alone cost 12 to 15 cents apiece.

ALTERNATIVES LISTED

The only alternative to destroying the spuds is to convert them to commercial alcohol, starch, cattle feed, or potato flour. This would cost an additional sum for shipping them to the plants for conversion.

Methods of destruction considered are soaking them with oil and burning them, soaking them with chemicals and coloring matter to make them unfit for human consumption, or dumping them where they will freeze and rot and later plowing them underground.

The farm law of 1949—sometimes called the Anderson Act for its author, Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Democrat, of New Mexico, former Secretary of Agriculture, directs CCC to support the price of potatoes at 60 percent of parity.

HAS SPENT \$30,000,000

This means about \$2.10 per 100 pounds, or roughly about \$1.25 a bushel.

CCC already has spent about \$30,000,000 on the 1949 crop. It still has to buy forty-five to fifty million bushels—about half in one county, Aroostook County, Maine.

Those already bought have been disposed of as follows:

About 1,800,000 bags (100 pounds) or 3,000,000 bushels, to direct distribution. This includes free disposal to the national school lunch, Government and charitable institutions.

About 8,200,000 bags or 13,600,000 bushels, sold at 1 cent per 100 pounds for livestock feed. In many cases the Government paid freight charges on this amounting to many times the total price it got.

About 2,000,000 bags to starch, glucose, and potato flour mills—also with freight subsidized by the Government.

Before it gets through CCC expects to lose between ninety-five and one hundred million dollars on the 1949 potato crop. This amounts to about \$275,000 a day for each day of 1949—or \$8,200,000 a month.

(This is about 50 percent more than the \$62,000,000 cost of the entire legislative branch of the Government in 1949. It is about the same as the annual cost of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Even at this terrific cost it is less than half the cost of a year ago. In the crop year ending last June it cost the taxpayers more than \$225,000,000 to keep the domestic price of potatoes high. One result of the high prices was a reduced consumption. The per capita use of potatoes last year dropped to only 106 pounds—the lowest in history, and about 15 percent below recent years.

Last year millions of bushels of potatoes were converted to commercial alcohol and potato flour. Part of this was delivered to the armed services for use in occupied areas.

In carrying out the price-support program CCC is obeying definite orders of Congress. Up until a few weeks ago CCC estimated the potato program would cost around \$60,000,000. However, the production of late potatoes was far greater than earlier estimates.

CCC agrees to take over the surplus potatoes whenever the growers are ready to deliver—limited only by its means of disposing of them. Recently, particularly in Maine, growers have offered delivery.

Their supplies had been held in the hope that they could get more than the Government guarantee on the open market. The greater production than expected, however, held prices down to about the price-support level.

Recently some of the potatoes are reportedly showing signs of deteriorating in farm storage. This has forced many farmers to offer them to CCC.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill. It has been very thoroughly explained by the very able members of the Committee on Agriculture, but I should like to point out to my fellow Members of the House how this legislation will remedy some of the inequities of the administration of the present law in my own district. The counties in my district are largely cotton and peanut growing sections and this bill is aimed directly at the evils in the present administration. For instance, there has been much demand made upon me that the present law is wrong in that it forbids the transfer of frozen acres. I mean by that, allotted-cotton acreage under the present law be released back to the county committee for reallocation. A number of my farmers have complained about such restriction and I am especially pleased that the committee has included such a corrective provision as is provided in section 2 of this bill.

We all realize that Congress did not intend to reduce cotton allotments more than 30 percent when it passed the bill last year. Yet I found to my sorrow that some farmers in my district had been reduced as much as 92 percent and most of them more than 50 percent. This slash in their acreage will cause them to be unable not only to pay their taxes on their farms but they simply will not be able, unless this bill is passed, to put shoes on their children's feet, and real poverty will once again exist in this section of our Nation.

I could speak at great length on this bill, pointing out its advantages. The members of the committee have very clearly described it and I believe that it is clear to us all that the purpose of this legislation is to give some relief to the farmers who need it the most. I do not say that we have entirely cured all the evils under the present administration, for surely under such large and extensive program some people will get hurt. It is inevitable. But I do believe that this is a step in the right direction and should be passed and I urge my fellow Members to join with those of us who are sponsoring this legislation and secure its early enactment.

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a question in the minds of many Members of the House what position the Department of Agriculture has taken on this measure. That opinion was inserted in the RECORD on yesterday, I believe, by the chairman of the committee; but for the information of those who might not have read it and do not know the position of the Department, I should like to read a paragraph from a letter dated January 26, 1950, ad-

ressed to the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture from the Department of Agriculture. The second paragraph, which is the gist of the entire four-page letter, reads as follows:

On the basis that the reported resolution is an emergency measure for 1 year designed to authorize the correction of certain gross inequities which have resulted from the application of the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, the Department is in favor of its enactment. However, the Department's recommendation is based on an understanding that you intend to reconsider Public Law 272 with the object in mind of rewriting the cotton acreage allotment provision of that law in a manner which will not require similar emergency measures in the future. The history of emergency amendments for correcting inequitable cotton acreage allotments is that the additional acreage allotted is always over and above the amounts considered necessary for proper adjustments of supplies to demand.

As I say, the Department endorses this bill in its present form as emergency legislation. If it is materially amended, I do not know what position the Department might take. Which brings up the question of the amendment offered by the very able and distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. I cannot say that I disagree with the objective of his amendment, but I should like to know in the first place about how many more acres will be required if his amendment should be adopted.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WORLEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. In answer may I ask the gentleman this: Would the gentleman need to know how many acres it would add to the total acreage before he would vote to deprive a man who had farmed cotton all his life, had nothing else he could do, deprive him of an opportunity to plant any cotton? Would the gentleman need to know how much acreage would be added?

Mr. WORLEY. I would certainly like to know.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am disappointed in the gentleman. I take it from his answer that he means that he would vote to deprive a large segment of the people of the United States in my area of a right to make a living in the only way they know how to make a living unless he knew how much cotton that would be.

Mr. WORLEY. As I said, I think I agree with the objectives of the gentleman's amendment; but the gentleman knows, as a matter of fact, that as responsible officials we are supposed to know what we are doing when we enact legislation.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right, but may I ask the gentleman—

Mr. WORLEY. If the gentleman will let me proceed, the point I am trying to make is how much study the gentleman has devoted to this proposition. Let me ask the gentleman this: What is a tenant? Is a tenant or share cropper a man who farms 1 acre, 10,000 acres, or how many acres?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not mean to reflect on the gentleman in the least—and it is a matter of judgment—but I

would say that I have devoted fully as much time to working on agricultural problems since I have been in Congress as has the gentleman, if not more.

Mr. WORLEY. I would say the gentleman has devoted more time, and has done an excellent job as chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. And I may say further that there is no politics in this, for the folks who are tenant farmers and share croppers and renters do not even vote—that is, most of them do not; and the landowners in many cases are not interested in this type of legislation. But I do not want to walk down the streets of my town and see Tom Jones, Will Brown, or John Smith who has not got a decent home because of a law that we passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi this question: If his amendment is adopted what will prevent a landowner from moving more tenants off of the farm in addition to those who are admittedly displaced at the present time? Would this not be an opportunity, a golden opportunity I may say, for a landowner to remove even more tenants and thereby get more acreage for himself? I will be glad to cooperate with my friend in trying to work out a satisfactory solution for this group in the permanent cotton allotment bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. The bill now before us is in charge of the Committee on Agriculture. I started off by saying this amendment would make the bill hard to administer, I still insist that is true, but this bill is under the control of the gentlemen's committee and I dare say they can write around it such restrictions to prevent conniving between landlord and tenant to prevent what the gentleman points out. Let me say if the landlords keep all of the tenants that they have on their land, this amendment will not add 1 acre to the national total. It is only when the landlord puts them off that we give that tenant 5 acres of cotton, which might make 5 bales of cotton that might bring \$750, which might give that tenant \$370 on which to live for a whole year. That is precious little, and certainly you do not want to deprive him of that.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WORLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Has the gentleman tried to ascertain from the gentleman from Mississippi what acreage would be added to the cotton program in the event the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi prevails?

Mr. WHITTEN. I say again that if the landlords keep on their farms the ten-

ants they now have or an equal number it will not add 1 acre.

Mr. COOLEY. How much would the gentleman reduce the production of cotton if he is going to keep everybody growing cotton as they are now?

Mr. WHITTEN. I realize we have to have some controls if we are to continue this program, but if we cannot have those two without putting on the public road a big segment of the population in a given area, we will have to find some other way to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, of course we would all like to see everybody keep their job. We would like to see all tenants cared for and given a chance to prosper. But this is a cotton-reduction program which 90 percent of the farmers voted in favor of. It is not what the House of Representatives did but what the cotton-producing farmers voted for themselves.

If this amendment were to prevail I would like to know what would prevent two landowners from swapping tenants and whether or not when the sharecropper or tenant moved over to the other friendly landlord he would bring additional acres in cotton quotas with him? Why, you would have the landowners bidding for tenants who had been given large quotas to come onto their place. Certain tenants would be carrying large cotton allotments in their pockets, which they could sell or deliver to any landlord.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I wonder if the author of the amendment would be willing to answer the gentleman's question. It is a very pertinent one.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes so that I may answer some of these questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry to have to ask the gentleman to repeat his question.

Mr. SUTTON. What would prevent two landowners from trading tenants and what could prevent the tenants from bargaining their allotments? What would happen in that event?

Mr. WHITTEN. I pointed out a moment ago that this bill is in the control of the House Committee on Agriculture. Consideration is not yet completed. It is open to amendment. I am sure that in the event this amendment is adopted the gentleman and his committee will devote their attention to preventing such a thing as the gentleman pictures happening. All you have to do is to provide penalties, that they will lose their cotton acreage, or that they shall do certain other things.

Mr. SUTTON. Let me answer the gentleman's question.

We have carefully considered this cotton bill. We wrote it in the Committee on Agriculture. We have had under consideration this very amendment in the Committee on Agriculture. It was proposed to give an allotment to tobacco and wheat and all other commodities, and we found that a program of allotments on commodities produced, would be most inequitable to the landowners in America. We found that the only equitable way we can make allotments is to base them on the land. The Department of Agriculture, and the Members of the House of Representatives who testified before our committee, realize that that is the equitable way. You cannot let a man go around on the streets with an allotment in his pocket, because you would have all of the farmers bidding for him to farm their land, and that is exactly what we are trying to prohibit. The gentleman from Mississippi has studied this legislation and he knows he has the situation down in Mississippi of the tenant farmers and we are in sympathy with him, but at the same time we do not want to see inequities all over the country because of certain isolated cases.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to emphasize the point that the gentleman has just made, that the amendment now before the House is incompatible with the philosophy of these programs because, as the gentleman has just suggested, when these programs were written years ago consideration was given to the very proposition which has now been proposed, and it was deemed then that it was not feasible, and the allotments are now made to the farm and not to the farmer.

Mr. SUTTON. As it should be.

Mr. COOLEY. And he comes at this late date, because of a peculiar situation in Mississippi, and undertakes to change the basic philosophy of the whole program. I would like to say to the gentleman that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi would wreck this cotton program, and you might as well throw it out of the window.

Mr. SUTTON. You might as well discard the entire farm program relating to cotton, tobacco, and all other crops.

Mr. COOLEY. It would end the cotton program, there is no doubt about that. It would result in an unlimited supply of cotton, as he contemplated.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I asked for these additional 5 minutes in order that I might explain section 3. It was my amendment that was put in the resolution in the Committee on Agriculture. I offered the amendment because of hardship cases and because of the discrepancies in the BAE figures. I would like to make a statement for the Record to show the intent of the author of the amendment and the intent of the Committee on Agriculture so that there will be no misunderstanding by the Department of Agriculture when the Solicitor General interprets the bill. The purpose of section 3 of this bill is, in case any

farmer thinks that the BAE figures, or figures that have been given to him by the county committee, are not correct, he will have 15 days after the resolution has been passed, or 15 days after notice has been sent out, to go to the county committee and present his claim that his allotment is wrong. Then after that he has the privilege of going to this reviewing committee, and if he has the proof that he is entitled to more acres than they have given him, then it is the intention of the author of this amendment and of the Committee on Agriculture that the Solicitor General of the Department of Agriculture will so interpret that this reviewing committee must mandatorily give to this farmer that to which he is rightfully entitled. It is not the intention of the author of the amendment, nor the Committee on Agriculture, that the county committee should have to refer to the State committee before the reviewing committee can give the relief due. I hope that the intention of the author and the committee will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Does not the gentleman admit that under the bill as it was passed before, and as it will be amended in the event the present resolution is adopted, that there will be many farmers who have farmed cotton all their lives, but who do not have the fortune of owning land, who will not have any way in the world of planting cotton?

Mr. SUTTON. To my personal knowledge, I do not know of anybody like that.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is it not the purpose of this resolution to provide additional acreage not only to those who own and operate the land, but to those landlords who operate their lands by tenants?

Mr. SUTTON. That is definite.

Until we establish as a base 70 percent of what was planted on the average in 1946, 1947, and 1948, landowners are going to suffer the great hardships the gentleman has in mind.

There was a case cited on the floor yesterday by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE]. A lady stated she wanted only 125 acres and she would get 140. She could keep all of her tenants if she could get only 125. I think the gentleman from Mississippi will admit the same thing will apply to Mississippi as has applied to North Carolina.

I trust this amendment is defeated, because we have studied long this problem of giving the allotment to the man and letting him put it in his pocket, and we have decided it is not feasible and will not work. We hope this resolution as it now stands will be adopted by this Congress and by the other body, and that it will go out to alleviate the inequities that now exist.

(Mr. SUTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on pending amendment close in 20 minutes,

the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, of course I am supporting the amendment offered by my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

You are not controlling cotton acreage in Brazil. Did you know that Brazil can grow more cotton than the United States?

You are not controlling cotton acreage in Argentina. Argentina can grow more cotton than all our Southern States.

You are not controlling the cotton acreage in Mexico, or Guatemala, or Bolivia, or Paraguay, or Chile, or any other of the South or Central American countries.

You are just kidding yourselves. You remind me of the man in Gulliver's Travels who spent his life, almost, trying to learn to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

In 1920 the rest of the world outside of the United States grew only 8,000,000 bales of cotton. In 1947 they grew 15,000,000 bales.

When you started this regimentation back in 1933 you started a boom in the production of cotton abroad, and that is what you are doing now.

Let me get back to the little cotton farmer. You do not hear any row between the landlord and the tenant where I come from. The majority of the tenants in my county and the counties around me, especially the counties to the east and north of me, are white people. As a rule they are related to the landholder. Many of those little fellows will be driven from the fields unless this amendment is adopted.

The Negro tenants, many of them, will also be driven from the field. Of course, they can go to St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia, and probably have a good time; I do not know. But I do know you are driving them from the cotton fields of the South.

We had a war a few years ago. Do you know who sent the largest percentage of their sons to that war of anybody in America? The white cotton farmers of the South. You levied a quota based on population. You took the white boys to do the fighting. You did not allow these little cotton farmers any exemption whatsoever, but you stripped the cotton farms of the white boys of the South, and now deny them the opportunity to work for a living.

A man, in order to have some money to pay his taxes and to buy his clothes and buy sugar and coffee and a few other things, must have something to sell. Yet you want to deny him the right to grow 5 acres of cotton when you know good and well, if this thing passes, there is going to be a boom in cotton production in South America. You are simply taking it away from your own people and

you are not guarding against growing it abroad.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. SUTTON. This same cotton that is produced in South America, Brazil, and Argentina, that the gentleman is speaking of, is not under the control of the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not. That is what I am trying to tell you. You are driving cotton production out of the United States and by this regimentation increasing cotton production everywhere else in the world. I think this amendment should pass. If you do not pass it, you are going to throw thousands of little farmers, who have always been tenants, out of work. Many of them do not want to own land because, to be frank with you, some people would rather rent than try to own land in a great many areas.

So you are driving these people from the farms—the very farms that you stripped of their white boys to get men to do the fighting in the recent war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, unquestionably the gentleman from Mississippi has touched on one of the most important phases of any control program, be it peanuts, cotton, or any other crop. The question is whether or not you are going to be fair with all, with everybody concerned—whether or not you are going to write a live and let live program. I submit that too often that kind of program has not been written. A good many of you read the Wall Street Journal. Here is an issue of the Wall Street Journal dated January 12. The headline says, "Rural unemployment—Controlling the peanut surplus creates big farm labor surplus—cuts in acreage forces out share-croppers and hired hands—Hits small town business."

That refers to peanuts. I do not think any of you would believe that Georgia is the hardest hit State so far as peanuts are concerned. We have in our section of Texas a group of people who, in my opinion, are hit much harder than those in Georgia with reference to peanuts. Oklahoma was hit hard. This story about wrecking the program is as old as the program itself. Every time a Member brings in an amendment undertaking to help the smaller fellow, as in the instance of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], it is alleged that the program will be wrecked. I say that if the program will wreck the homes of the kind of people the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is talking about, you had better amend and change the program so that the homes of these people and the economic status of these people will not be wrecked—certainly until something else is available by which they can earn a living. Let us see what some of the farmers in Georgia might be saying about the current situation. I read from the Wall Street Journal again:

Some farmers forced to fire families who have lived for years on their land are beginning to wonder about the system, however.

Planter W. C. Adams comments: "I do not know how far the farmer can continue in this direction. One of these days he will come to the end of the row and balk like a Georgia mule."

I say to you that those of you who are truly interested in preserving the farm program—those of you who want to keep agriculture on a stable basis certainly should be interested in taking care of the kind of problem referred to by Mr. Whitten. I mentioned the county of Harrison yesterday where the PMA said in a letter to me that they will lose some 300 or 400 farmers. And they are not all tenant farmers I would say. Some of these people are farmers who bought little places expecting some security from those farms only to find out today that they have no peanut allotment or have no cotton allotment or if they have, that it is only nine-tenths of an acre or one acre or some such number or fraction of an acre, which is meaningless.

Mr. Chairman, I enclose some communications about peanuts:

[From the Wall Street Journal of January 12, 1950]

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT—CONTROLLING THE PEANUT SURPLUS CREATES A BIG FARM LABOR SURPLUS—CUTS IN ACREAGE FORCE OUT SHARECROPPER, HIRED HAND—HIT SMALL-TOWN BUSINESS—HAPPENING IN COTTON, TOO

(By James Flowers)

CAMILLA, GA.—Government acreage cutbacks are slashing crop surpluses—and creating a surplus of farm labor.

Here in the heart of peanutland you'll notice today that many a tenant farmer's house is standing vacant. In many another you'll still find the farmer's wife, and usually a swarm of children, but pappy is in town, looking for a job. He won't find one.

"This farm situation down here is going to leave not hundreds but thousands of people with nothing to do and no place to go," says Fred Hand, a planter who happens also to be speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives. "I had five tenant families on my farm last year. This year I will need only two. My peanut allotment has been cut from 528 acres to 278 acres in 2 years."

This rural unemployment is a by-product of planning in Washington for the general welfare. The victims are Americans whom the planners would have probably labeled "underprivileged" even before they were thrown out of work—hired hands and sharecroppers, mostly Negroes. They don't even get unemployment compensation.

The Agriculture Department decreed an average 22-percent reduction in all United States land sown to peanuts in 1949. For 1950 it has ordered a further 20-percent average slash from the planting permitted last year. Here in the Georgia-Florida-Alabama area which grows more than half the Nation's peanuts, these restrictions are giving a shock to the whole rural economy. Peanuts are only half of the story; cotton is being cut back, too. Tenants who have no work can't spend money in the small towns.

"Unemployment will certainly affect my ice and cold-storage business," says E. L. Butler, of Camilla. "I don't know how long we could stand a mass exodus of surplus labor. It may make ghost towns of the small communities of the South." The owner of a department store in near Pelham reports that a good number of his customers are failing to pay their bills when they come due, for the first time in years.

The migration from the farms is moving slowly because most displaced men have no

clear idea of where they and their families can go. Sharecropper Willie J. Clark has moved to town and is looking for a job. If he doesn't strike any better luck than he has had so far, he says, he will head north "quick as the sap begins runnin'."

"Sho' don't know, sho' don't," says cropper Buddie Lee, asked about his plans. He complains that he was just beginning to make enough money to buy plenty of corn pone, black-eyed peas, and sowbelly for his young 'uns when he got "whacked back to nuthin'."

"Farm hands—young and old, black and white—come by our crushing plant every day or so looking for work," says T. B. Twitty, Jr., vice president of the Camilla Cotton Oil Co. "Wish we could help, but we just don't need any more labor."

THE PEANUT PLAN

Why have things been planned this way? Nobody in Washington, of course, had unemployment as his objective. The whole idea was to benefit the farmers.

Back in the 1930's goobers sold for as low as \$20 a ton. But Congress, deciding that the nuts were one of the Nation's basic crops, legislated wartime and then postwar price support which today holds prices at about \$210 a ton.

This has proved quite a production incentive. Output jumped from 1,395,000,000 pounds a year in the 1937-41 period to 2,388,000,000 in 1942-48, which closed the era of unrestricted planting. For a while the market could absorb this mammoth increase. Peanut butter was a substitute for meat on American tables when the latter was scarce, and foreigners were eager for proteins and oils at war's end. Exports boomed from just 1,000,000 pounds a year in 1937-41 to 763,000,000 pounds in 1948. Then came deflation of this market; latest statistics show only a sixth as many were exported during the third quarter last year as in the similar period the previous year.

Surpluses had begun to be troublesome even in 1948; the Government lost about \$25,000,000 supporting prices. It came off no better on the 1949 crop despite the acreage cutback last year; more than a quarter million tons had to be purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation to prop prices.

The coming crisis was visible even in 1947; on a December day the Nation's peanut planters voted overwhelmingly in favor of granting the Agriculture Department authority to restrict their plantings. Last year the power was first used, and the crop was held to 1,853,000,000 pounds.

Because of convolutions in the law, the restrictions hit some peanut planters a lot harder than others. The 1950 reductions from 1949 acreage require that Louisiana farmers must choke their peanut acreage an average 38 percent, while those in Arizona are actually permitted a 139-percent increase. Even those in this region find their luck varies considerably; Georgia's cut is 20.1 percent; neighboring Florida is forced back only 12.7 percent; Alabama suffers a stiff 31.2 percent reduction.

The planters don't relish the curtailments, but few of them regret they have permitted it.

"Sure, I voted for crop control," says Drewry Ledbetter. "What else could you do? I remember the depression years." Like other planters, he is trying to soften the impact on his labor force. "I'm going to try and carry my tenants as long as possible, even though I only have enough work for half of them," he declares.

Some planters, forced to fire families who have lived for years on their land, are beginning to wonder about the system, however. Planter W. C. Adams comments: "I don't know how far the farmer can continue in this direction. One of these days he will come to the end of the row and balk like a Georgia mule."

Farm owners are attempting to shift to other kinds of agriculture, but these don't demand much labor.

"Most of the large planters will turn their lost peanut acreage into pasture and either increase their beef herd or try and get one started," says farm agent J. A. Mauldin. "The little operator doesn't have the acreage nor the money to do this so he'll try to truck farm a little with an extra patch of vegetables or maybe get a brood sow and try raising more hogs, since you can grow all the peanuts you want for feed. Then, too, a corn crop will be good for feed, roasting ears, and the market."

Says W. J. Sullivan, one of the largest planters in this area: "I had 35 cropper families on the place last year, but with my reduced allotment this year I had to let 10 families go. As for a new money crop, I already have about 140 head of cattle but cows are so high now I'm not going to venture any further. I plan to let a lot of my land lay idle."

Small operator Robert Shiver, who has let two of his three cropper families go, says, "I can't jump into cattle raising because it will take a heap of money. I'm going to try and grow into it though."

Bank president and planter E. J. Vann, Jr., says restrictions will be a death blow to many small farm owners, as well as to hired hands.

"Some land in this area will sell that ordinarily wouldn't, just because of these crop cutbacks," says Mr. Vann. "The really small operator who owns his farm may be forced to sell because he won't get enough acreage allotments to operate profitably."

Laments one small farmer whose allotment allowed him only 16 acres of peanuts for 1950: "I can't make it on that, and don't intend to try."

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR 1950?

(Excerpts taken from above article appearing in Farm and Ranch, January 1950 issue)

Peanuts: Price support for the 1950 crop will be down by only about half a cent a pound on the average—to about 10 cents. The minimum national acreage allotment for the 1950 crop is 2,100,000 acres. This allotment would reduce the picked and threshed acreage about a fourth from 1949. It indicates a crop this year of roughly 1,500,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,800,000,000 pounds last year and more than 2,000,000,000 in every year from 1942 through 1948.

Soybeans: With production of cottonseed, flaxseed, and peanuts being reduced, a large acreage of soybeans will be needed to supply protein meal for livestock. Prices will hold close to 1949 levels. Price support for soybeans raised in 1950 will be only a little lower than for 1949.

Something like the above makes us feel that we should be permitted to grow peanuts for oil if wanted by farmers. Soybeans are supported and acreage not controlled.

Freight on the soybean meal to the Southwest will run about \$20 per ton and peanut oil is far superior to other oils.

THE CAIN BANKING CO., INC.,
Winnsboro, Tex., January 26, 1950.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY,
Quitman, Tex.

GENTLEMEN: It is indeed very seldom that I am so aroused to the extent that I write a letter of this sort, but from actual facts that have come to my attention in the past weeks, I cannot but write and express my personal views concerning this new agricultural allotment program.

Let me give you a concrete example of the situation as it exists in Wood County: Yesterday a man came into my office, who

started farming last year, and will, in all probability, need assistance in making a crop this year. He is a good man, and has a good credit rating with us. Yet this man is allowed no cotton allotment, and no peanut allotment on his place for the year 1950.

As a banker, I feel that it is my duty to the community to make funds available to good farmers on a sound, conservative basis. My question, then, is this: How can I help the community and how can I help the farmers when in the beginning I know that it is impossible to hope for any repayment of a loan on such conditions? My second question is this: Is the Government lending agency going to take care of farmers who are burdened by this limited acreage allotment? My third question is this: How is one of our east Texas farmers going to produce, and how is he going to live?

I am aware of the fact that this letter will in all probability create no adjustment of the many inequalities; yet, I urge you to consider it, and if necessary, forward it to the persons who control and promulgate your rules. I want my protest to be recorded.

Yours very truly,

MALVIN CAIN.

NOVEMBER 17, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of October 2 requesting that we furnish you an example illustrating the dollars and cents cost to a producer who picks off threshes 11 acres of peanuts from a farm which has a 10-acre allotment for 1949.

Under the 1949 marketing quota regulations the penalty, in accordance with section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, is collected upon a portion of each lot of peanuts marketed from the farm equal to the proportion which the acreage of peanuts in excess of the allotment is of the total acreage of peanuts on the farm. In administering this provision, a "percent excess" is determined and multiplied by the basic penalty rate to arrive at the "converted penalty rate" for the farm. This converted penalty rate is multiplied by the number of pounds in each lot which the producer sells to determine the amount of penalty.

The following example illustrates the method of determining the amount of the marketing quota penalty, assuming a yield of 500 pounds per acre (the approximate average yield per acre in your district):

EXAMPLE

1. 1949 allotment, 10 acres.
2. 1949 peanut acreage, 11 acres.
3. Excess acreage (item 2 minus item 1), 1 acre.
4. Percentage excess (item 3 divided by item 2) equals 9.1 percent.
5. Basic penalty rate (one-half of support price) equals 5.3 cents per pound.
6. Converted penalty rate (item 5 multiplied by item 4) equals 0.4 cent per pound.
7. Total production (assuming yield of 500 pounds per acre) (500 multiplied by 11) equals 5,500 pounds.
8. Total penalty to be paid (item 7 multiplied by item 6) equals \$22.

However, it is equally important to point out that in addition to the marketing-quota penalty, none of the peanuts produced on the farm would be eligible for price support at 90 percent of parity. Instead of being assured of a price at not less than 90 percent of parity, the producer would have to offer his peanuts on the open market at whatever price buyers were willing to pay. The only guaranty that he would have under the price-support program would be that receiving agencies would purchase his excess peanuts only (the 500 pounds produced on the 1 acre excess) at the relatively low level of 54 percent of parity.

We regret that through error in our letter of August 23 we stated that excess peanuts were eligible for price support at 60 percent of parity. The law provides that the support price for excess peanuts shall be 60 percent of the full support price, which is equivalent to 54 percent of parity.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your notation written on Mr. Hutchinson's letter to you dated November 17, 1949, regarding the marketing quota penalty on excess peanuts.

Following is the example you requested:

1. 1949 allotment, 2 acres.
2. 1949 peanut acreage, 11 acres.
3. Excess acreage (item 2 minus item 1), 9 acres.
4. Percent excess (item 3 divided by item 2) equals 81.8.
5. Basic penalty rate (one-half of support price) equals 5.3 cents per pound.
6. Converted penalty rate (item 5 multiplied by item 4) equals 4.3.
7. Total production (assuming 500-pound yield) equals 5,500 pounds.
8. Total penalty to be paid (item 7 multiplied by item 6) equals \$236.50.

Sincerely,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Secretary.

HALLETTSVILLE, TEX., January 14, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR SIR: We note through the papers that the peanut acreage for 1950 has been greatly reduced again; this is going to work an awful hardship on the small peanut grower, due to the fact that the cut last year in this county cut quite a few of the growers to such small acreage.

We think that it should be so provided that there be a small minimum number of acres per farm, possibly 6 or 7 acres, and also in each county where the allowable peanut acreage to the farmer is so small that he does not use the allotment it could be transferable to other farmer or grower that was planting his small allotment.

We think such a policy would keep many little peanut growers carrying this as one of their projects to help them make their living and have a balanced all-around farm income for the whole year.

We believe that this provision should be written into the law, and to insure its passage we think petitions should be addressed to the Congressman of each district by the growers located therein.

We submit this for your consideration.

Yours truly,

O. B. SOKOL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 25, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 20 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. O. B. Sokol, of Hallettsville, Tex. Mr. Sokol made a number of suggestions regarding farm peanut acreage allotments.

It is true that the 1950 farm peanut-acreage allotments will be considerably smaller than 1949 allotments for the reason that the State allotment is about 29 percent smaller than the 1949 State allotment. The smaller farm

allotments will, undoubtedly, make it difficult for some peanut farmers to continue to produce the crop. I have no suggestions to make as to provisions for release and re-apportionment of peanut allotments and minimum farm peanut allotments. These two provisions are not included in current legislation for peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Such authority would need to be given by the Congress in the form of amendatory legislation.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of October 14 requesting information as to the base periods used for marketing-quota purposes for peanuts, wheat, and cotton, and an explanation of any differences in the base periods used for these commodities.

In the case of peanuts, the national marketing quota and acreage allotment is established pursuant to section 358 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which prescribes a base period of the 5 years preceding the year in which the marketing quota is proclaimed and the national acreage allotment established. For example, the 1950 marketing quota, which must be proclaimed by December 1, 1949, will be determined on the basis of the average quantity of peanuts harvested for nuts during the period 1944 to 1948, inclusive, adjusted for current trends and prospective demand conditions. The national marketing quota for 1950 will be converted to a national acreage allotment on the basis of the average yield per acre of peanuts in the 5 years 1944 to 1948, inclusive, with such adjustments as may be found necessary to correct for trends in yields and abnormal conditions of production affecting yields in such 5 years. (Due to the provisions of Public Law 272, 81st Cong., approved August 29, 1949, the 1950 national acreage allotment cannot be less than 2,100,000 acres.)

The national peanut-acreage allotment is apportioned to the peanut-producing States, pursuant to section 358 (e) of the act. This section provides for the use of a base period of the 5 years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined. Therefore, the base period that would be used for 1950 would be the 5 years 1944 to 1948, inclusive.

The State acreage allotments are apportioned among farms in accordance with section 358 (d) of the act. The law does not prescribe a specific base period for use in determining farm-acreage allotments but provides generally that farm allotments will be based on the tillable acreage available for the production of peanuts and the past acreage of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the peanut acreage allotments established for the farm under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. Regulations governing the establishing of 1950 farm peanut acreage allotments have not yet been approved. The regulations governing the establishment of 1949 farm peanut allotments provided for the use of a 3-year base period, 1946-48, inclusive. At the time these regulations were developed considerable thought was given to the advisability of using a 5-year base period rather than a 3-year base. It was decided that the use of the 3-year base period would be better from the standpoint of determining fair and equitable allotments. This decision was based primarily on the fact that accurate measurements of farm peanut acreages were not available for the years 1943-47, inclusive, and it would be difficult

to obtain accurate reports from farmers for 4 or 5 years prior to the time the allotments were established.

The national wheat-acreage allotment is apportioned among States on the basis of the acreage seeded for production of wheat during the preceding 10 calendar years, with adjustments for abnormal weather and trends in acreage during such periods. The State acreage allotment is apportioned among counties in the State on the basis of the acreage seeded for production of wheat during the preceding 10 calendar years, with adjustments for abnormal weather and trends in acreage during such period and for the promotion of soil-conservation practices, and the county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms in the county on the basis of tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography, as indicated by the planting of wheat.

In the case of cotton the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, provides that the national acreage allotment for 1950 shall be not less than 21,000,000 acres. The act further provides that the national acreage allotment shall be distributed to the States on the basis of each State's share of a national allotment base of 22,500,000 acres computed and adjusted by the following steps:

(a) Calculate for each State the average acreage planted (or regarded as planted in 1945, 1946, or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) to cotton in the 4 years 1945-48, except that the average of the 5 years 1944-48 is to be used for any State which planted in 1948 more than 1,000,000 acres, but less than one-half its 1943 allotment.

(b) Add to the average acreage computed for each State under step (a) the estimated additional acreage required for increasing allotments for small farms to the smaller of 5 acres or the highest number of acres planted (or regarded as planted in 1946 or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) to cotton in 1946, 1947, or 1948.

(c) If, after steps (a) and (b) are taken, the acreage base for any State is less than the larger of 95 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948 or 85 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in 1948, the State base computed under steps (a) and (b) must be adjusted upward so as to give the State such minimum acreage base.

(d) If the total of the acreage bases for all States determined under steps (a), (b), and (c) is more or less than 22,500,000 acres, an adjustment would be made on a pro rata basis for each State not receiving an adjustment under step (c) so as to provide a total national base of 22,500,000 acres.

The acreage allotments established for counties, less a reserve not to exceed 15 percent of the county allotment, would be apportioned to farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted in 1946 or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during one or more of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948 on the following basis:

(1) There will be allotted to each such farm the smaller of (a) 5 acres, or (b) the highest number of acres planted (or regarded as planted in 1946 or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in any of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948.

(2) The remainder of the county acreage allotments will be apportioned to farms, other than those receiving an allotment under (1) (b) above, on the basis of a uniform prescribed percentage of cropland on each farm, excluding the acreage devoted to certain other crops specified in the act and non-irrigated lands in irrigated areas. No farm, however, will receive an allotment under this provision which will be in excess of the highest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong., in 1946 or

1947) to cotton on the farm during any of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948.

The county reserve is to be used by the county committee for adjustments in allotments which are found to be out of line with allotments for other farms, taking into account land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, the soil, and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton and abnormal conditions of production on such farms; and for establishing allotments for those farms on which cotton was not planted (or not regarded as planted in 1946 or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1946, 1947, or 1948 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, the soil, and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton. In counties where farm allotments of 5 to 15 acres are determined in (1) and (2) above, the act directs the county committee to set aside not less than 20 percent of the county reserve, if needed, to provide fair and reasonable allotments for such farms.

In view of the above provisions of the act, State and county committees are provided considerable latitude for establishing fair and equitable allotments for counties and farms.

The provisions with respect to the apportionment of allotments for different crops have been developed over a period of years by congressional action after extensive public hearings and recommendations from various groups. Presumably differences in the areas where the various crops are grown, conditions under which they are grown, and many other related factors influenced the congressional action that established the legislation which provides for different base periods to be used in establishing the allotments for different commodities.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON].

(Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, it is to be regretted that the pending House Joint Resolution 398 has provoked so much controversy and that the passing of this vital resolution has been unnecessarily delayed. Of course, our friends from the North who are espousing the cause of Fair Employment Practice Commission are entirely within their rights in using every delaying action possible. Surely there can be no comparison in the importance of the enactment of some sort of remedial crop legislation and the proposed enactment of such a visionary scheme as that embodied in the proposed Fair Employment Practice Act.

Personally, I am keenly interested in any measure pertaining to agriculture. My district traditionally is an agricultural as well as a great industrial district. In observing the correspondence and from conversations with my colleagues, it is apparent that those of my district are not as disturbed about the pending situation as they are in other sections of the country. The fact that I have received very little complaint does not mean that there may not be those who will suffer under the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended in the last session of Congress or at least through

the interpretation of said act by the Department.

It is natural that we have our varied views about what is best to do under the circumstances. Manifestly, something along the line of the provisions contained in the pending resolution should be adopted, and that without delay. Dealing with crop quotas is an involved subject. It would be humanly impossible to write a law which would please everyone. We simply must keep our cotton surplus down as low as possible. We must not drive bona fide farmers from the farm to further complicate unemployment in our cities and more congested areas. During the consideration of this measure I have voted for several of the amendments proposed thereto with the hope of perfecting and providing the very best possible remedy under the law.

Let us get on with the business at hand and pass this resolution, making it clear that it is the duty of the Congress to write the law and that the administrative departments should diligently seek to carry out the expressed wishes of the lawmaking body.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] is recognized.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, of course the committee recognizes that there is a human problem, not only in marketing quotas but in nearly every activity in life. We even considered in committee the advisability, in making allotments, of taking into account the number of people in the family. I am sure I could present a forceful argument that a man with 8 or 10 children should have a larger cotton allotment than a man with no children or with 1 child. The only thing about it is that in the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] we have already, as best we could, taken care of exactly the situation he mentions. We provide for new farm allotments under the legislation. The State of Mississippi, a great cotton State, receives an allotment of 2,295,000 acres, which is not too much for the State. Under the law, the State committee of Mississippi, that is the State PMA committee of three or five men, could have reserved 10 percent of that 2,300,000 acres for new farmers.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I am sorry; I cannot yield right now.

The State committee of Mississippi could have reserved 230,000 acres to do this job, if they had wanted to. More than that, every county in the State of Mississippi could have reserved 15 percent to do this very job for new farmers. I mean to say that under the law, in the great State of Mississippi, and my State the same way, they could have reserved over 500,000 acres of cotton land to take care of this situation, if they thought it was entitled to that much consideration. Instead of reserving 500,000 acres, how much did Mississippians themselves reserve? They reserved only 25,000 acres to take care of all new-farm allotments.

Now, you work your own will here. That is all I want to say about this

amendment. I do not know whether it is wise to throw this temptation in men's faces or not. The gentleman's amendment says only one thing: "If a tenant is put off of a cotton farm without his being at fault—"

All right, let us take JOE BRYSON and myself. You cut me to 70 percent. All in the world I have to do to my tenants is to go to them and say, "They have cut me to 70 percent. I want all of that myself. You will have to get off."

Under this amendment, they can go to JOE BRYSON's farm and get some more cotton land. JOE says to his tenants, "You get off. I need what I have. You go to PACE's farm and get some land and an allotment of your own."

All we would have to do would be to change tenants, and it would not be any 50 or 70 percent that we would get. It could be two or three hundred percent, as much cotton as was planted in the base years.

The question is, Do we want to adopt an amendment here that will put in front of every cotton farmer in the United States the temptation that "all I have to do is to run my tenants off and go and get some tenants from another farm, who have been growing cotton, and then each of them will get an additional cotton allotment to grow cotton on my farm"? In my judgment, no man alive can make an estimate of what this amendment will add. I will say it adds somewhere between 100,000 and 5,000,000 acres of cotton land. In fact, it could almost completely double the national allotment. There is no Member of this House for whose ability and integrity I have greater respect than I have for the gentleman from Mississippi. I admire him very highly, but he should not come here and throw this thing at us and say, "The responsibility now is yours to work it out." I cannot work it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 8, noes 38.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county committees in counties or administrative areas with a final allotment factor of less than 35 percent, not more than 50 percent of the State reserve so as to establish farm allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to this request, but I hope no other similar requests will be made, for we are anxious to conclude action on the pending resolution.

Mr. GAVIN. I remind the gentleman from North Carolina that I have already spoken to the gentleman and requested his permission to speak out of order.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Pennsylvania made such a request.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not object to these two requests, but I shall hereafter object to anyone's speaking out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York asks unanimous consent to speak out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time because I wish to answer publicly a letter which I received from one of our colleagues. I had hoped he would be on the floor, but as he gives me the deadline of Wednesday, February 1, to answer his letter, I am obliged to speak today.

My colleague has worked very long and very diligently for passage of H. R. 4453 which I understand he has introduced and reintroduced many times. I have the utmost sympathy with his efforts and objectives. I believe in FEPC. All my people know my stand. I believe it conforms to the Constitution of the United States. It has been put into effect in New York State under the governorship of Thomas E. Dewey and a Republican-controlled legislature and has worked, so far as I know, as satisfactorily as any legislation can work that is humanly conceived.

However, I object to the rather threatening tone of my colleague's letter and am sorry to see he finds it necessary to adopt such language. The last sentence of his letter reads:

Failure to reply to this letter will indicate that you are opposed to FEPC. I will so note on the floor of the House next week.

I have signed petitions in the past and expect to do so in the future. I will never sign because I have been threatened. I am answerable only to the people of my district and I have always kept them fully informed on my votes and positions on all legislation before this House.

I have the utmost sympathy for anyone who feels that he is discriminated against. My distinguished colleague said recently on the floor of this House that he could not aspire to become governor of his and my great State.

I, too, am discriminated against in a like manner. On account of my sex I have gone as far as I can go, politically. I, too, cannot aspire to become governor of the great State of New York. That is no reason for bitterness or threats. I would like to give one piece of advice to all of my colleagues. That is, that you catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, to revise and extend my remarks, to speak out of order, and that my remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GAVIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that I cannot continue along the line of levity with which the gentleman who just preceded me indulged. But I have an announcement to make which I believe is of interest to every Member of the House.

President Truman has just made a public announcement that he has ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed in the research and development of the so-called hydrogen bomb, the superbomb which you have read so much about in the paper. This decision, of course, had to be made by the Commander in Chief of the United States as to direction. It is a decision which is fraught with the most terrible portent for the human race. In my opinion, unless an equally challenging statement is made at this time to the people of the world to obtain international control of this weapon, which is estimated to be from 10 to 1,000 times greater than the A-bomb in destructive capacity, then it will make little difference as to the cotton-acreage allotment that we are so concerned with today in this House.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REGAN: Insert the following new section 5 after section 4 and renumber succeeding sections:

"SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cotton-acreage allotment of any new 1949 cotton farm which was completed for planting prior to March 29, 1949, by clearing, plowing, and cultivating the land and was planted to cotton for the first time in 1949, and which was not planted to any crop prior to 1949, shall be not less than 30 percent of the acreage on such farm which was planted to cotton in 1949."

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not ask for 70 percent or 60 percent or 40 percent, but it has for its purpose taking care of some pioneer farmers throughout our western part of the country who last year, with full confidence in our Government that we would continue in the farming program, put land in cultivation for the first time. They find this year that they are going to be limited to 9 percent of the acreage that they put in cultivation for the first time last year which was planted to cotton.

It so happens that this land is peculiarly adapted to the growing of cotton, and it is not adapted for growing other crops. They find that when a man put in 100 acres of land last year into cotton for the first time that as the amendment read when it was plowed, cleared, and cultivated for any crop. They put in 100 acres, and this year get about 9. That would not give them enough income to pay the interest on their debts and to make a living on their 100 acres of land. This amendment would permit those farmers to put in as much as 30 percent of their land that they put in cultivation for the first time last year into cotton. It does not mean a great deal in the national set-up in the cotton acreage program. I have discussed this with the members of the committee. It has been discussed thoroughly with the

Department of Agriculture by those interested. I am sure they are all in sympathy with the program. It is not going to make a vital difference in the total set-up of the United States, but it does assume a great importance to those few farmers who are coming under this provision of this amendment.

I might add that this is not confined to a selfish interest of my district or State alone, but it would have an effect on six of the States of the West—California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. All have some acreage that would come under the provisions of this amendment. It is a small request to make. I hope the Members of the House will give it unanimous support.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman certainly has a justifiable amendment, in my opinion. I venture to say there is no section of the country where cotton is grown that is harder hit than the areas to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. REGAN. I thank the gentleman from Texas. He is eminently correct.

I might add that a good percentage of the farmers affected adversely under the present law and who will be benefited by this amendment are veterans. The present bill, which I expect to support, does not, however, give them any relief. I think the committee regrets that it was not so provided in the original drafting of the bill.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. I shall support the gentleman's amendment. The gentleman says the increase is comparatively trivial, but can he indicate the approximate amount of increased acreage that would result?

Mr. REGAN. I could fairly say, but my colleague from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], has secured a lot of figures on that, and I believe he will follow me with a brief discussion of this amendment. I will leave the figures to him, because he has the latest reports.

Mr. FISHER. I understood it was comparatively little.

Mr. REGAN. The gentleman is correct.

I hope that when the time to vote comes the Members will give this amendment their full support, because it certainly is a meritorious one, and I am sure the committee and the Department of Agriculture so consider it.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment, and ask unanimous consent that my remarks follow those of my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I know that the Members of the House are tired. I know you have been discussing cotton for 2 days and have turned down,

without exception, every amendment which has been proposed. But I want to tell you now we have one more amendment, an amendment I feel is a just and honest amendment, an amendment that is being proposed to you today which has a definite price tag on it. It is not going to say to us that we will plant hundreds and hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton, but a figure from the Department of Agriculture which will tell us how much cotton will be planted. We have a situation here of men coming back from the services in 1946 and probably taking a year to decide what they were going to do and then borrowing the money and buying their farms. In many cases their first crop came in 1949. They found the old cotton farms were too high in value and they had to go out and buy brushland. After clearing it, at great expense to themselves, they planted their cotton. In my section of the country, in the Rio Grande Valley, they planted it before the law was ever passed, excluding 1949 from future quotas. Now, they find they have a quota of 8, 9 and 10 percent, a quota that they cannot live under. We are asking by this amendment that they be given a quota of 30 percent, not as much as the old farmer, no, because that does not seem to be the intent of the Congress, but enough for them to live on, to meet their mortgages and pay their debts. When we talk about these farmers voting for future legislation on cotton supports, these farmers who planted in 1949 did not get to vote on the future cotton support legislation. The figure I have received from the Department of Agriculture as to how many acres will be covered by this amendment is a total of 84,768 acres of cotton that will be planted by this amendment. I tell you that is not the full total, because those 1949 planters that will get a 1950 quota have a quota now of 8 or 10 percent. When you deduct that from that figure, you have a net increase in acreage, by this amendment, of approximately 55,000 acres. Fifty-five thousand acres to save some farmers from financial ruin.

I believe the House should support this amendment. I think it is a fair and honest amendment.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to say to the gentleman that all the way through the deliberations of the Committee on Agriculture I have consistently fought against eliminating 1949 from consideration in cotton quotas. I think the gentleman's amendment is entirely justified, and I hope the House will support it.

Mr. BENTSEN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Further, I would like to say it will be said that this amendment does not solve all of the inequities. That is true. There are people who did not plant cotton before 1949, but planted other crops. We did not put that in the amendment because I do not know how much acreage it would take. We have tried to give you a sound amendment that would save as many people as possible from eco-

nomic bankruptcy. I say that the question of inequity is not as bad on those people as it is on those who planted for the first time in 1949, who cleared and planted their lands, because those lands which had crops prior to 1949 obviously could grow other crops and could do it economically or else they would have planted cotton prior to that time. But these soils are soils that have a high salinity content. Most of those lands can grow economically no other crop than cotton. So if you refuse them an equitable quota, a quota under which they can live, you condemn many of those men to economic bankruptcy.

I do not wave the flag just for the veterans today, because there are other farmers who are included, but I want to help those men, many of them who fought for their country and who were not home and who did not arrive home soon enough to establish a historic quota. I want to see them get a decent quota in 1950. I ask you to give them a quota that they can live under. I ask you to support a fair and honest amendment, an amendment that has a definite estimate by the Department of Agriculture of the amount of acreage that it will take.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. A representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars appeared before the Committee on Agriculture in support of the very type of legislation that the gentleman is asking for.

Mr. BENTSEN. I thank you. I have also been solicited by many members of the veterans' organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 5 minutes, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, after 21 hours deliberation, the jury composed of eight women and four men, all good and lawful citizens, convicted Alger Hiss of perjury on each of the 2 counts in the indictment on which he was tried, and on Wednesday, January 25, the judge before whom he was tried, Judge Henry W. Goddard, sentenced him to 5 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Six hours later Hiss, the former adviser of President Roosevelt, and intimate friend and long-time associate of Secretary of State Acheson, was defended and pronounced innocent by Acheson.

This unprecedented action on the part of the Secretary of State in proclaiming his friendship for and his confidence in Hiss brought widespread demands that a congressional investigation be made to determine if the Hiss influence still lives in the State Department.

It can safely be said that it does yet live in the State Department, because Dean Acheson is the head and front of that Department, and if ever there existed on this earth two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one, if there is to be found anywhere in the world two of a kind, two birds of a feather, two intellectual, moral, political twins, we have them in the persons of Dean Acheson, our Secretary of State, and his friend, Alger Hiss.

Out of Acheson's own mouth and by his own words, we are driven to these conclusions.

When Dean Acheson's appointment as Secretary of State was being considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Acheson, although Hiss had then been exposed and indicted for the charge on which he was convicted, testified with reference to his friendship for Hiss that he, Acheson, did not "lightly give his friendship and did not lightly withdraw it."

Acheson's statement that despite the conviction of Hiss he would not turn his back on him which was termed "fantastic" in Senate debate, was uttered by him at his press conference in emotional tones. Here is what he said:

I should like to make it clear to you that whatever the outcome of any appeal which Mr. Hiss or his lawyers may take in this case, I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss.

By these words Dean Acheson served notice on the American people and on the United States Court of Appeals to which the Hiss case will go from the district court in New York, and upon the Supreme Court of the United States that he, Acheson, will utterly disregard the findings and opinions of these courts as he flouts the verdict of the jury and the action of Judge Goddard in approving the jury's verdict, and in sentencing Hiss to the penitentiary for 5 years.

Acheson did not stop with his own approval of Hiss but undertook to justify the action of Hiss in betraying his country and in perjuring his soul and blistering his lips with a lie by quoting the words of the Saviour.

Acheson did this immediately after Judge Goddard declared that the penalty which he inflicted on Hiss, and I quote, "should be a warning to all that a crime of this character may not be committed with impunity." Every lawyer knows that when Hiss was found guilty by the jury, and the verdict was approved by Judge Goddard, the presumption of the innocence of Hiss disappeared and that his guilt was established.

Acheson stated that regardless of the fact that all the courts might hold Hiss guilty, he, Acheson, "would not turn his back on Hiss." Acheson then further said, and I quote:

I think every person who has known Alger Hiss or has served with him at any time has upon his conscience the very serious task of deciding what his attitude is and what his conduct should be. That must be done by each person in the light of his own standards and his own principles. For me, there is very little doubt about those standards or those principles. I think they were stated for us a very long time ago. They were stated on the Mount of Olives and if you are interested in

seeing them, you will find them in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew beginning at verse 34.

Evidently Acheson, in referring to the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew, beginning with verse 34, had in mind the words of Jesus on the last judgment:

34. Then shall the King say unto them on his right, Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundations of the world:

35. For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in:

36. Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

37. Then shall the righteous answer him, saying Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered, and fed Thee; or thirsty, and gave Thee drink:

38. When saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in: or naked, and clothed Thee:

39. Or when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee:

40. And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.

These words are a far cry from the conduct of Hiss. It may be that Acheson felt that the jury in finding Hiss guilty had done it unto Acheson.

In thus seeking to "steal the livery of Heaven, to serve the devil in," Dean Acheson overlooked the fact that the devil himself, when it suits his purpose, quotes the scripture.

In the fourth chapter of this same Gospel by St. Matthew we read:

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

2. And when He had fasted 40 days and 40 nights, He was afterward an hungered.

3. And when the tempter came to Him, he said, If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

4. But He answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

5. Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple.

6. And saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down; for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone.

7. Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

You can now understand why from all over the land there is a demand by the people of this country that Secretary of State Acheson should be fired by President Truman. He is impudent, incompetent, inept, supercilious and a failure in the office he holds. His attitude and his words are without a parallel in all the history of our country. We will never get rid of the disloyal element in the State Department until President Truman gets rid of Acheson.

In the face of the complete collapse of all our prestige and influence on the continent of Asia, certain editorial writers and commentators are undertaking to make the people of this country believe that Acheson is a man of great ability, and they actually tell us that he is increasing in stature.

In the light of his utter failure, he is a Lilliputian in stature, and by his own

words and proclaimed friendship with men like Alger Hiss, he has demonstrated his utter unfitness for the office he now holds.

Not only is this country on the run in Asia, but within the past few days we have again been confronted with the humiliation of a renewal of the German blockade of our forces in Berlin. We seized a building in that portion of Berlin which our forces occupy and then hurriedly turned it loose when the Russians began to hold up train and truck service into and from that city.

Dean Acheson might read with profit the words of St. Paul in the seventh verse of the sixth chapter of Galatians:

Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

The Secretary of State has sown to the wind. He is reaping the whirlwind of an outraged public opinion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] and I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, every cotton farmer has known for 6 or 8 years that a control program on cotton would eventually become necessary, that if a support price should continue to be available controls would finally have to be invoked. But the producers could not accurately foresee just when the control program would be placed into operation.

In 1948 farmers did not know when there would be a control program. There are a number of producers who went out into the new areas, broke up the sod land and began to produce cotton. Many of them did not get it planted in 1948, but they first planted cotton in 1949. This amendment by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] would give a measure of relief only to the people who placed land under cultivation under those circumstances. It would not give them a 30-percent factor. It would give them only 30 percent of the land they actually planted in cotton, which is a very minimum amount.

The amendment is not subject to misinterpretation. The meaning is clear.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few observations about the pending measure. I am not now speaking of the pending amendment for growers on new land.

The present law is not perfect. It must be improved from time to time. Even if a law should be perfect, inequities would develop in the administration of the law. Producers in several of our west Texas counties have been especially hard hit by the present law. They have felt the inequities which have developed and they have every right to seek relief. I have in mind a cotton-producing county in west Texas with a cotton factor of only 12 percent. The pending measure will no doubt be of assistance to the producers in such a county. I know that the Committee on Agriculture is trying to be helpful in a very difficult situation.

And the situation is difficult. The pending measure will bring about a condition in counties which have a factor of less than 40 percent where some pro-

ducers will have larger allotments percentage-wise than their neighbors. Generally speaking, cotton producers do not like that. A great majority feel that each cotton farmer in the county should have the same percentage of his cotton land allotted to cotton. Everyone will recall that the so-called 40-50 amendment in the old law was a sore spot in many communities despite the fact that in some instances it served a good purpose.

Let us hope that the pending measure which is designed to take care of unusual situations and be of some assistance in righting special cases of hardship may achieve its purpose without doing injury to the over-all cotton-acreage program. In my opinion, it is impossible to know with complete certainty just what action Congress should take at this time, especially in view of the fact that the new cotton program has been in operation for such a short time.

Let me say to the Committee on Agriculture that in my opinion the farmers of the Nation appreciate the diligent efforts which they have made in behalf of agriculture. Generally speaking, the congressional district which I represent has fared much better than some other areas, but even so, four or five counties in my area have very low and inadequate allotments and producers are confronted with a serious situation. I have felt it my duty to be of every possible assistance to them.

I realize that there is no perfect answer to the problems of agriculture.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Do I understand that the growers of the gentleman's district will profit by this amendment?

Mr. MAHON. Speaking of the Regan amendment, a few will. It would mean probably a few thousand acres to my district. A few of the producers on new land who have allotments of about 9 percent would profit. But of course, the factors in the counties in my congressional district range from 12 to 58 percent. Most of the counties and producers in my congressional district have reasonably good cotton factors. My concern now is to be helpful to producers who are in difficulty.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman spoke of certain counties in his district; I was wondering if Dawson County, which now has an allotment of 228,000 acres, or if Lubbock County, which now has an allotment of 248,000 acres, or Lynn County, which now has an allotment of 203,000 acres, would get additional allotments under this amendment.

Mr. MAHON. I do not know, personally, but I think a few would. However, a very limited amount of new land was placed in cultivation in the three counties in late 1948 or 1949. In the counties adjoining Dawson or near to Dawson County that have a factor of 15 percent, 20, and 12, a few farmers in those counties would profit from the Regan amendment. And these low-factor counties are desperately in need of relief. In these counties both the old and new

growers should be afforded relief. I grant you that under the bill which the committee itself presents they will get some limited relief.

Mr. PACE. But on the whole, the gentleman is pretty well satisfied with the situation; is he not?

Mr. MAHON. I would say that the cotton producers in three-fourths of the counties which I represent are pretty well satisfied with the situation and they are grateful for the work of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Gladly.

Mr. ABERNETHY. When did the people start clearing this land?

Mr. MAHON. In 1947 or 1948. It takes a little time to grub and clear it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did they not clear it with notice that there was a cotton law on the statute books at the time which was subject to being reinvoiced by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. MAHON. They thought the law would be rejuvenated, but under different circumstances, because no 27,000,000-acre allotments as provided in the old law would be tenable under the new law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for two additional minutes in order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for two additional minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to ask the gentleman how we would identify what would be known as a new 1949 cotton farm in view of the fact that farms, although they are not new and have been in cultivation for many, many years have not been planted to cotton in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, but were planted to cotton in 1949. They were considered new under the bill we passed last year. How does the gentleman define them now?

Mr. MAHON. The amendment is very clear on that; it is very simple. The amendment states:

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cotton acreage allotment of any new 1949 cotton farm which was completed for planting prior to March 29, 1949, by clearing, plowing, and cultivating the land and was planted to cotton for the first time in 1949, and which was not planted to any crop prior to 1949, shall be not less than 30 percent of the acreage of such farm which was planted to cotton in 1949.

As I interpret the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] it is very clear what a new farm is. But the gentleman has a very important point. For example, a man wants to change his farming practice. He wants to get out of livestock, he wants to get out of wheat, or he wants to get

out of cotton. The gentleman raises a very pertinent question, but it is not a criticism of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. The amendment applies only to land cleared and put in cultivation for the first time in 1948 and 1949.

Mr. HARRIS. I am not criticizing the amendment. I am wondering why a person who would be caught in a situation such as the gentleman has described would be any different from a man who owns land that had been in cultivation prior to 1949 and had no history in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment which is now before the committee and which is identified as the Regan amendment. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] have expressed some of the thoughts which I had, in support of the amendment; so I will confine my remarks to the statement that I think it would be a dangerous thing for agriculture if we permit the thought of monopoly to creep into the control and regulation of agriculture in the United States.

I represent an area which grows a small amount of cotton. When you gentlemen from the South speak of thousands of acres, there is nothing like that involved in my support of this particular amendment. I do know of several areas, one of them in my district, in which many farmers are returned veterans and who were making a kind of history which we felt was necessary at the time the cotton farmers were making the history which brought them under the Cooley bill without this amendment.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Does the gentleman realize there are 128,000 acres reserved for just such actual cases in the State of Texas?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. There may be, but I may also tell the gentleman that it has been difficult to get any of the reserved acres used in the area of which I speak; therefore, if we are to depend upon an interpretation by the Department of Agriculture in order to put the benefits of the bill without amendment into effect, then we are leaning upon a very weak reed. The interpretation has not been available with the original act, so an amendment of this kind becomes an increasing necessity.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to make it perfectly clear that the gentle-

man from Alabama is apparently under a misapprehension. The reserve cannot be used for 1949 farms, which is what we are talking about now.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman from California have to go further and say that 700,000 acres in Texas could have been reserved for new farms and these are classed as new farms?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman will remember that I do not live in Texas, the gentleman will also remember that I am speaking of newer areas in Texas or California or elsewhere, particularly from my own personal knowledge in California, which are being affected by the monopoly in agriculture. These areas are allotted no peanut land, these areas have had no potato land, these areas have had no wheat land, and now, under the bill, without the Regan amendment, these areas have no cotton land. The cotton reduction has been 81 percent in the area I am talking about and while this might mean only about 800 acres in the area of which I spoke, the amendment, nevertheless, should be adopted.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to a communication which I received from the Department of Agriculture dated January 27. With reference to this pending amendment, and speaking about the amendment, Mr. Woolley, Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, has this to say:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1950.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
United States House of Representatives.
DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your telephone request of this morning with respect to the Department's views on a proposed amendment to House Joint Resolution 398. The proposed amendment will read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cotton-acreage allotment of any new 1949 cotton farm which was completed for planting prior to March 29, 1949, by clearing, plowing, and cultivating land, and was planted to cotton for the first time in 1949, and which was not planted to any crop prior to 1949, shall not be less than 30 percent of acreage of such farm which was planted to cotton in 1949."

It is our feeling that such an amendment would be unfair to other old growers in the same county which had a county factor of less than 30 percent, and also to other 1949 growing areas, particularly where the farm had been cleared in 1947 or 1948 and devoted in those years to a dry-land crop, such as grain sorghums, and on which new wells had been placed for the growing of cotton in 1949 for the first time. Such farms, under the language, would be excluded. In other words, the farmers for which the amendment is designed were raising sheep or cattle prior to 1949 and wanted to go into cotton. Farmers in other areas were growing grain

sorghums prior to 1949 and wanted to go into cotton. Giving relief to one group and not to the other would be manifestly unfair. This does not mean that the Department is suggesting that the amendment be revised to include the latter group, because if such action is taken it would probably result in thousands of additional acres being allotted in 1950 which cannot be justified.

It is impossible to relieve all inequities by an amendment at this time without, in effect, permitting all producers to raise as much cotton as they would desire. Many inequities will have to be straightened out next year through legislative and administrative devices.

In view of the foregoing, the Department does not believe it would be wise to include the amendment suggested.

Very truly yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

That is the position of the Department of Agriculture, and in concluding my remarks I would like to reemphasize the fact that in the State of Texas, as has just been said by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], more than 700,000 acres of land could have been reserved for new growers. The chairman of the State Committee, I think it was, urged our committee to provide a reservation of acreage, and we finally made the reservation, and then he only reserved about 3 percent for the very purpose that the gentleman, who is now asking for additional acreage, mentioned.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. REGAN. Is it not also true that the Department does not favor the pending resolution?

Mr. COOLEY. No, sir. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY] just read into the RECORD a letter to me by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture in favor of the pending resolution.

Mr. REGAN. Are they not opposed to the addition of any acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. No; the Department is in favor of adding on the amount of acreage required to eliminate these inequities.

Mr. REGAN. Those 700,000 acres that the gentleman says might have been allocated to Texas were not allocated, and that is not the fault of the farmers we are trying to help.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, it is not the fault of the individual farmer, but it is certainly the fault of the committee in failing to carry out the intent and the purposes of the law.

Mr. REGAN. Does the gentleman not agree that those farmers are entitled to some consideration at this time?

Mr. COOLEY. I sympathize with them very much, but they are not entitled to any more consideration than other farmers who perhaps have peculiar situations. If this amendment is adopted, I am sure it will be followed by every conceivable amendment to take care of veterans and others who returned from the war and who had not gone in the cotton-growing business before 1949, and there will be no end to the burdens to be added.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I want to say in defense of the chairman of the Texas State PMA Committee, who did ask that we put in this bill 10 percent State reserve, that he thought with this 10-percent State reserve he could take care of all of these injustices just now described. I talked with him just as lately as last Friday, and he explained again, as he has several times, that the reason the State committee in Texas did not use the full 10 percent was because Texas was by design or inadvertence placed under the California gadget whereby we were not given credit that we had been promised for the war crops, resulting in the fact that more than 50 counties in Texas now receive a county factor of less than 10 percent. Mr. Vance explained, and I can understand his position, that he simply did not have the heart and the State committee did not feel justified in going into a county that had a 6 percent county factor or 1.6 percent county factor, as one of the counties has, and taking from those people that had practically no allotment at all, even that which they had, to give it to somebody in some other part of the State. Had he not been drawn under this California gadget, I have no doubt that the Texas State committee would have used this reserve and would have corrected these inequities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and three Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON].

(Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate my esteemed colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] on offering this amendment.

I come from a district which has no cotton except probably that which is in the drug store or the hospital, but we are going to have to vote on this bill. Apparently there is a necessity for regulating the amount of cotton to be grown in this country.

We know that the big problem we have confronting us today is farm surpluses and taxation. When we vote on this, we want to know that it is going to be fair.

It has been but a few years ago that we heard probably some of the Members who today have been discussing this bill so freely rise on this floor and talk about how we should raise more food and fiber. The head of our administration has been advocating the same thing.

It has taken the veterans 2 or 3 years to get started. The reason they started in 1949 was that they could not get started immediately upon their return. If you were to ask me what my opinion is at this time, it seems to me that they have arranged a bill which is taking care of the farmers who were in the business during the wartime, who were raising crops that were needed at the time, such as peanuts and the like, and now they are allowing them to come back and raise cotton and crowd out the veterans.

I think this amendment is nothing else but a fair attempt to bring equity to this resolution, and I certainly advocate its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I regret to find myself on the other side of the fence from the distinguished committee that is doing so much to help my own community.

This amendment has equity on its side.

While home during the holidays a lady called me to tell me that her husband had died and left her some brush land, and that last year she had gone to the expense of clearing that land, spending more than \$60 an acre, and had planted it to cotton.

Under the present regulation and interpretation she gets no acreage at all for cotton. There are many, many people under similar circumstances who will suffer irreparable harm unless some type of amendment such as this is passed. I say to the Committee that I do not want this amendment at the expense of House Joint Resolution 398 for I am convinced that it will do more for the agricultural economy of America.

This is a problem, however, that ought to be recognized in fairness to many people who have gone to great expense putting land into cultivation. It is different from an old farm which was cleared many years ago and which has not been cultivated to cotton for 10 or 20 years. Today I would say it will cost between \$60 and \$100 an acre to clear brush and to plow land and put it into cultivation. Many people have that type of investment in their land today and have no way of getting that investment back unless they can have an allotment of acreage for cotton. This is a very difficult problem and I want, with all the sincerity at my command, to commend this splendid committee for the consideration they have given to this bill. It means food, clothing, and shelter for thousands of people whom I represent. I am deeply grateful to you, but this amendment raises a problem which cannot be pushed aside lightly; to do so will result in injury to people who need your consideration. Perhaps 30 percent is high considering the factors in other counties, but if this general amendment passes, it will be below the general level. I hope

you will seriously consider this amendment.

You gentlemen of the Committee realize what the problem is and you realize we are trying to be unselfish in our views. You realize also that unless we bring this to your attention and insist on its adoption we would be doing an injustice to hundreds of people whom we represent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MILES].

Mr. MILES. Mr. Chairman, being of the old school, which thought that demand and supply was the basis on which to establish prices, I am just a little at a loss to know what to advocate sometimes. But we have strayed away so far from that point I doubt if we could find our way back. It has become necessary, of course, to find some other formula. I want to say in behalf of the people of New Mexico that we cannot grow cotton out there unless we have water and unless we have irrigation in some form. The development of the Conchas Dam in the last few years has put a great deal of land under cultivation. These people have prepared their land to plant the cotton. A great many of them did not get to plant until 1949. Unless this amendment goes through, I do not see how they will have an opportunity to come under this and to benefit in any way.

Also in the last few years there have been shallow wells discovered in some parts of the country where irrigation has made it possible to grow cotton. These people have gone to expense in preparing their land and buying the machinery and planting cotton. If they are going to be put in this situation, they will not be able to recover any of the expenses they have been put to unless they are able to grow some cotton.

(Mr. MILES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, the 1949 cotton acreage plantings were eliminated from the base years for a specific purpose. That purpose came to light back in the fall of 1948 when it became necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to consider whether or not quotas and acreage allotments would be imposed for the year 1949. The supply was such that by only a few thousand bales did the Secretary avoid declaring quotas for 1949. That being the case, farmers throughout the entire Cotton Belt believed that quotas and acreage allotments were almost definitely certain for the year 1950. Therefore, it was reasonable to assume, and the assumption was correct, that cotton farmers throughout the belt would materially increase their plantings in 1949. They looked to 1949 as the last year of free and unlimited plantings with high supports. Realizing, too, that the acreage to be later allotted would be based to a

large degree on history, the urge existed to plant the fence corners in cotton in 1949. This would have been disastrous. Almost everyone agreed that plantings for 1949 should, therefore, be taken out.

It was the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture that if 1949 plantings were eliminated an acreage race would be avoided. Therefore, we brought a bill to the House, and this House and the Senate adopted it, and the President signed it. Now, I do not think it is fair, after notice has been served on all cotton growers, including the old growers, if you please, that we should now come along and give credit only, by this amendment, to the new growers of the western areas, whereas the old growers themselves have been barred from taking credit for the 1949 plantings.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. BENTSEN. Do you remember the effective date of that law?

Mr. ABERNETHY. No; I do not remember the effective date, but I do remember that the newspapers, as early as October 1948, carried considerable information that 1949 plantings should and more than likely would be eliminated.

Mr. BENTSEN. Does the gentleman know that my crops were planted in my district before the effective date of the law?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That might be true. Farmers all over the belt were similarly affected. However, there was considerable notice in the press that 1949 plantings would not be taken into account. By the pending amendment you would give the so-called new farmers of the West 30 percent of their 1949 plantings whereas the counties might have a factor of not more than 10 or 15 percent. That certainly is not fair.

Furthermore, there are thousands of farmers throughout the cotton belt who have not grown cotton but who today would like to have and are demanding cotton acreage. This amendment gives them no acreage. Why should they be treated differently. So far as cotton is concerned, their farms also constitute new farms. Why eliminate every old farm in the cotton belt just because it has not grown cotton? If the amendment is to be adopted then certainly it should be redrafted to include the old farms which have no cotton history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] has expired.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] is recognized.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize again my support of the Regan amendment. I want

to point out to the Members that the people in the district represented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] have, in effect, been subjected to an ex post facto law. We all know that is against the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which plainly says that no ex post facto law shall be passed.

The effective date of Public Law 28, which eliminates the 1949 cotton acreage from consideration in establishing quotas, was February 28, 1949, long after many thousands of acres had been planted in the gentleman's district.

I submit to you that it is unfair, inequitable, and unjust to allow people to expend their personal fortunes, in many cases young veterans, to the full extent of their capital, in the preparation of this land and the buying of equipment, and then turn right around and pass this ex post facto law—in spirit at least—and completely confiscate the property of those people. It is not right and I hope the Regan amendment will be adopted.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Notwithstanding the views of the committee, has not the gentleman supported amendments that would tend to increase allotments?

Mr. WHITE of California. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but would he repeat his question?

Mr. COOLEY. Has not the gentleman supported actively amendments which have been proposed to this bill, the purpose of which would be to increase acreage?

Mr. WHITE of California. My answer to that is "No; I have not."

Mr. COOLEY. Has the gentleman opposed any of them?

Mr. WHITE of California. Certainly I have; I voted against the Whitten amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. The Whittington amendment was to cut the acreage down.

Mr. WHITE of California. No; the Whitten amendment would increase the acreage.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] claimed that it would decrease acreage.

Mr. WHITE of California. No; the gentleman from Mississippi wanted more acreage.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman mean the Whittington amendment or the Whitten amendment?

Mr. WHITE of California. Whitten.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman voted against that?

Mr. WHITE of California. I voted against that.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman want this program to be fairly put into operation?

Mr. WHITE of California. I certainly do.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman heard me read the letter from the Department which said that this amendment would result in even greater inequities than now exist.

Mr. WHITE of California. I did not so understand the letter or interpret it.

Mr. COOLEY. That is what it said.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me say first that I hope no one thinks it is a pleasant task to come here and oppose these amendments. It would make me feel so much better if I could recommend their adoption. Let me say, secondly, that I hope no one here thinks this is a veterans' amendment. The remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. Poulson] would leave the impression that this is just a group of veterans trying to get help, but the gentleman from Texas made no such statement. There are veterans and nonveterans involved here; on 50, 60, or 70 percent of the cotton farms of the Nation there is a veteran involved. When you affect the rights of one you affect the rights of the others.

Here is the issue, Mr. Chairman; I feel very deeply about this proposal. The first day of the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to outlaw new cotton acreage planted in 1949. Here are the figures: In 1948, 23,148,000 acres were planted in cotton; in 1949, 27,359,000 acres were planted in cotton. In other words, over 4,000,000 extra acres of cotton were planted in 1949. That was outlawed, we passed a special act last year that it would not be counted. We now are asked to open the door to 1949, not for the farmers across this Nation who planted the 4,000,000 extra acres, but for one little area that they say will take only 50,000 acres to satisfy. For my part, you may do as you please, but if we are going to open the 1949 door and take 1949 cotton acreage into account, then on my bended knees I ask you to open the door wide and let every farmer across this Nation who planted this extra 4,000,000 acres in 1949 get credit for it.

Here is the story: These gentlemen came before our committee in February. Never have we had a more earnest witness than the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN]. They brought these growers here and they told us they were going to clear all this land and they wanted a special allotment. That was in February 1949. We told these gentlemen that we were going to put in the bill a provision to take care of them, that we were going to give the State of Texas, the State committee, the right to reserve 10 percent of the allotment made to that State. Here are the figures: The State of Texas has already received a cotton-acreage allotment of 7,637,000, more than one-third of all the cotton acres of this Nation. The Texas committee had the right—hear me, please—the Texas committee had the right to reserve 763,000 acres to take care of what? Wait a minute, to take care of what? Trends and new farms, and every one of these new farms that you are now asked by this amendment to make a special allotment for can be considered as new farms. They tell us that as new farms they have already gotten from 8 to 10 percent of what they put into cotton in 1949. I dare say this

is as liberal or a more liberal allotment than any other new farm in any State in the United States.

What are you doing on top of that? This is a piece of permanent legislation these gentlemen are proposing. They propose here that regardless of how you cut cotton acreage in years to come, it does not make any difference how low you make it, down to 12 or 15 million acres for the Nation, this particular group will always get 30 percent of what they had in cotton in 1949.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BENTSEN. Does the gentleman agree that at the present time we are considering new legislation and that that will outmode this particular legislation?

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has not come in here with a 1950 amendment. He has come here with a piece of permanent legislation and if we write it in then it is in there and it will take lots and lots of work to ever get it out. It would be a piece of permanent legislation, I repeat, and should not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH:
Page 4, after line 6, insert the following:
"Sec. 5. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage does not exceed 5 acres."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, in presenting the point of order I wish, first, to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that this is a temporary 1950 emergency resolution which says at the outset "that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including Public Law 252," these changes shall be made for the year 1950.

We submit, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment now offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas is an amendment to amend Public Law 272. It is permanent legislation. It would change the eligibility, among other things, of those who shall participate in a cotton referendum.

We submit, Mr. Chairman, it is not germane or relevant to the pending resolution and, therefore, should not be considered at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the gentleman from Texas like to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation which we have proposed here today definitely has the effect of amending the legislation pertaining to cotton-acreage allotments, and therefore the amendment that I have offered, which is along the same line, is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] provides that section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, is amended by adding to the end thereof the following, and so forth.

House Joint Resolution 398 now before the Committee provides for a modification of certain provisions of existing law for 1 year, of a temporary nature. The pending resolution does not amend numerous features of existing law and is of a temporary character. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas proposes to amend existing law, and if adopted, would become permanent law.

The Chair is, therefore, constrained to rule that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas is not in order to the pending resolution, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Page 4, after line 6, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 5. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(f) The penalties provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any veteran of World War II who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total production of cotton does not exceed 5 acres. As used in this subsection the term "veteran of World War II" means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service."

And on page 4, line 7, strike out "Sec. 5" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 6."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold his point of order to give me an opportunity to discuss this amendment for 5 minutes?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I will withhold the point of order.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I am deeply grateful that the gentleman saw fit to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I would just like to make the announcement that our committee is meeting next Tuesday, February 7, to consider any permanent changes in the law.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I think that is very timely.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to say on August 3, 1949, when I was undertaking to offer some of these amendments, and when I did not have much time to discuss them, I said there would be many changes made. I am happy to say that on October 19, when I could not get one moment of time to repeat the seriousness of our problem I said there would be a lot more changes made. The gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative MURRAY, yielded to me for brief observations. I say to this House today in spite of the fact that a lot of work has been done on this legislation, in spite of the fact that some of you feel it is a pretty good piece of legislation, that many more changes are going to be made.

Why do I say that? Because this falls far short in treating fairly many of the cotton producers of this whole Nation. You know, I was interested a while ago in what was said about Dawson County. I did not mean to mention Dawson County. Dawson County has less than 20,000 people. Dawson County has about 1,400 farms. Fourteen east Texas counties that have, however, half a million people, with 43,000 farms, received less cotton allotment than that one county. I do not envy the good people of that county. I am glad they are prospering; I want them to prosper in the future. However, in all fairness the people of my section deserve to have a living—this legislation to endure must be on a live and let live basis. Contrast 43,000 farms with 1,200 farms. Contrast 20,000 people with almost half a million people, and you see why I contend this legislation is going to be changed, and it is going to be changed a whole lot.

The amendment I offered, and which I regret was ruled out on a point of order, would simply give a small farmer 5 acres of cotton.

I have often wondered why the great Committee on Agriculture of the House and the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate devote as little time as they do on the question of minimums for family size farmers. I do not say these committees have never considered minimums, but I never have seen a great deal of evidence that there has been any unusual effort made to guarantee to genuine family size farmers enough acreage of peanuts and cotton to be assured of the privilege to continue to farm. In my opinion this problem will have to be given much more attention in the future than it has been given in the past.

I read into the RECORD yesterday a list county by county showing conditions that exist in certain east Texas counties. One county has a thousand farms among which to distribute a thousand acres. What will be the plight of those poor farmers that are run off because they get but an acre apiece? They must seek relief—relief which today does not exist for them. Another tragic thing which relates to them, as I understand it, is in the main, they will not even be privileged to vote in the cotton referendum this fall.

I think the Committee on Agriculture does have a significant job to perform in

rewriting this cotton acreage legislation, because there are literally thousands of these people in the South. I was interested in the plea that was made here awhile ago for a relatively few people in about four or five counties in Texas at the most. You would have thought that was indeed a serious situation, and it is exceedingly serious—I voted to help the people of Reeves and Willacy Counties and counties similarly affected—but where they were talking about hundreds, or only a very few thousand people, this refers to literally tens of thousands of people.

In the section from which I come, I repeat, as I put in the RECORD and no one has sought to challenge it, there are thousands of people who will be thrown off the farms—by no means are all of these from Texas.

I have a letter here from a banker, who says that a good man came into his bank wanting a loan. He has no peanuts and has no cotton allotted to him. He doubtless is told, "You grow something else." Yes, they tell him to grow something that is likely not to have price support. That is what you are telling these people to do. I submit it is unfair. I submit that it is unjust. I submit that it is unsound, and ultimately will not prevail in such a form.

I desire to include other communications:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, January 6, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR Mr. BECKWORTH: This is to confirm answers to the questions you discussed yesterday with Mr. Ray Hurley, Chief, Agricultural Division of this Bureau.

According to the 1945 census there were 601,273 farms with 9 acres or less of cotton harvested. These farms with 9 acres or less of cotton harvested produced a total of 2,386,668 bales of cotton or an average of 3.97 bales per farm. If these farms were limited to a maximum production of 4 bales each, then the maximum total cotton production on such farms would be 2,405,092 bales. As we have pointed out, we do not know how many of these 601,273 farms produced more than 4 bales of cotton in 1944. If it could be assumed that there are now 1,500,000 farms producing cotton and that the same proportion of these 1,500,000 farms as in 1944 grew 9 acres or less of cotton, then 740,700 farms would have 9 acres or less of cotton. If each of these 740,700 farms were limited to a maximum production of 4 bales each, the maximum total production of such farms would be 2,962,800 bales.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, approximately 32,200 farmers producing Irish potatoes were eligible for the price-support program in 1948. In 1944 there were 2,105,757 farmers producing Irish potatoes. The 32,200 farmers eligible for the price-support program is equivalent to 1.5 percent of all farmers harvesting potatoes in 1944. It should be noted that a large number of farmers producing potatoes grew them for use only on the farm. In 1944 only 432,923 farmers reported 1 acre or more of potatoes harvested.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,
PHILIP M. HAUSER,
Acting Director,
Bureau of the Census.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your note requesting information on the number of farmers reporting cotton production of four bales or less.

As the Director of the Census indicated in his letter, there has been no tabulation of cotton farmers classified by the number of bales produced more recent than that prepared on the basis of data from the 1940 census of agriculture.

The 1945 census of agriculture was taken by the Bureau of the Census, not the Department of Agriculture. This is true for the earlier agricultural censuses as well.

A special tabulation of the number of cotton farmers classified by the number of bales produced was prepared on the basis of data for 1939 from the 1940 census of agriculture. There was no such tabulation prepared from the 1944 data obtained in the 1945 census of agriculture.

There was, however, a tabulation of cotton farms classified by the number of acres of cotton harvested from the 1944 data. This tabulation indicates that there were 593,790 farms which reported less than 10 acres of cotton harvested. Total production of cotton on these farms was 2,347,216 bales or an average of 3.95 bales per farm.

This is not, of course, an accurate estimate of the number of farms on which cotton production amounted to four bales or less. Undoubtedly, some farms with high yields produced more than four bales or less than 10 acres, while other farms with low yields undoubtedly produced less than four bales on more than 10 acres. These are, however, the only data available since 1939 that shed any light on the question you raise.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 13, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 5 in which you ask for the definition of various types of farmers.

Generally speaking an individual could be identified as several kinds of farmer depending on his experience and the products he was producing: i. e., one man could be a cotton farmer, peanut farmer, rice farmer, and dairy farmer. If you refer to his eligibility for allotments or quotas the requirements are listed in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. A copy of a compilation is enclosed.

We believe our PMA committeeman and other employees who might be called upon to make a decision can make the proper identification of the various types of farmers.

Sincerely,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

GILMER, TEX., January 27, 1950.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you in regards to this cotton acreage. I planted 16 acres last year and they haven't gave me any yet for this year. And I wish you would do something about it—if you possibly can. As I have been to the office three times and signed a little piece of paper and all they do is growl and say they will see what they can do. Linly you know how a little old sand a land farmer is he has got to have a little cotton in. I want to cooperate if possible but looks like I just can't.

Yours respectfully,

JIM DAVIDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., November 21, 1949.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your memorandum of November 17 regarding the application of the provision of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, in the determination of State and county allotments where cotton plantings were adversely affected during base years.

As we understand the law referred to above, no provision is made for adjusting State allotments for abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings within the State. However, the law does provide for the State committees to adjust county allotments for abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings with the provision, of course, that any upward adjustments must be offset by downward adjustments in other counties. The State committee in considering this problem had to give weight to (1) abnormal weather, (2) insect damage, (3) soil crusting in irrigated areas, (4) abnormal movement of farm labor to war industries, (5) an abnormal drafting of farm labor into the armed services, and (6) the production of war crops instead of cotton during the base years that were used in computing county allotments. These factors that affect cotton plantings are, of course, difficult to measure and it is more difficult to perform a satisfactory adjustment in county allotments to reflect each of them properly. Therefore, the State committee adjustment was made with this formula:

If the 1947-48 average acreage of cotton planted in a county was less than the 1941 acreage of cotton planted, the allotment adjustment was computed to be the product of such difference and 0.0904686.

The application of this formula to east Texas counties did result in substantial adjustments, in some instances amounting to as much as 25 percent of the county allotment computed in the Washington office.

The law referred to above and the Secretary's regulations do not provide for consideration of abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings on a farm basis except as these relate to the owner or operator serving in the armed forces during 1946 or 1947.

You are assured that consideration has been given to the provision of law on both the county and farm basis in all Texas counties. Additional information needed will be gladly furnished on request.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., December 21, 1949.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 15 in which you have quoted part of a letter from someone who claims that his county did not get credit for cotton war-crop acreages in the distribution of the State cotton allotment to counties and that BAE cotton acreage estimates for some counties are not correct.

When the provisions of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, were applied to State acreages and State war-crop credits, it was determined that the 1950 State cotton allotment would be on the basis of 95 percent of the 1947-48 actual average acreage of cotton and, consequently, the State received an allotment of 7,637,029 acres. As the solicitor has interpreted the law, county cotton allot-

ments must be computed on exactly the same basis as the State cotton allotment was computed. Therefore the 1945 and 1946 county cotton acreages, as well as the 1945, 1946, and 1947 county war-crop credits were not used in the computation of county allotments.

During the summer of 1949 all farmers were requested to report crop acreages and land uses for their farms for each of the 4 years 1945-48. The total of the reported cotton acreages for each year exceeded the BAE estimate of county acreage standing on July 1 in nearly all counties in the State. The State total of such reported acreages exceeded the BAE acreage of cotton an average of 32 percent for the 4 years 1945-48. Consequently, it became necessary to reduce reported cotton acreages for overstatement and so that the total thereof for all farms in each county would conform with official acreages that the Department of Agriculture is required to use in the administration of the cotton program. The adjustment of reported acreages was necessary so that the farm cotton war-crop credits could be more accurately computed for the years 1945, 1946, and 1947.

In view of the above conditions that the State and county committees were required to follow, it will not be possible for us to reconsider the county cotton allotment for this county.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., December 5, 1949.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives, Congress of
the United States, Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 2 in which you refer to a letter from a Panola County farmer who complains regarding the 1950 cotton-acreage allotment for his farm.

The statements made by this farmer are substantially correct except that he does not know how much adjustment, if any, will be made in his indicated farm cotton allotment by county and community committeemen. As a rule, most county committees have reserved 10 to 15 percent of the county allotment for use in increasing computed farm allotments for farms on which there is justification for more allotment in view of the land, labor, equipment, and need for additional acreage.

Public Law 272 provides for the apportionment of the county allotment (less a small reserve acreage) on the basis of a uniform percentage factor of the cropland in each farm. The farm allotment computed with the percentage factor is limited by the highest cotton history of the farm in the 3 years, 1946-48.

The letter received by you indicates that this farmer was expecting his allotment to be figured on the basis of a percentage reduction from his 5-year average acreage of cotton planted. This approach to farm allotments is, of course, not provided for in the law and often results in a misunderstanding of the percentage of cropland approach to farm allotments.

It is true that the percentage of cropland factors for many west Texas counties are much higher than the percentage of cropland factors for east Texas. This variation is due to the fact that for an average west Texas county more than 50 percent of the total cropland in the county was planted to cotton in the years 1947 and 1948, while in an average east Texas county, less than 15 percent of the cropland in the county was planted to cotton in these 2 years. On the

basis of history the reduction in allotments for the two areas is practically identical.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., December 8, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 5 with reference to a suggestion that minimum 1950 farm cotton allotments equal to 20 percent of the farm cropland be established.

Several proposals have been advanced by various States to amend Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, that would provide for a minimum 1950 farm allotment. The one proposed by Southeastern States would provide that no farm would have a 1950 allotment of less than 70 percent of the 1946-48 average acreage of cotton standing on July 1. We feel that the minimum allotment provision should be such that no farm would receive a 1950 allotment of less than 50 percent of the highest acreage of cotton standing on July 1 of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948. No doubt others will advance the proposal that no farm have a 1950 cotton allotment of less than a specified percentage of the farm cropland after other allotment crop acreages have been deducted.

We much prefer the 50-percent proposal or a similar simple proposal since it would be more easily explained to farmers and understood by those who were affected.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., December 8, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your wire of December 5 regarding the Texas reserve cotton allotment.

Originally 3 percent of the State allotment, or 229,111 acres, was set aside for use in adjusting county allotments for trends in cotton plantings, abnormal conditions affecting plantings, for small farms and for new farms. All of this reserve was allocated, except for about 2,000 acres, prior to the time that county committees were notified of official allotments. We anticipate using the remaining reserve for correcting errors in instances where county committee reserves would not be sufficient. It has been our experience that for the fiscal year of a large program, a small reserve is needed by the State committee so that undue hardship will not result.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., December 9, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
United States Representative,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 6 in which my assistance was requested in providing for the release and reapportionment of 1950 farm cotton allotments and in getting more consideration for war-crop acreages that were produced instead of cotton in the years 1945, 1946, and 1947.

Public Law 272 passed by the Eighty-first Congress does not contain a provision for the release or reapportionment of 1950 farm cotton allotments. Consequently the Secretary, as well as State and county committees, are not in position to use the release and reapportionment provision. It is our understanding that original drafts of the cotton-marketing quota law did contain a provision for release and reapportionment, but when the conference committee reported out the bill that became law, the release and reapportionment provision was not included. Therefore, the Solicitor and the Secretary feel that they cannot agree to the inclusion of such provision in the Secretary's regulations since the Congress did not include such provision in the final draft of the bill.

In connection with war-crop acreages, the Solicitor has ruled that the Texas allotment and all county allotments must be computed on the basis of 95 percent of the 1947-48 average acreage of cotton to conform with the provisions of Public Law 272. Here again the Secretary, as well as State and county committees, cannot give any additional credit for war-crop acreages since it is felt that the law is specific with respect to treatment of war-crop credits in the determination of State and county allotments.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of November 25 in which you quoted a portion of a letter from Mr. R. C. Miller, Orange Grove, Tex., regarding cotton-acreage allotments.

The formula for apportioning the national cotton-acreage allotment to States, the State allotment to counties, and the county allotment to farms was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. In reply to your letter of October 29 we furnished you in considerable detail an interpretation of the allotment formula. At the same time we informed you that, when the formula was applied, it was determined that Texas would receive its portion of the national cotton allotment on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948. This gave Texas a larger allotment than would have been received under the other provisions. We also informed you that the State acreage allotment for cotton, less a reserve of not to exceed 10 percent of the State allotment, is required to be apportioned to counties on the same basis as to years and conditions as is applicable to the State. Therefore, the allotment for Texas, less the State reserve, is required to be apportioned to counties on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948. In apportioning the county allotment to farms, however, the act provides credit for war crops planted in lieu of cotton in 1946 and 1947 as determined by the PMA county committee.

We assure you that the Department officials responsible for the administration of this legislation are in every respect following the specific provisions of the act as written. Also the various measures left to the discretion of the Secretary are being administered within the standards and guides contained in the legislation and in the light of the Department's past experience with similar programs.

The law is very specific with respect to the manner in which allotments are to be made

and we are without authority to change its provisions.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, note the letters I include from farmers:

CANTON, TEX., January 12, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I have a wife and four children. I was raised on a farm. After spending 2 years overseas in the Navy during the war I came home to start farming for myself. I've done very well up until now. I bought a place this last November through the Farmers Home Administration, but I am going to lose it unless you help me. The farm consists of 161 acres and sold for \$9,900. The land has been laying out for several years and therefore I cannot get either a cotton or peanut allotment. It is very good cotton land and I am a cotton farmer. I worked part of the land last year and made about one-half bale of cotton to the acre. Could you tell me what to do? If I lose it, the Government will never buy me another farm. I am sure to lose it unless you can help.

Yours truly,

JOHN T. ATHERTON.

CARTHAGE, TEX., December 6, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I know that you are a busy man and for that reason I have made it a point not to bother you during your stay in Washington, but there is a matter of great importance facing all east Texans that I want to discuss with you briefly.

East Texas has never been looked on as a cotton-producing area, and as a result our interest is not considered when it comes to formulating cotton-control programs. On the other hand cotton has and still is one of the means of providing the requirements of life for those living on farms here in Panola County. Farmers are now faced with a grave problem if the cotton-control program which is now being considered goes into effect.

One reason we are having a control program is because we have a surplus of cotton, but the little 3-to-10-bale farmer of this county had nothing to do with the surplus we now have. It has been brought about by the 100-to-1,000-bale farmer, and, if I understand the program, he will not be affected as will the little man here. My idea about any program that has to do with the national economy should be a fair and just one for all those who participate in it.

Prewar, we had farmers in Panola, and it is the same all over east Texas, who worked small farms and most of their farm income was from small cotton acreage. During the war they left the farms to go into the shipyards and war plants because they could make more money. All this is past history now, and they have returned to the farm to find out that because they did not work large cotton acreage during the past few years that they are not qualified to work the same acreage as before. In some cases I have talked to farmers who state that they would like to farm but that it takes money to farm and that the proposed farm-control program as now explained to them would not permit the planting of a cash crop to assure them a living.

I understand that we are to have only about 21,000,000 acres to be planted in cotton next year. Why not find out what percent this is of the total tilled acreage and if it is 20 or 30 percent then allow each farm that amount of cotton. In many cases it would not be planted as all farmers do not want cotton and if they did not then we would have just that much less to worry us next

year. Give all an equal chance and leave it up to the individual to decide if he wants cotton or not. If the farmers the country over raised as little cotton as do the farmers of Panola County then we would not be faced with cotton-control programs. Even at that they should be allowed to have their just share.

Not only has it affected the farmer but the merchant as well. His business is suffering now and will suffer more next fall if farmers do not have some type of cash crop. Any time you cut the farmers' income off you cut off the merchants because farmers have always spent what they have made, but if they do not have it, then they cannot spend it. This would be a sure way of bringing about a recession or depression. To have a better condition I think the income from cotton should be spread out and not confined to a select few. These farmers who have by overplanting during the past few years brought about a surplus of cotton have made more money than at any time before so why should not they be penalized like the man who did not plant at all or but little?

I may be talking through my nose but this matter has to do with the future welfare of all farmers of this and many other counties of east Texas and, in my way of thinking, should come in for its just share of consideration. Personally I do not intend to plant 1 acre of cotton but I have about 500 acres of farmland and if I did want to plant some cotton I should be given that right. It so happens that I have not had any cotton on my farm for the past few years and I am told that I could not plant any cotton if I wanted to.

I could say much more but the more I say the less likely it will be read, so I will call it a day by saying that you have always taken problems of east Texas to heart and I am sure you will be in there punching on this matter. Seriously, though, LINDLEY, this is more than a laughing matter and just this week we are carrying out a program of democracy beats communism but the farmers cannot wholeheartedly take part in it when they are being discriminated against as they are in this cotton-control program.

Thanking you for any and all consideration you may see fit to give the above, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

FORREST E. ROBERTS.

GRAND SALINE, TEX., December 12, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR LINDLEY: I did not plant any cotton in 1946, 1947, or 1948. This year I had a crop and bought a tractor. I have to make special application before I will get to grow any cotton. I owe on my tractor and won't be able to pay for it according to the allotment. I have had the cotton land all the time. I don't think I should be penalized now because I didn't grow cotton the past 3 years.

There are a lot of people around me who are in the same shape I am in. It has been beneficial to our farms and to the price of cotton for us to let land lay out. To restrict the allotment to the last 3 years will certainly penalize the farmers in Van Zandt County. We are wondering if you can help. We have either let our land lay out or have utilized it for something else. We don't see why we can't grow cotton the same as the man who did not diversify and who did not sacrifice in order to reduce the cotton acreage in the first place.

We have already done what the Government is trying to force farmers to do now. We should not be penalized for voluntarily doing that which the Government is now forcing upon us. The fellow who should be

favorable, instead of favoring him, the Government is penalizing him.

Since 1942 I have been in bad health and couldn't farm until this year. Instead of renting, I let my land lay out. Now I am being penalized because of the bad condition of my health from 1943 to 1948.

Sincerely yours,

OSIE L. SWAIN.

P. S.—I am also informed that those who did not grow cotton in 1946–47–48 will not be allowed to vote in an election scheduled December 15 in the marketing-quota referendum.

MOUNT SYLVAN, TEX., December 21, 1949.
MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR LINDLEY: Your letter received. Was glad to hear from you in regard to our cotton allotment here in Smith and adjoining counties. I do hope that Congress will make some kind of relief for the east Texas farmers when they meet in January. What is going to become of the tenant farmer? They have taken the very smallest acreage that east Texas ever had to figure the acreage by. I have a farm that had planted 20 acres of cotton in 1948, 1947, and 1946. Will be allowed nine-tenths acre in 1951. Everybody can't go in the cattle business, potato, and watermelons. I do not understand why they are cutting east Texas out on the cotton business.

LINDLEY, I am going to depend on your doing your best to get Congress to modify this law so that east Texas country can have their just rights.

Hoping you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Your friend,

W. H. BOYNTON.

GRAND SALINE, TEX., December 26, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

KIND FRIEND: I am writing you in regard to our farm program.

To me it seems unjust, as I have 435 acres of land, and 300 acres of this is cropland. When World War II came on all of the tenants left my farm and went to airplane factories and shipyards, and me, not being able to rent any of my land, I went into the stock business a year ago. I was forced by my health to go out of the stock business, so I began to try to rent my land, and in 1949 I did succeed in getting some of my land worked. However, now they tell me because I failed to have any cotton and such like in 1946 and 1947 I am not eligible for any cotton. I do think that they have promised me 4 acres of cotton, and, as you know as a farm boy, I cannot rent my land without some cotton acreage. I do not believe that it was the intention of Congress for all of this land to lay out.

LINDLEY, as you know, this is my only source of income to exist, and I was wondering if anything can be done at this late hour, so I thought it best that you should know how this set-up is going.

Hoping that you and your family are enjoying the best of health, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY A. GODWIN.

GRAND SALINE, TEX., December 27, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you in regard to my cotton allotment.

I borrowed the money to buy my farm and tractor through the FHA. I can't pay for this without any cotton. The only 3 years that I did not plant cotton was in 1945, 1946, and 1947.

I raised truck and feed. I have one neighbor who got 9 acres. He has not planted any cotton in 10 years. There is plenty of that over the county.

I hate to bother you with this letter, but I sure would appreciate it if you could help me get some cotton.

I have supported you in every campaign that you have made.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Your friend,

E. J. HALE.

BEN WHEELER, TEX., December 26, 1949.
MR. BECKWORTH.

DEAR SIR: I am a farmer, have farmed in Van Zandt County all of my life, and am 36 years old. Was raised on a 495-acre farm here in this part of the county. My father sold our farm in 1937 and have rented ever since. You might say I was raised in the cotton patch. In the past 3 years I have lived on a place where the landlord worked in town, but he is going to work his place himself next year (1950), so I bought a nearby farm of 460 acres—some 175 in cultivation in 1942. It had 57 acres of cotton allotment in 1941. It had planted 54 acres of cotton on it. (I owe for most of it.) But for the past few years (as the owner was old) he leased it to a man who put cows on it and did not farm it. The place where I have been working has an allotment on the record of my farming, but I have not got any allotment on the farm I bought, where I am moving, because it had no cotton on it in the past 3 or 4 years.

We are calling for help for farms which do not have allotments while others have allotments. Mr. BECKWORTH, the only fair way is to treat everybody alike. I am a farmer. If my neighbor is allowed a certain percent of his cultivation acres, I want the same percent of my cultivation acres. If a cotton renter has to move on a farm where there has been no cotton previously, he can't get any cotton; therefore, he cannot borrow money on his crop. If we don't get the same percent of our cultivation acres of allotment on cotton as our neighbor (who probably doesn't have a change farms), there certainly will be unrest and dissatisfaction.

You cooperation and help will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

S. C. HUFF.

DECEMBER 22, 1949.
CONGRESSMAN LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am writing you this letter in behalf of the farmers of East Texas. I shall use myself for example: I live 12 miles east of Tyler on a 175-acre farm. I have farmed all of my life except for the 2 years spent in World War I. During the years 1946, 1947, 1948 I did public work. This year I went back to farming. I have 165 acres in cultivation of which I planted 20 acres to cotton.

The new law which was voted into existence prohibits me from planting any cotton because I haven't any cotton history.

I went to the triple-A office to enter my application for the allotment of the cotton acreage. I was informed that there would be only an acre or so; therefore, I withdrew my application. I have no alternative but try to get a public job, unless I grow cotton regardless of the law.

I am obligated to my family. I have a daughter in college, which I had hopes of seeing finish. I believe that if our lawmakers had experience in farming we would have better laws for the interests of the farmers.

As I see the situation they are penalizing the wrong man, they should penalize the man planting 3,000 acres instead of the man with only 30 acres. The large planter is causing the surplus, not the one that has only a minimum number of acres. Seems to me that the lawmakers are too busy taking care of the big producers and not giv-

ing the small producer any consideration at all.

Don't you believe that there is discrimination in this law? In your honest opinion don't you believe it is unconstitutional? The farmers do not need a dole, what they need is a dependable market.

I shall expect you to do the utmost in your power to relieve us of these difficulties. To support my family properly I shall need at least 20 acres of cotton.

Cordially yours,

F. P. BOULTER.

BEN WHEELER, TEX.

L. BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to see if you can help me get some cotton acreage on this place.

I live on the Paul Gigler place, and it has about 175 acres in cultivation. I raised cotton on this place this year. The 1949 cotton crop was the first cotton crop since 1941. I had 23 acres this year and made 9 bales of cotton. If I could be allowed about 20 acres this year I could make it fine.

I have eight children at home and I have to feed and clothe them.

There are several farmers around me that were allowed good cotton acreage, and yet they haven't planted any cotton in 10 or 12 years.

The banks will not loan money if you don't have some cotton acreage. I have plenty of security to put up to the bank but they will not loan any money unless you have a cotton crop.

Mr. BECKWORTH, I need some cotton acreage bad, and I will deeply appreciate your cooperation.

Yours truly,

W. H. HOPSON.

P. S.—I have no other means of supporting my family other than raising cotton. Thank you.

GRAND SALINE, TEX.,
December 23, 1949.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEAR SIR: I did not get any cotton acreage for the year of 1950. I wonder just why. Seems to me like it was an unfair thing. They tell me it was because I did not have cotton in 1946, 1947, 1948.

I had truck crops and seems they did not give me credit for any war crops. Way things are going to be next year we may not be able to sell truck stuff, and we have a farm to pay for. I am expecting you to do all you can to help me get an allotment. I think each farm should have a few acres; don't you?

We have 112½ acres and 75 acres in cultivation and are not allowed any cotton at all.

I appreciate whatever you can do to help me.

ARLIE E. HOLLOWELL.

GRAND SALINE, TEX.,
December 15, 1949.

MR. BECKWORTH,
Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: US farmers are greatly disturbed over this cotton allotment. We are in favor of governmental control of cotton acreage, but us little farmers are not in it at all. I have a little 100-acre farm. Have been in bad health for 5 years. 1947 and 1948 I didn't have 1 acre on my place in cotton, so I am not allowed to vote, or have any cotton either. I am wondering if our Government has completely turned on us little farmers. It seems like the ones that owns thousands of acres of wheat and cot-

ton lands are fully protected. Has our Government forgot the Golden Rule and have they forgot equal rights to all men, special privileges to none?

I have one neighbor who has bought a tractor and the farm he owns didn't have any cotton on it at all in 1947 and 1948. So what is he to do? He is not allowed but very little cotton, if any. I have several neighbors in the same shape. They are poor, hard-working people and good people.

Mr. BECKWORTH, can you get Congress, you and Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. JOHNSON, to have this cotton allotment changed some so the little farmers can live through it? If the farmers all have to plant cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, and sweet corn for living, there won't be any market for it.

Hoping there can be something done and with best wishes.

W. I. CREW AND WIFE.

GRAND SALINE, TEX., December 16, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Gilmer, Tex.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I imagine you are hearing from quite a few dissatisfied cotton farmers about Government control of acreage. They are all for price supports, however. I see no possible way of having price support without some kind of production control, but the method of determining allotments is very unfair. If we had a law that would prevent a man planting more than 50 percent of his acreage to cotton and preventing planting cotton 2 years in succession on the same land, we would have very little need for price support and no need for any other control of cotton production and such a law would be fair to everybody. Furthermore such a law would be justified as a soil-conservation measure.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, will you please give it your immediate attention at the coming session of the Congress?

Very truly yours,

HOMER E. TUNNELL,
A Retired Cotton Farmer.

Mr. Chairman, note at this point the answer to the Tunnell letter:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., December 28, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 22, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Homer E. Tunnell, a retired cotton farmer of Grand Saline, Tex. Mr. Tunnell had suggested that the cotton-acreage allotment and marketing-quota program should prevent a farm allotment in excess of 50 percent of the cropland and should require the rotation of cotton acreage each year.

In general, we agree with the suggestion that a farm allotment should not exceed 50 percent of the cropland in the farm. However, some exceptions need to be made, especially for small farms where a larger acreage of cotton needs to be produced in order that the people depending on the small farm for a living can have sufficient cash-crop acreage for this purpose. Also we agree with the suggestion that cotton acreage should be rotated on the farm each year, but do not feel that such a provision need be written into law. It is the job of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and others who work with farmers to show that crop rotation is desirable and profitable.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Newton, Tex., December 30, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The following information is in reply to your request of December 19, 1949:

County cotton-acreage allotment for 1942, 4,096.7 acres. County cotton-acreage allotment for 1950, 714.2 acres.

Since the county allotment for 1950 is so small it is felt that only a small acreage of perhaps 50 would be released for reapportionment.

Our allotments are all very small, which means that landlords who farm themselves will not be able to have any tenants. If each acre of war crops were considered as an acre of cotton, our allotment would probably double, which would be quite a relief over the present situation.

Under the present law we will have an estimated 75 farmers who will not be able to grow any cotton because of the lack of an acreage allotment.

Yours very truly,

T. H. INMAN,
Chairman, Newton County PMA
Committee.

TEXARKANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., January 17, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of January 3, requesting information on how many fewer jobs are in our locality than were here at the height of the war employment, we have now received this information from the employment bureau.

They advised there are about 7,500 fewer people working in this area now than there were during the peak of the employment during the war. We trust the above answers your inquiry; but if we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. GILLILAND,
Manager.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make against this amendment now offered by the gentleman from Texas the same point of order that was made against his previous amendment, as they are both identical in form. They seek to amend the same section. They relate to the same section of the permanent law. I say this amendment is not germane to the pending resolution.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make the same observation here that I made a while ago. I would like to ask the Chair how many parts of the Agricultural Act a given resolution would have to amend in order to be germane?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would meet that question when it arose, if it did arise. This is temporary legislation. For the reasons stated in the previous ruling, the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage

required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES: Page 4, line 16, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 6. Any part of the peanut acreage allotted to individual farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustments Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee shall be deducted from the 1950 allotments to such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary shall be credited to the State and county."

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Agriculture has done a good job with a very difficult subject. It deserves credit for helping the farmers as much as it has. I wish it had gone further with relation to cotton and peanuts, and in an effort to provide additional help. I offer an amendment, which I hope the committee will not object to. The amendment is intended to help in a small way the peanut producers of the country.

I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered does not provide for one additional acre of peanuts—not one. It does provide for the voluntary surrender of unused acreage allotments of peanuts during 1950 and for their reallocation within the respective counties. It is purely temporary. It is limited to 1950 in its application. It follows the same procedure generally as set out for the surrender of cotton-acreage allotments in an earlier section of the bill, except that it applies only to 1950.

I submit if the recapture and reallocation of unused allotments is good for cotton, it certainly is good for peanuts. If this amendment is rejected, we will not have another opportunity to help the peanut producers during 1950 because time will not allow it. I understand the committee is going to attempt to bring in a peanut bill later. I want you to realize, however, that this is the last day of January. It soon will be time to plant. Unless we do what we are going to do to help the peanut producers in this measure they can get no benefit during 1950.

The thing I have proposed actually would do but little for them. But it would help. I have had many communications from peanut producers. I have talked to many peanut producers who have asked that we at least do this much. As I said, it does not provide for any additional acreage above that the Department of Agriculture anticipated and above that allocated. It does provide for the surrender and reallocation voluntarily under regulations prescribed by the Secretary for unused allotments

during this year. I think it is true that the problems of the peanut producer are as great or greater than those of the cotton producer. I would like to point out one or two salient reasons.

Peanut production was expanded tremendously during the war and the expansion materially helped the war effort. This expanded production became an important factor in the economy of the area. Many of these producers are now cut loose without allotments or with very small allotments. Yet they depend more now than during the war upon peanuts.

Here is another. Peanuts must be picked by machine. Yet, there are many small allotments of peanuts, nine-tenths of an acre, for instance. A man with an allotment of nine-tenths of an acre cannot get a picker to harvest his crop. You cannot afford to run a picker into a man's farm to perform the operation of picking his peanuts unless you have $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 acres as a minimum.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I note the gentleman's statement that this does not call for any more peanut acreage. Can the gentleman tell us how much this will cost in dollars and cents?

Mr. SIKES. No; I cannot tell you how much it will cost in dollars and cents. I say it will not provide for any more peanut acreage, because it simply provides for the shifting of acreage within the allotment already prescribed. It will cost a little more money because of the fact that some more acreage will be planted which otherwise would not be planted. But it stays within the allotment prescribed by law, and it will help these hardship cases which otherwise would be seriously aggravated by failure to do something for the peanut producers.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. In presenting this amendment, is the gentleman prompted by the fact that inequities exist in the allocation of peanut acreage?

Mr. SIKES. Of course there are inequities in the allocation of peanut acreage. There are inequities in all allotment programs. But beyond and above that fact is the fact that we have men who have such small acreages of peanuts that they cannot make a living without a little help, and I am trying to give them that help.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] has expired.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include some letters.)

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, the bill pending before the House today will, in my opinion, if enacted, correct thousands of inequities in the recent Cotton Acreage Quota Act.

I am not certain that the inequities were the fault of the act or the administration of the act. However, I do know that we have thousands of cases in my district where farmers are drastically treated under this act. I am certain the Members of Congress and the farmers are fully aware of the fact that we have a surplus of cotton and are perfectly willing to take a reasonable acreage reduction. However, we do not care to stand idly by and see the farmers who have hundreds of tenants dependent upon them thrown completely out of the cotton business. My personal opinion is that a 30-percent acreage reduction is all the personal economy the farmer can stand at one time without throwing his farming operations completely out of line.

I am enclosing a few letters and wires from some of my constituents which I feel some of the Members of the House might care to read:

"Whereas it is a well-established fact that the main source of income in Lee County is derived from cotton, and that the entire economy of Lee County revolves around the production of cotton; and

"Whereas it was understood by the farmers of Lee County that it would be necessary to cut the cotton acreage approximately 20 percent; and

"Whereas the farmers of Lee County were willing to have their acreage cut by the said 20 percent if it were necessary to maintain the proper price level for cotton; and

"Whereas in allotting the cotton acreage for Lee County for the year 1950 said acreage has been based on figures as compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, which figures are grossly in error and are resulting in the acreage in Lee County being actually cut from 35 to 40 percent instead of the proposed 20-percent reduction; and

"Whereas it is apparent to even a casual observer that the cotton acreage in Lee County has been much greater than the figures as shown by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Lee County Production Marketing Association Convention in body assembled, That—

"1. We earnestly and unanimously request the proper authorities to immediately take steps to review the figures compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics and to adjust the 1950 cotton acreage in Lee County in accordance with the actual acreage planted over the period of the last 5 years.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON, Senator BURNET R. MAYBANK, and Congressman JOHN L. McMILLAN, with the request that they immediately take steps to accomplish this purpose."

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the resolution unanimously passed by the Lee County Production Marketing Association Convention assembled December 8, 1949.

C. B. PLAYER,

Chairman, Lee County Production Marketing Association Convention.

PAGE & CADORETTE,

Lake View, S. C., November 23, 1949.

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. McMILLAN: For a number of years the USDA has been advocating better cotton gins. They have contended that poor preparation of cotton has caused a lot of low-grade cotton to accumulate in the country. The average ginner in our part of the country has worked for years trying to improve

his machinery and have a modern gin plant, and most of them have succeeded in so doing. Many ginner have spent large amounts of money modernizing their plants and most of them have gone in debt to do so.

Recently when USDA planned the present cottonseed-purchase program, they forgot all about the ginner. They set up the program which allowed the ginner \$1.50 per ton commission for handling the seed when even the oil mills have always allowed \$3 per ton commission, even in the days of the depression. In this same program USDA made no allowance for shrinkage or loss in transit which will be far above the allowed commission. They also allowed ICC rates for transporting the seed to Government warehouses but made no provision for loading or unloading the seed.

The ginner have made a practice for years of making only a small charge for the actual ginning process, but have always received a fair commission for handling the seed. I agree that this condition should not prevail, but it has been practiced for years over a large part of the Cotton Belt.

It seems that the program was drawn up very hurriedly and with not enough consideration. I also realize that this is only an emergency but if the ginner are not reimbursed for their cooperation in this program they will have operated at a loss for the year.

I wish you would please look into this matter and see if there is anything that can be done.

Sincerely yours,

PAGE & CADORETTE,
B. L. PAGE.

(Copies to Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK, Hon. OLIN D. JOHNSTON.)

LAKE VIEW, S. C., November 1, 1949.

Hon. JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am objecting to the falsification of records as are being established concerning the 1950 cotton allotment for the county in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of Dillon County and in the South Carolina statistical records for 1950 cotton allotment for the county in Columbia, S. C.

The AAA of Dillon County on Form CN-337 claim that my farm serial No. 801 (28.8 acres, cleared) planted an average of 6.8 acres cotton for years 1941, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The same farm for the above-mentioned years was allotted an average of 4.5 acres tobacco with no other allotted crops. The records show that 6.9 acres (1941), 9 acres (1945), 12 acres (1946), 11 acres (1947), and 13 acres (1948) were planted; or an average of 10.4 acres for the above-mentioned years. The above represents a 34.5-percent cut in cotton from the actual acreage planted.

The AAA of Dillon County on Form CN-337 claim that my farm serial No. 7392 (31.5 acres, cleared) planted an average of 7.4 acres cotton for years 1941, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The same farm for the above-mentioned years was allotted an average of 5.4 acres tobacco with no other allotted crops. The records show that 10 acres (1941), 10 acres (1945), 10 acres (1946), 9.4 acres (1947), and 10 acres (1948) were planted; or an average of 9.9 acres for the above-mentioned years. The above represents at 25-percent cut in cotton from the actual acreage planted.

The AAA of Dillon County on Form CN-337 claim that my farm serial No. 9556 (58.7 acres, cleared) planted an average of 13.1 acres cotton for years 1941, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The same farm for the above-mentioned years was allotted an average of 10 acres tobacco with no other allotted crops. The records show that 10.4 acres (1941), 16.3 acres (1945), 16.3 acres (1946), 22.8 acres (1947), and 20 acres (1948) were planted; or an average of 17.2 acres for the above-men-

tioned years. The above represents a 24-percent cut in cotton from the actual acreage planted.

It is generally understood that the Secretary of Agriculture has asked for 20-percent cut in cotton acreage for 1950. If the above farms are cut an additional 20 percent it will be an over-all cut of 47.8 percent. I am willing to accept the 20-percent cut, but the 47.8-percent cut will not be fair nor equal.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS B. SCOTT.

(Copies to Hon. OLIN D. JOHNSTON, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.)

BISHOPVILLE, S. C., December 15, 1949.
Hon. JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Congressman, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I notice through our county paper that you are meeting with the House Agriculture Committee in regard to the present farm program stating that you are in favor of cutting no one farmer more than 30 percent. I wish to advise that they have cut me to the bone. I have on this farm two families of eight to nine in each a four-horse farm of 101 acres open land in cultivation.

They have given me only 27½ acres to plant in cotton and I have no tobacco or peanut allotments, depending on the cotton as my sole money crop. I have planted an average of 55 acres on this farm for the past 5 years—1944-48—and under the farm program of 1941 they allowed me 40 acres of cotton on the place.

However, it takes four mules to handle this amount of land. I advised one of these families unless I am allowed more cotton acreage I would have to let him go, but he is begging with tears in his eyes to stay on. What am I to do? I can't advance practically nothing to live on.

On account excessive rains didn't make half a crop this year and didn't pay out of debt, and I don't see how I can get along with less than 10 acres to plow, and this would be more than 30-percent cut.

Account of age and health I am not physically able to convert my place to hog or cattle farming, and I hope that you can handle situation for the betterment of a small farmer as myself. Thanks.

Yours very truly,

J. L. SHEALY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Bishopville, S. C., October 31, 1949.
To All Lee County Cotton Farmers:

Enclosed you will find a form showing where adjustments have been made in the data that you turned in for your farm. These figures might show a reduction in the cotton acres you reported.

The reason for these changes is that Congress so wrote the law that the total county cotton acreage for 1947 and 1948 determines the county allotment for 1950, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics acreage data for these years is official and departmental regulations require that farm acreage be adjusted so the total equals the BAE figures. The law further states that the farm allotments for 1950 will be determined by a percentage of the total cultivated land on a farm with provisions for small farms, and allotments not to exceed the highest planted acres in the last 3 years.

After studying the situation, the Lee County committee decided that Lee County and each farm in Lee County would receive the same 1950 cotton allotment whether or not these adjustments were made, but that if the adjustments were not made, that the county allotment might be held up and work

undue hardship on all cotton farmers. Therefore, with these facts available the county committee decided to adjust these figures with the understanding that they do not reflect the true acreages on any farm and with the further understanding that they will not affect what allotments any farmer might receive, and that if at any time in the future the adjusted figures could affect the allotments that the adjusted figures are to be considered untrue and original figures turned in by the farmer be reverted back for individual consideration.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CLYBURN.
R. E. MCLENDON.
M. G. McDOWELL.

THE SENATE,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, October 3, 1949.

Congressman JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: Mr. Wayne Gamble is a farmer who has 29 families living on a plantation of 1,200 acres of cleared land. On these 1,200 acres he has only 8½ acres of tobacco allotment, which is about one-eighth acre for each family, or about thirteen one-hundredths acre (two rows) to each person on the land. Among this number of people are 7 veterans with their families.

The Government program of the cotton allotment will allow him only 237 acres of cotton for the 1,200 acres for the 29 families of 147 people. That is about 1½ acres to the person. There are 7 veterans and their families among this group, allowing 2 acres of cotton to each veteran and his family.

Most of these people are poor farmers who can do nothing but farm. This year they made about one-quarter bale to the acre, because of excessive rains and boll weevils. If this man's farm is not adjusted with the AAA program, the people will not be able to meet the necessities of life the coming year.

I know that the control program might be a necessity, but in this case 147 people cannot make a livelihood on 237 acres of cotton and 8 acres of tobacco.

Please see if you can't do something to relieve this situation.

Yours very truly,

SENATOR E. W. CANTWELL.

PAWLEYS ISLAND, S. C., December 28, 1949.
Hon. J. L. McMILLAN,
Florence, S. C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I have planted from 10 to 40 acres of my 78 acres of farm land to cotton each year for the past 25 years.

While I am a firm believer of letting supply and demand take its own course, and at the same time I want the laws of our country obeyed to the letter.

I have received notice from the county AAA office allotting me 5 acres to plant for crop year 1950.

I have taken the allotment given with the county trustee. They claim they have arrived at the allotment face from their instructions from Washington, D. C.

There must be some misunderstanding if it's necessary to reduce 1950 cotton acreage by 25 percent or more. I should be allotted as much as 10 or 15 acres for 1950 planting. Hoping you will give the matter some consideration.

Respectfully,

G. F. PARKER.

BISHOPVILLE, S. C., January 4, 1950.
Hon. JOHN L. McMILLAN,
House Office Building:

Proposed amendment copies which you sent to Tom Clyburn and W. P. Baskin, Jr., will not help Lee County or South Carolina according to figures which United States Department of Agriculture intends to use. De-

partment of Agriculture intends to use BAE figures which under proposed amendment would help other States but would not help South Carolina and would confuse and antagonize our farmers much more than present law. Please wire this committee any developments which would help this area.

TOM CLYBURN,
R. E. MCLENDON,
M. G. McDOWELL,
Lee County PMA Committee.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 13, 1949.
Representative McMILLAN,

Florence, S. C.:

Protesting the cotton allotment I say the following: I live in South Carolina. Have a farm in Saluda County. Production acreage 1945, 65 acres; 1946, 50 acres; 1947, 48 acres; 1948, 45 acres; 1949, 90 acres. I received my allotment today for 1950 as 17 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres. This reduction is bankruptcy. See if you can't get the proposal put in force proposed by the Texas Cotton Growers' Association at Wichita Falls. I am in favor of a reduction in cotton acreage but not to this extent.

JNO M. CARROLL.

JOHNSTON, S. C.

MARION, S. C., December 9, 1949.
Hon. JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The present cotton-control law is grossly unfair and unjust and needs immediate modification, or the rulings of the Department of Agriculture need harmonizing.

I am a very small farmer; have only 91 acres of cultivated land. So, when I write, I am writing as one of the little farmers the administration is always talking about. I am going to vote for crop control December 15. But I want to show you how unfair this law is to me and my tenants. I have five in my family, and had 26 tenants or persons living on my farm in 1949. I now have cut this number for 1950 to 15 persons. In 1944 I planted 34 acres of cotton; in 1945, 32 acres; in 1946, 30 acres; in 1947, 35 acres; in 1948, 35 acres; in 1949, 39 acres. My 1950 allotment is 14.4 acres. I have a tobacco allotment of 14.9 acres. I have always had a surplus of grain and other crops. I have read in the papers that we were to get a 20-percent cut, which I think is fair. In fact, I am perfectly willing to a 30-percent cut, but my cut is approximately 60 percent. And that seems to me to be absolutely out of line with common sense or reason of any kind. I think you should devote some time to having proper changes made in this law.

There is no criticism of the local PMA office or the PMA committeeman, the trouble is in Washington and needs correcting. I hope you will give your immediate, careful consideration to improving this situation.

Yours truly,

WILBUR S. WHITE.

SCRANTON, S. C., December 14, 1949.
Mr. JOHN L. McMILLAN.

DEAR SIR: I just wish to say I am a farmer of Florence County, at least had been, but it looks like my right to farm has been taken away. I wish to say I had my hands employed for 1950; had advanced some to them. I had a 5-horse farm, planted 25 to 30 acres of cotton; five families on my farm. I received my allotment for 1950 December 11. They gave me 3.1 acres to plant. I want someone to tell me how I am going to farm on 3 acres of cotton for five plows. I have just been reading about some are talking of reshaping the allotment. I would be glad if they could arrange to give every farmer so many acres per plow. I have talked to four farmers with two plows; they got 5 acres. I run five plows and got

three. I will have to sell some of my stock and turn off some of my hands. Now they are asking me to vote for cotton. I cannot vote for anything, knowing it is against me. I guess you know how some people are treated around Florence. I say get men that will do the right thing or have nothing. One man showed me his allotment. He has one mule. He got 3 acres. Hope you can help do something when you get back next month.

With best wishes,

V. G. WARD.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in bringing the cotton resolution to the floor of the House, we were prompted to do so because of inequities which exist at the farm level. I think that phase of the program has been discussed adequately. In putting this peanut provision in, we sought to correct inequities at the State level in two States, the State of Alabama and the State of Texas which, unfortunately, were being required to take a reduction substantially below that which was required at the national level.

The purpose of the pending amendment can be but one thing, and that is to increase the production of peanuts, to increase the growing of peanuts, at a time when we have more peanuts than we know what to do with. If it were justified on the ground that some inequity has been done, and the gentleman from Florida was seeking to relieve that situation, it would be quite different, but when the purpose of this is to increase the production of peanuts, which is contrary to the peanut quota law which we have in effect, it is a different proposition.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. How many additional acres of peanuts will the provisions in the bill permit?

Mr. COOLEY. About 100,000 acres.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. So that is in addition to the quotas that were established by the act of 1949?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. In other words, the limitation in the quota law of 1949 was 2,100,00 acres, and to take care of the State levels in Alabama and Texas about 100,000 acres more will be needed, and will be added by this resolution.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. How can my amendment increase the acreage allotment of peanuts?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman did not understand the question asked by the gentleman from Minnesota. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. August H. ANDRESEN] had reference to the provision which is already in the resolution. The gentleman's amendment will not increase the allotted acreage, but the purpose of it is to increase the planted acres.

I have not received a single communication from a single peanut farmer indicating any inequity in the control program. Neither have I received any indication from any farmer who has received a peanut acreage allotment that he would voluntarily surrender that

acreage and permit somebody else to plant it.

Mr. SIKES. I have received communications from both sides, but what I want to ask my friend is, if it is good to surrender the unallocated allotments on cotton land for reallocation, why is it not equally good to do the same thing with reference to peanuts?

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman wants my own views about the matter, I am frank to confess that it is nothing on earth but window dressing. That is all it is. What difference does it make whether it is taken out of the air or taken from frozen acreage?

It is all window dressing; it sounds all right to say you are reallocating it so as to bring the man up to 70 percent, but you are going to bring him up to 70 percent anyway. The reason for that provision I think is quite obvious, but the reason for the cotton resolution has a sound justification, and that is that we had wide shifts in the production of cotton; and you, I am sure, realize the importance of the war-crop factor, the diversion program. That in itself has brought about a bad situation.

Mr. SIKES. Then we would like the same kind of window dressing for peanuts. But let me ask, does not your argument apply equally to the man who went into peanut production as a result of the war needs?

Mr. COOLEY. If a man diverted from cotton to peanuts, soybeans, or any other war crop, he was given credit and he was entitled to cotton acreage for such diversion; but that is not so as to peanuts. Where you were growing peanuts you did get credit for cotton. So in the peanut-cotton area you have a rather unusual situation, and as a result of it some of the peanut-cotton growing areas have not been forced to make a contribution to the reduction in cotton.

Mr. SIKES. I am reluctant to take the gentleman's time. But I know that people in my district, and I hear from people in other districts, tell me they are seriously hurt by the present system and they are asking for at least this measure of relief. Let me say again, this is the only chance I foresee to help them this year. I believe what I ask is fair by any standard.

Mr. COOLEY. But they do not say they are unfairly treated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation, as I understand it, is only temporary, stop-gap legislation in an attempt, as the chairman of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina says, to remove certain inequities at the farm level that have occurred in the administration of the present cotton allotment law.

There is a situation in my own section that is not sufficiently met by this bill. Some amendments have been voted down that would have helped. I want to call attention to it now in view of the fact that the committee will shortly work on a more permanent type of legislation. I

have a telegram here sent me by a group of five banks in one county, Shelby, in my district. The telegram is as follows:

TIMPSON, TEX., January 24, 1950.

Judge J. M. COMBS,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

Very urgent that adjustment be made in current cotton acreage allotment set up for east Texas. This is area of largely small farmers and we cannot lend sufficient sums for subsistence of farmers on present allotments of four to seven acres. Tomato yields and prices always uncertain and cotton is still important to us. This should take priority over other matters now before Congress as time is short for crop planning. May we have your help in this important matter? Please answer.

THE COTTON BELT STATE BANK,
TIMPSON FARMERS STATE BANK,
CENTER STATE GUARANTY BOND BANK,
CENTER FIRST STATE BANK,
TENAH TEXAS STATE BANK, Joaquin.

Here is a peculiar situation existing at the farm level in certain sections in nine counties of my district, an inequitable situation. It is a region of small farms owned by the people who live on them. When the war broke out a very large percentage of those people went to the Armed Services and the rest went to the defense plants of the area where I now live. The result was that in the county of Shelby alone, where I grew up, a county of many small farms, the production of cotton dropped from over 30,000 bales per year to less than 3,000 during the war. Those boys came back. I met with 300 of them back in November. Some had been in college. Others had been unable to obtain any Government loans to buy farms until the law was changed last year. Many are just now acquiring little farm homes, but they cannot get an acre of cotton allotment under the present law. Several have written me that they would have to surrender their little farms because of that. They are just getting started. Some are going into stock raising, and poultry, and things like that, but they have to have a period of time to establish their stocks and to get something to sell. Now I fear they are going to be denied, by the application of this law, any cotton allotment. The bill will bring a measure of relief to those people who have continued farming cotton—and there are some, of course, in those counties that have; they will get a little relief out of it. But I fear people planting cotton for the first time will not.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Provision was made in the quota law of 1949 for new growers, and had the acreage been reserved, as contemplated by the law, new growers could have been given allotments; but, unfortunately, it was not done. That, however, was not a weakness of the law or a weakness of administration here in Washington; it was a weakness elsewhere.

Mr. COMBS. In other words, it was at the State level; is that right?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. COMBS. Whatever the reason, I know what the result has been throughout the east Texas region that I know so

well. The telegram I have just placed in the records from the banks of Shelby County shows the grave injustice that is being done the farmers of the area. I take it from what the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] says that the State and county committees in Texas can grant substantial relief to small cotton farmers, when this bill becomes a law—both those who have been growing cotton and those who wish to plant for the first time—particularly young ex-soldiers. Like their forebears before them they want a little farm they can call their own. It is a pretty harsh thing when they cannot get a little cotton allotment to make enough income in cash to pay the installments on the farm home that they have bought. It is a serious situation, and I want the committee to consider it very carefully in the more permanent legislation it brings in. I shall support this resolution because it will bring some measure of relief to many farmers who need it, but I regret exceedingly it is not going further and meet the problem more adequately.

I realize it is a peculiar situation that does not exist everywhere and that the committee trying as hard as it may cannot reach all inequities in hasty legislation. But even so, I wish this bill went farther than it does.

I hope the members of the great Committee on Agriculture of the House will give special study to reaching this situation because it would not take a great many acreage allotments to do it—and it is sorely needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. COMBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to straighten out the RECORD. A moment ago during the debate our distinguished chairman mentioned the fact that I had been voting for amendments all day to increase the cotton acreage under this legislation we are considering at this time. I want to point out to him that I have voted for only two amendments, the one I offered myself and the one offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

I am sure that our distinguished chairman would want to correct the RECORD, and while I am on my feet I should like to point out that insofar as cotton acreage is concerned I was one of the members of the subcommittee on cotton who voted to limit the cotton acreage to 20,000,000 acres instead of the 21,000,000 acres that was finally brought out.

I would be glad to have the chairman correct that impression if he would kindly do so.

Mr. COOLEY. I am delighted to correct the impression if I left the impression the gentleman had voted against all of them. I asked him if he had not voted for amendments which would increase the acreage to be planted to cotton. I am perfectly willing to agree that the gentleman did in committee favor reducing the minimum acreage from twenty-one to twenty million. But

what we are trying to do here is to get a fair basis upon which to make future reductions, certainly a fair basis for 1950; then the subcommittee handling the cotton problem will give further consideration to the matter, as indicated by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take 5 minutes which is allotted to me nor will I ask for additional time to try to sway this great body that has been sitting here so patiently throughout this debate. I regret that the great Committee on Agriculture, so ably chaired by the gentleman from the great State north of the great State of South Carolina has languished and brought forth a mouse on this problem. However, the committee has done something. Even though in your languishing you have delivered to us this poor little emaciated mouse, I shall try to help you nurture it and get it through. I am very much like the man who got his hand in a lion's mouth. He cannot do anything else and he cannot do anything more, if you catch the point.

My farmers are starving by the thousands. Mr. Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to whom I pay my respects, you at least have started in the right direction and, as my distinguished friend from Texas, another great State of this Union, has so ably observed, you are going to reappraise this situation later on, and when you do, bring forth just a little larger animal, and we will be glad to help you on its way to the fulfillment of the prophecy mentioned for its ultimate future. We have to save these farmers because, brother, they are headed for the boneyard, and mine are no better off than yours. They cannot live on promises. But, at least you brought forth something and I hope it will do some good somewhere down the line.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SIKES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). One hundred and fifteen Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending resolution conclude in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate on this resolution all day yesterday and so far today. I have watched to see what the effect of it would be. I feel that I should call attention to what I believe is in sight. It looks to me as if the cotton part of this resolution will cost the country \$130,000,000, at least, and the peanut part of it from twenty-five to thirty million dollars. The country is going to be faced with a similar bill relating to wheat and corn, and maybe something else, and before we get through with the operation of amendments it is going to add an additional cost of three hundred and fifty or four hundred million dollars besides this resolution.

Presently, as far as I can figure from what I have heard during the debate, there will be a surplus of from six to eight million bales of cotton in addition to what is set up here. There will be four hundred to five hundred million bushels of surplus wheat if we have as large a crop as we anticipate compared with the crop of last year. There will be a very large surplus of corn, potatoes, and of many articles of agricultural production. As a result of this, the President has indicated that he intends to ask for \$2,000,000,000 additional borrowing power for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Before we get through with this operation, the losses the country will have to pay—and I pray to God that we will not be bailed out by another war to wipe out the losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation—are going to be so high that, added to the budget estimate the President has submitted to us, the total will be a staggering figure, and our debt will show an increase which will be a burden beyond all possibility of carrying.

I hope that as we come to vote on these things we will realize that, as we extend these authorities, as we increase these probable losses, we are creating such losses that they will break down completely all of these agricultural programs. We are not doing the farmer, for whom we pretend to do these things, a bit of good.

I wish the House, as it approaches a vote upon this measure, would bear in mind where we are heading and what is going to result in the long run from this kind of an approach to the problem. I recognize that there are certain individual injustices that have not been taken care of by the reservations that were made, but those reservations are nothing as compared with the distress we will bring upon the farmer by overloading these programs in such a way as to contribute very largely to the distress that will come from uncontrolled inflation and the inability of our people to meet the situation with which we are confronted.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

(Mr. HARRIS and Mr. MAHON asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, my distinguished neighbor from New York has given us something to think about. The Federal Treasury is not a bottomless pit out of which we can continue to syphon off money to subsidize this, that, or the other part of our economy, without facing a day of reckoning.

We have been hearing a lot about cotton, cotton, and more cotton. It certainly is not neglected nor abused so far as the Economic Cooperation Administration is concerned, nor anywhere else, for that matter. I note, from a recent report from the ECA that, of the \$3,622,300,000 spent for food and agricultural products to be sent to the western European countries, nearly 25 percent, or \$861,300,000, was spent for cotton. In December last year, ECA spent \$174,000,000 for all food and agricultural products, of which \$85,000,000, or nearly half, was for cotton.

There has been a lot of talk here about the Commodity Credit Corporation not losing any money on cotton. Of course, that is not the equivalent of saying that the cotton program has not cost the taxpayers any money. It is all a bookkeeping transaction designed to make the cotton story sound plausible. When all this cotton is shipped overseas, the Commodity Credit Corporation is credited with the value of it, which makes the cotton transactions on the books of that agency look profitable, or at least, free from loss.

But let us not fool ourselves by that argument into thinking that the pay envelopes of the workers of this country are not being generously tapped to subsidize the cotton interests. Every time we stimulate the production of cotton and extend the subsidy on it, by legislation like this bill, we increase the temptation and pressure to ship more and more cotton overseas, and for the Government to buy more and more of it for that purpose. The money to do that can come from only one place, and that is the pay envelopes of the workers who pay the taxes in this country.

Like my colleague from New York, I shall vote against this bill and against any other measure brought before us by the Committee on Agriculture, designed to provide hand-outs for one small group of our citizens, like the cotton and peanut farmers here involved, and which will eventually put these very farmers, and others who follow the same Pied Piper, in the strait-jacket of complete regimentation and control.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage al-

lotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, he reported the joint resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN moves to recommit House Joint Resolution 398 to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN) there were—ayes 33, noes 71.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question being taken; and there were—yeas 136, nays 239, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—136

Andresen,	Green	McMillen, Ill.
August H.	Gwinn	Mack, Ill.
Angell	Hale	Macy
Auchincloss	Hall	Martin, Mass.
Beall	Edwin Arthur	Mason
Bishop	Hand	Morrow
Blackney	Hays, Ohio	Miller, Md.
Boggs, Del.	Heffernan	Miller, Nebr.
Bolton, Ohio	Herter	Morgan
Breen	Heseltun	Multer
Brehm	Hinschaw	Murray, Wis.
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman, Ill.	Nelson
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoffman, Mich.	Nicholson
Byrnes, Wis.	Hollifield	Norblad
Case, S. Dak.	Holmes	O'Brien, Ill.
Chesney	Huber	O'Hara, Ill.
Chiperfield	Hull	O'Hara, Minn.
Chudoff	Irving	O'Konski
Church	Jackson, Calif.	O'Toole
Clemente	James	Patterson
Clevenger	Javits	Pfeiffer,
Cole, N. Y.	Jenkins	William L.
Corbett	Jennings	Poulson
Cotton	Jonas	Quinn
Dague	Judd	Rees
Davis, Wis.	Kean	Ribicoff
Delaney	Kearney	Rich
D'Ewart	Keating	Riehlman
Dollinger	Keefe	Rogers, Mass.
Eaton	Kelley, Pa.	Rooney
Ellsworth	Kilburn	Sadlak
Elston	Kunkel	St. George
Fenton	Latham	Sanborn
Fulton	LeFevre	Saylor
Gamble	Lesinski	Scott, Hardie
Gavin	Lichtenwalter	Scott,
Gillette	Linehan	Hugh D., Jr.
Golden	Lodge	Scrivner
Goodwin	McCarthy	Short
Gordon	McCulloch	Simpson, Pa.
Gorski	McDonough	Smith, Wis.
Graham	McGregor	Taber

Tauriello
Tollefson
Towe
Van Zandt
Velde

Vorys
Vursell
Wagner
Weichel
Wier

Wigglesworth
Withrow
Wolverton
Yates

Redden
Reed, N. Y.
Sabath
Sadowski
Scudder

Shafer
Sheppard
Smith, Ohio
Stockman
Taylor

Wadsworth
Walsh
White, Idaho
Wolcott
Woodruff

NAYS—239

Abbitt
Abernethy
Addonizio
Albert
Allen, Calif.
Allen, La.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews
Arends
Aspinall
Bailey
Baring
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates
Battle
Beckworth
Bennett, Fla.
Bentsen
Biemiller
Blatnik
Boggs, La.
Bolton
Bolton, Md.
Bonner
Bramblett
Brooks
Bryson
Buchanan
Buckley, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.
Burdick
Burke
Burlison
Burnside
Burton
Camp
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Carroll
Celler
Chatham
Chelf
Christopher
Cole, Kans.
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Crook
Crosser
Cunningham
Davenport
Davies, N. Y.
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Deane
DeGraffenried
Denton
Dingell
Dolliver
Donohue
Doughton
Douglas
Doyle
Durham
Eberhart
Elliott
Engle, Calif.
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fisher
Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Frazier
Fugate

NOT VOTING—57

Allen, Ill.
Barden
Barrett, Pa.
Bennett, Mich.
Bland
Bosone
Boykin
Brown, Ga.
Bulwinkle
Canfield
Case, N. J.
Cavalcante
Coudert
Crawford

Murray, Tenn.
Nixon
Noland
Norrell
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
Pace
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Peterson
Philbin
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Pickett
Poage
Polk
Preston
Price
Priest
Rains
Ramsay
Rankin
Reed, Ill.
Regan
Rhodes
Richards
Rivers
Rodino
Rogers, Fla.
Roosevelt
Sasser
Secret
Shelley
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Sims
Smathers
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Staggers
Stanley
Steed
Stefan
Stigler
Sullivan
Sutton
Tackett
Talle
Teague
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Trimble
Underwood
Vinson
Walter
Welch
Werdel
Wheeler
Whitaker
White, Calif.
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Williams
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Okla.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Wood
Woodhouse
Worley
Young
Zablocki

Kennedy
Klein
Mack, Wash.
Meyer
Michener
Monroney
Morrison
Norton
Pfeiffer
Joseph L.
Plumley
Potter
Powell
Rabaut

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Brown of Georgia against.

Mr. Bennett of Michigan for, with Mr. Halleck against.

Mr. Case of New Jersey for, with Mr. Hobbs against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Fernandez against.

Mr. Canfield for, with Mr. Gary against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Mr. Meyer for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Harrison against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Boykin against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Redden with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Dawson with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Potter.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Wolcott.

Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Michener.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Plumley.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Mack of Washington.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Scudder.

Mr. Walsh with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. LEMKE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COMBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day and include a telegram.

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOLLINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made this afternoon and include two articles.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a set of resolutions.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from the Farm Journal, by Wheeler McMillen.

Mr. GWINN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include a speech by Senator Byrd and in another a speech by Hamilton Fish.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Hon. JOHN DAVIS LODGE before the National Women's Republican Club.

Mr. RIEHLMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of excise taxes.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. VELDE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to him.

Mr. REED of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "Uncle Sam's Untapped Millions," from the February issue of the American magazine, written by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$191.34.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. ELSTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Cincinnati Times-Star of January 25.

Mr. NIXON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HORAN (at the request of Mr. HOPE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. WILSON of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BURTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson at the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce annual dinner meeting on January 25, 1950.

Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mrs. DOUGLAS (at the request of Mr. SHELLEY) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-
5 ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and
6 Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-
7 age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity
8 with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the
10 average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this section
9 shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allot-
10 ment of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on
11 such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation,
12 as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

Passed the House of Representatives January 31, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
2D Session

H. J. RES. 398

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

ADJUSTMENT OF COTTON AND PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN 1950

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2919

A BILL RELATING TO FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR
COTTON UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ACT OF 1938

AND

H. J. Res. 398

A RESOLUTION RELATING TO COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE
ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS UNDER THE AGRI-
CULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

FEBRUARY 2, 6, AND 7, 1950

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry



UNITED STATES
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ADJUSTMENT OF COTTON AND PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN 1950

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas (chairman), Lucas, Hoey, Johnston, Holland, Gillette, Anderson, Aiken, Young, Thye, and Kem.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

This meeting was called for the special purpose of considering House Joint Resolution No. 398, as well as other bills now pending before the Senate committee.

We have one bill, Senate 2919, by Mr. Eastland, for himself, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Hill, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Johnston of South Carolina, and Mr. Sparkman. The two bills refer to the same subject matter, so they will both be considered by the committee.

The House joint resolution is entitled "Joint resolution relating to cotton- and peanut-acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

The bill is very short, and without objection I think the bill should be printed in the record. Without objection it will be so printed.

(H. J. Res. 398 and S. 2919 read as follows:)

[H. J. Res. 398, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acreage allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage allotted will be planted to cotton: Provided, That this section shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allotment of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1950 crop

of cotton, and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by section 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county committees in counties or administrative areas with a final allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

[S. 2919, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL Relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, preference being given to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph in any year shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection. Any part of the acreage allotted or to be allotted to any farm for a period covering more than one year may be released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount requested in such application. The acreage allotment for each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the preceding three years. To the maximum extent possible, the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and subsequent years by use of the acreage reserved under sections 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage under paragraph (4) of this subsection. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota."

The CHAIRMAN. The House committee, acting through its chairman, Mr. Cooley, submitted a rather comprehensive report on the bill. This report is before the committee and will be given consideration in connection with the hearings.

On yesterday when the committee decided to take up this bill, a special request was made that the Agriculture Department appear before the committee and advise us as to the effect of this proposed legislation upon the acreage to be planted or to be authorized for planting in the various States, and sometime before the hearings are closed we hope to have that information presented.

The Agriculture Department is represented this morning by Mr. Woolley, and at this time we will have you proceed.

**STATEMENT OF FRANK K. WOOLLEY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. WOOLLEY. Thank you, Senator.

I do not know how much detail you would like to have us go into with respect to this question.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest two points that you might cover: First, deficiencies or defects in existing law; and, second, whether or not the provisions of the pending joint resolution will cover those deficiencies or defects, and if not, what suggestions the Department may submit to make the legislation conform more to what the Department thinks should be provided by legislation.

You may proceed.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Department's position, very briefly, is that we prefer the provisions of House Joint Resolution 398, which provides for giving an allotment to the producer of at least 70 percent of the average of the 3-year plantings, 1946, 1947, and 1948, either actually planted or regarded as planted, or 50 percent of the highest of any one of those 3 years planted or regarded as planted.

The reason we favor the resolution is that we have had numerous complaints from our State and county committees to the effect that there are inequitable allotments which cannot be avoided by application of the present law.

As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, last year when legislation was considered with respect to the cotton acreage allotment, and marketing quota law, the Department recommended that the crop-land approach that was in the act of 1938 be abandoned. By that we did not mean that you would entirely leave out of consideration crop land, but that you would not have crop land bear the dominant weight that it does as the law was finally enacted.

We are not positive, of course, as to just why all of the inequities occurred that did occur, but we do believe that it is a combination of a number of circumstances.

We think that much of the information contained in the House report over the signature of Mr. Cooley is well taken. Those points in the report which indicate that we have not had any acreage allotments or marketing quotas for 7 years and therefore do not have the background data on a sound basis certainly contributed to the inequities and the difficulties.

The lateness at which the legislation was passed in view of the tremendous task of adjustment that was necessary also contributed to it.

And as the committee knows, it was necessary for the country committees to go out to the individual farmers and ask them how much cotton had been planted in each of the base years, which were 1946, 1947, and 1948, also 1945. They had to obtain the amount of crop land the farmer had. They had to determine what crop credits he had. And it is quite natural those statements from some individual farmers would be inflated since they are self-serving statements. Also in many instances due to lack of information on the part of the farmer he would not be able to relate accurately just what had transpired in the past.

Adjusting those individual farm reports was a very tremendous task, and obviously would not be a perfect job.

We found back in the thirties that even when we had measured acreages for 2 and 3 years past history, we had difficulty with establishing the individual farmer's base allotment.

It was our belief that the tying to a percentage of crop land approach would tend to aggravate the situation rather than to alleviate it. The Department is in no position to say exactly how much effect the crop land approach had on the problem and how much many other factors affected it, but we do know there are inequitable allotments, and we do know the county committees have put out all the allotment they have, and that there are many farmers who have been cut down drastically on the basis of the reported figures and recent history of plantings of cotton.

With regard to reported figures, I might mention this: There has been a lot of talk about the statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics' statistics on cotton ginnings are undoubtedly the best evidence that is available in the Department of Agriculture with respect to how much cotton was produced in the United States in the base years. The statistics with respect to the national figures, I personally believe, are unassailable. I think they are so near accurate that no one can take any issue with them. I think with respect to the States they become somewhat less accurate, and with respect to the counties somewhat less accurate but yet are the most accurate which we have on record.

However, when we added up the individual farm reports of the individual farmers they were in excess of some 30 percent of the total national figures as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. So quite obviously we had 30 percent "water" in our figures some place.

We provided in our instructions that these individual farm reports should be adjusted by the device of going out and talking to the individual farmers in trying to find out specifically what had happened, and in that way adjust the farm reported figures down to the total BAE figure for the county. I would like to emphasize that there are no BAE figures for individual farms and never has been. BAE gets their figures in this way: Census makes a report. They take that census report from the ginners as to the amount of ginnings that have taken place in each county, and the ginners' report is supposed to reflect the county of origin of that cotton.

We also provided in our instructions to the counties and to the States that in case there was any dissatisfaction they were to bring that back to the attention of the BAE statistician. If they had evidence indicating that their county figures were wrong, they were to get them straightened out with the BAE statistician. And in those instances where the evidence was very compelling, BAE did change their figures. Quite obviously, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cannot just on the bare assertion of individuals, unsupported by facts, change their county figures. In cases where the evidence was weak, they, of course, refused to change them, and I think that anybody here would do the same thing.

Well, the individual farm reports were adjusted to those BAE figures and the allotments put out. There were inequities reported to us, and we think this is the most reasonable way of making the adjustment.

If the Department of Agriculture were to write this resolution without benefit of aid from anyone else, we would not write it exactly the way it is written.

For example, we have some question in our mind about the reasonableness of the provision calling for limiting it to 40 percent of the crop land on the farm.

The CHAIRMAN. That is found on page 2, on line 10?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir. That provision was in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended.

However, the reason why I make the statement that we question putting that restriction in, or one of the reasons, is that the basic difficulty with the law today, as I see it, is we have a lot of acreage allot-

ments on farms where it should not be. I think that any program which places many allotments on farms where cotton will not be planted or substantially less than allotted tends to create difficulty.

The people that brought the cotton history into the county, and brought the cotton history into the States in many areas, are farms that had in excess of 40 percent of their crop land in cotton. It is undoubtedly true that it is not always a sound farming practice in many instances to devote more than 40 percent of the farms' crop land to cotton year after year. But in 1 year you are going to make a very drastic reduction with respect to some farms.

You will recall we had no acreage allotments, we had no marketing quotas all during the war. That was true with respect to wheat, true with respect to cotton, and true with respect to many other crops.

In the case of wheat, individual farmers went out and planted 100 percent of their land to wheat. And they were not severely criticized for so doing. We needed wheat. It was, however, an unsound practice.

Down in the part of the Cotton Belt where they use sharecroppers for the cultivation of their land and making of crops, the 40-percent proposition will result in many farmers having to remove sharecroppers from their land. Those sharecroppers will then be unfairly treated in relation to the small farmer who happens to farm the land by some other method than as a sharecropper. That is you now have more protection in the law with respect to the 5-acre and 5- to 15-acre producer than for other type small producers who happen to be on larger farm units. But just the first year, having that drastic reduction, cutting it back to 40 percent, will cause difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the present law is a law that is considered by some to favor the small planter, the small-acreage planter, rather than to help the big planter? In other words, the present law favors the small-acreage planter, and to that extent you might say injures the large planter.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The present law is quite obviously designed to aid the small grower, and it has aided the small grower. It has given him a preferential position. It was designed to do so. And I might add, I think quite properly intended to do so.

We have no conflict of opinion with anyone about the idea of treating the small farmer more generously on these allotments than you do the large farmer.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the present law provides that in the event a small planter has planted his acreage from year to year, that if he has 5 acres or less, he shall suffer no reduction.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The charge is made that in some counties there are so many of these small planters they take up the entire county allocation and, therefore, the larger planters have no allocation.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. On that point, there is one matter that is at issue. It is contended by some that the present law provides that every cotton planter shall have at least 5 acres whether or not he has planted that much, or any amount over past years. On the other hand, some of the Congress, or students of this particular legislation, contend that that is not true; that in order for a small planter to have any

amount of acreage, he must have planted that acreage for the past several years in order to preserve his right.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And if a small farmer has not planted any amount of acres during the recent years, then he has no allocation whatever.

Mr. WOOLLEY. He gets his highest planted acreage——

The CHAIRMAN. But if he has no planted acreage, or record, he has nothing to go on.

Mr. WOOLLEY. If he has no planted acreage, he would not be considered a cotton farmer and therefore would get no allotment, except as a result of applying for and obtaining a new farm allotment.

The CHAIRMAN. Even though during the war years he planted his acres in some scarce crop and thereby was forced to forego the planting of cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No. If he planted cotton in 1941, and then diverted that acreage to any of the war crops, he would then for purposes of the acreage allotment, be considered to have grown cotton even though he did not grow an acre of cotton. Now the war crop credit provisions did put an awful lot of acreage of cotton allotments on farms that had gone out of cotton, and may have had no intention of going back into cotton. You have got whole areas, whole crop-reporting districts, where there will not be 1 acre reduction in cotton in 1950 under 1948 by reason of the combination of the small farm provisions and the war crop credit provisions. They will make no contribution whatever. Then that means that the contribution from the other growers has to bear their fair share plus the noncontribution of all these other growers.

And, of course, the war crop credit problem is a very complex one. It was passed in 1945, as I recall. There was some feeling in the Department that we ought to administer it in such a way that it would not unduly enhance the individual that had completely gone out of cotton for reasons other than war crop credits.

Finally, however, the legislation was written in such a way that it very strictly pointed out how to make the war crop credit determinations, and we made the determinations in accordance with the letter of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the present law, how many acres can be planted in cotton during the year 1950?

Mr. WOOLLEY. What is the acreage allotment?

The CHAIRMAN. The total acreage allotment.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The minimum acreage allotment, as provided in legislation, is 21,000,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this bill, if it becomes a law, how many acres can be legally planted to cotton during 1950 crop-growing year?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is our estimate that this resolution will result in not less than 1,400,000 additional acres being allotted.

Senator AIKEN. Which resolution are you speaking of, the House or Senate?

Mr. WOOLLEY. House Joint Resolution 398.

Senator AIKEN. The House?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you have that broken down by States?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We asked our States for the estimate.

Mr. Bell, did you bring that with you, the break-down by States? Senator ANDERSON. Will you put into the record at this point the changes by States?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, we will be happy to do so. We have that information here.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

Cotton acreage allotments: Estimated additional acreage allotments to farms under 50-70 percent proposal under House Joint Resolution 398—Larger of 70 percent of 1946-48; average or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948¹

	Acreage		Acreage
Alabama.....	68, 000	Missouri.....	23, 000
Arizona.....	42, 000	Nevada.....	(²)
Arkansas.....	68, 000	New Mexico.....	13, 000
California.....	69, 000	North Carolina.....	83, 000
Florida.....	4, 000	Oklahoma.....	119, 000
Georgia.....	56, 000	South Carolina.....	58, 000
Illinois.....	1, 000	Tennessee.....	45, 000
Kansas.....	(²)	Texas.....	648, 000
Kentucky.....	1, 000	Virginia.....	2, 000
Louisiana.....	51, 000	United States.....	1, 402, 000
Mississippi.....	51, 000		

¹ Estimate does not include allowance for increases due to successful appeals from basic farm allotment data.

² Not available.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I might add to that point, Mr. Chairman, the way we arrived at this information was that we asked our individual counties to go through and count every fifth farm on their listing sheet and report that to the State office. Then the State office sends the report in to us. So we have a 20 percent sample on which that estimate is based.

We are not in a position to give you an accurate figure on the increased acreage that might result because of the appeals for new bases. This will provide, within 15 days after the passage of the act, the re-notification to the individual crop grower so that he can appeal his base if an adjustment was made to bring it down to BAE figures. If he has proof of that, and can convince a review committee of farmers, composed of farmers outside the county in which his farm is located, that he actually had this larger base, he will be entitled to it under the provisions of this legislature, and we think very justly so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one uncertainty, and section 2 provides another uncertainty. For example, under the present law each county is given a certain number of acres that can be planted to cotton when properly allocated.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this section 2, if any farmer in any county does not see fit to plant his allocated acreage, the acreage is turned back to the committee and the committee then may reallocate that amount to some other farmer in that county. Until that program has gone through, there is no way to tell how many acres will be planted in any county in the United States; is that correct?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It must first be used to meet conditions of section 1.

We have this objection to that provision: We think that it is very definitely a misleading provision. We think it is misleading in this respect: It leaves the impression that the additional planted acreage

is going to come from a reduction on some other farms when it does not. As a matter of fact, if you just had the 70 percent provision and the 50 percent provision that would take care of most of the inequities, and they are entitled to that under section 1, and they will get it regardless of whether a single farmer in the county gives up any acreage or not.

The counties that have generous allotments at the present time by reason of war crop credits, and the fact that they are going out of cotton will be in a position to have many acres surrendered. They may not need the acreage in those counties at all. They will have an opportunity to have those acres surrendered, and this legislation provides for freezing those acreages there and carries an implied promise to do something about a subsequent year. Whereas the counties that need the increased acreage allotment will not be able to get much acreage given up, and they will not be able to get any credit for future years, and you will be further perpetuating putting acreage allotments in areas where the cotton is not being grown.

We have a county, for example, where there was 750 acres of cotton planted in 1948, and they have an acreage allotment of 4,100 acres for 1950. Obviously in that county it would be quite easy for the county committee to go out and get the farmers to give up acreage and reallocate it to other individuals in the county. Now the individuals to whom the acreage is reallocated in the county have to certify that they are going to plant it. There is no provision that they have to plant it, they just certify they will.

Senator LUCAS. How does that come about, where you have 150 acres planted and they have an allocation of 4,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That comes about primarily due to the war crop credit provision. In the case of cotton practically everything that a man planted besides cotton was a war crop. Peanuts was a war crop, oats, barley, and others. I think the only crops which I can think of that are not war crops down in the cotton area were cow peas, velvet beans, and corn. Practically everything was a war crop.

Senator LUCAS. What do you propose to do about it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is not anything we can do about that now, in my opinion. Those acreages have put acreage allotments in counties where the cotton allotment probably should not have been put in the first instance. You have inequities in other counties. You have farmers unfairly treated in certain counties in relation to their neighbors. I think that this resolution is probably as good as can be devised under the circumstances to help alleviate that. It will not iron out all the inequities. I do not think there is any practical way you can iron out all the inequities in a short time. But this certainly ought to get the larger percentage of them. I think it would be our recommendation that this only be for 1 year and then have Congress reconsider whether or not it wants to put cotton on the same basis as some of the other crops with respect to determining farm acreage allotments.

Senator LUCAS. With respect to what?

Mr. WOOLLEY. With respect to acreage allotments for other crops, and remove some of the basic problems that we think are inherent in the present law which will continue to cause us difficulty in years to come. It will take a long time to iron out our problems with basic legislation we now have in cotton.

Senator YOUNG. In which area was oats, for example, a war crop?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In the cotton area.

Senator YOUNG. What was the reason for that, Mr. Woolley?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the history of what went on with the war crops is not as clear in my mind as it might be. I have tried to find out some of the background for it. But basically in that area, in the cotton area, they needed feed, and it was not the same kind of situation you had in the wheat country, for example.

Senator YOUNG. What other crops were war crops?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I have a list of them here. It is a very long, imposing list.

Senator LUCAS. You never are going to get the inequities straightened out unless you start over, are you?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think you are going to have to get back to some pretty fundamental facts before you iron out the inequities.

Senator ANDERSON. What is the most fundamental fact, that you have to bring cotton acreage down, is it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is a fundamental fact.

Senator ANDERSON. Is it not the most fundamental fact?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; that is the most fundamental fact. But, in getting at the root of the difficulty with respect to the existing legislation, if you have vast areas that are making no contribution to the reduction of cotton, it means that all the other areas which are the concentrated producing area have to bear the responsibility of reducing for themselves and also for the other areas. I think that is your trouble.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you not have a base of 22½ million acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In relationship between States; yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Now there is a provision in the law that the Secretary can change up or down as he wishes, depending upon the size of the crop desired. He can drop to 15,000,000 acres after 1950. There was a provision put in by the House to change the limit to 21,000,000 acres on cotton and 2,000,000 on peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. He can drop to the smaller of 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the previous year's domestic consumption plus exports.

Senator ANDERSON. After 1950 you can move up or down as far as he wants to.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; I do not think so.

Senator ANDERSON. He can go down to 10,000,000 bales. We will put it that way.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is essentially correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Now 10,000,000 bales is considerably less than the 16,000,000 bales this legislation will produce, so it moves very substantially.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And if that does not get the job done, he can move down to a million bales a year or nothing.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Never less than 1,000,000 bales under the previous year's domestic consumption plus exports or 10,000,000 bales, whichever is smaller.

Senator ANDERSON. So you do have a machinery for controlling. What always intervenes to stop is gadgets, is it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Gadgets are generally the bane of the Agricultural Act of 1938.

Senator ANDERSON. The device by which limitation is also set aside?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Was that true in 1938?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. If this is to be adopted here, have you any doubt that next year they will be asking for a continuation of the same thing?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our recommendation to the House with respect to this legislation was that we were in favor of it for this year only, with the understanding that they would rewrite Public Law 272.

Senator ANDERSON. To do what?

Mr. WOOLLEY. So that the Congress would establish a base that would not require emergency legislation year after year adding additional acreage over and above what was needed to bring supplies into line with demand.

Senator ANDERSON. In other words, the Department was willing to recommend this legislation if they could get a promise to rewrite Public Law 272.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think if you pass the legislation for this year and do nothing else, you will be back next year with exactly the same type of provision for a subsequent year.

Senator ANDERSON. Specifically what has been promised as to how it is going to be rewritten?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Nothing has been promised, except that they would reconsider it.

Senator ANDERSON. What type of base does the Department recommend?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The type of base the Department recommends is a base which takes into account acreage history, soil type, crop-rotation practices, land, labor and equipment, and soil conservation.

We do not believe that any hard and fast formula, such as the percentage of cropland devoted to cotton to the total cropland in the county, is a sound basis for it.

Senator ANDERSON. That would be only as after the acreage has reached the State, would it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; that is for distribution within the county.

Senator ANDERSON. What I am trying to find out is whether the Department is willing there shall be a drastic provision which says, "You shall have enough cotton land to produce not more than 10,000,000 bales or 12,000,000 bales" or something of that nature. That is the only way you will ever get control on a crop.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I agree with that. I think there are two factors involved. The history of all of our acreage allotment legislation is this: If you get inequities between counties, between districts, between States, it ultimately finds expression in the area that is not as well treated demanding and getting through one means or another better treatment for itself. That better treatment always takes the form of adding additional acreage over and above what should be planted in order to bring supply into line with demand, and it thereby weakens the acreage-allotment program, and in weakening the acreage-allotment program, I think, drives right at the fundamentals of our price-support program.

I am a very thorough believer that we cannot duck the responsibility of the bitter side of the proposition of reducing acreage if we are going to have price supports. If we do not want price supports, we can abandon the acreage control.

Senator AIKEN. If you cannot duck it, why do you want to postpone it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Because——

Senator AIKEN. Because there is an election coming up next fall, that is all.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am sorry to hear you say that.

Senator AIKEN. That is the truth. I am more interested in permanent agricultural prosperity than I am in the next election.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, my feeling is this——

Senator AIKEN. If it is a good thing next year, it is a good thing to do it this year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Senator Aiken, this type of thing has resulted: There are counties that have a percentage of cropland factor which means that a producer will have an acreage of cotton cut from a usual of around a hundred acres down to such as 20 or 30 acres. To me that is inequitable and unfair when you have many areas throughout the country where a man who has a hundred acres can still plant a hundred acres of cotton. To me that is a gross inequity and should be corrected. It does not make any difference whether it is election year or a nonelection year.

Senator AIKEN. Why do we not correct it permanently now instead of waiting until next year when a simple amendment, if that is all that is needed, to the Anderson cotton bill would do it? Why do we postpone it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would not suggest postponing it, except for this one fact. You will recall that in the discussions of the legislation that was passed last year, there was very strong difference of opinion throughout the country. It was very difficult to get people together on any kind of legislation.

Senator AIKEN. And it will be next year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I agree with that. But I think that does not mean we should not make the attempt.

Senator ANDERSON. Did not the Department make the attempt from 1938 almost on, to get a change in the cotton-quota law to get rid of these inequities?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I will say this: That the act of 1938 had as its underlying premise this percentage of cropland approach. It had not even been put into effect until it became apparent that that arbitrary sort of a formula would result in inequities.

We took it down into some counties in South Carolina, as I recall, and applied it, and it was quite obvious that it was going to work inequities. Within about 2 or 3 months' time that had been brought to the attention of Congress. The Congress then adjusted——

Senator ANDERSON. By the use of gadgets?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, they had a gadget. Every year, almost, you had changes in cotton legislation which were designed to provide a minimum for this, a minimum for that, a minimum for something else.

Senator ANDERSON. And when we added all the minimums together, what did we have?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Secretary of Agriculture had no alternative except to allot 27,000,000 acres of cotton, at a time when it was indicated that millions of acres less would be much more appropriate to bring supply in line with demand.

Senator ANDERSON. As a matter of fact, in the year 1949 it would have been desirable to proclaim cotton quotas as far as the supply situation was concerned. The Secretary of Agriculture decided not to put on cotton quotas, and I think wisely, because it would not do a bit of good—to put on a 27,500,000-acre limitation. So the Secretary of Agriculture was absolutely helpless, and he could not do a thing about it.

We were talking the other day about potatoes. He could not do a thing about that. In cotton he could not do one solitary thing on putting quotas on cotton and had to let them run hog wild. Along comes a law that gives him a chance, and then what happens? Then starts the gadgets. How long do you think it will take to get up to 27,500,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our recommendation is on this 50 percent of highest planted in the 3 years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or the 70 percent of the average of those 3 years. We are in favor of it because we think there are gross inequities that should be corrected. We do not think they can be corrected without that kind of legislation being passed.

At the same time, we are being very frank and forthright in saying that we think it would be a mistake just to pass it for this year and not revise the base.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you think if you pass it for this year you will ever be able to revise the base?

What I am getting at is this: Obviously you do not need the extra million bales of cotton this additional acreage would produce. I want the Department to put figures in there on how many acres, because if the bill is signed, I am willing to hazard now that instead of 1,400,000 acres you will get far in excess of 2,000,000 acres. Let's see what happens there. In other words, you are limited now to 21,000,000 acres. Wait and see what the permissive acreage is if you pass this amendment.

Now I think these people are entitled to some help, but I think they can get help within their own States. Once the allotment is made to them, if the cropland approach is wrong, why does not the Department recommend a chance in that approach within the State? Why do we have to add a million and a half acres as the only way to cure it? And we say it stops with this year. Do you suppose there will not be a demand for it to be continued again next year, with a proving that did not cure all the inequities, and what you are going to need is 60 percent of the highest year and an 80 percent of the average for 3 years?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In southern Texas, as of now, they will be planting cotton. I do not think there is any doubt but what there are many inequitable allotments there. How many I cannot say. We have a questionnaire out now to try to determine what it is. But we feel there are inequitable allotments out. We think it would be terrible to have a difference of opinion among the people who can do something about it result in some corrective action being taken after many farmers have planted their cotton. We think it would be very

unfair to those who are planting now to later come along and provide relief to others who just happened to be fortunately farther up in the Cotton Belt at time of planting.

Senator LUCAS. That will apply next year if you do not get some permanent legislation.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I agree with that.

Senator KEM. You are talking about inequities. In Missouri we have got widespread unemployment in the cotton district. If the Commodity Credit Corporation had not taken advantage of section 32 to send in potatoes and beans and dried milk and dried eggs, we would have a lot of starvation today in the cotton districts of Missouri. That is something more than inequities.

Senator GILLETTE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a couple of questions of Mr. Woolley.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Gillette.

Senator GILLETTE. Mr. Woolley, I have been trying my best to get this picture. I do not come from a cotton area, of course.

As I understand this situation, the Department determined on an allotment of 21,000,000 acres for the 1950 crop year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is the minimum provided by law.

Senator GILLETTE. Twenty-one million.

Senator ANDERSON. Pardon me, Senator.

What would you have recommended if that minimum had not been in there—about 18,900,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We would have probably recommended about 18,000,000 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. About 18,000,000 acres. And this amendment would give you about 22,500,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. As the allotment. However, in fairness it should be said that our estimate was that with 21,000,000 acres allotted, and with the war crop credits, and the distribution of the allotments the way they are, that there would probably be some place in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 acres of cotton not planted.

Senator ANDERSON. I am just trying to show, Mr. Chairman, that 18,000,000 is all we need. Because we accepted that 21,000,000-acre limitation, which we had to accept in order to get any legislation, we are finding they are allotting 3,000,000 acres more than the Department knows we need, and this adds another million.

Senator GILLETTE. I want to go on from there with my questions.

This 21,000,000 acres which was determined would come the nearest to bringing supply and demand in adjustment was to be allocated down through the States to the counties to the individual farmer?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator GILLETTE. You stated in so doing it has resulted in gross inequities.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator GILLETTE. Both as to area and as to individual.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator GILLETTE. And your remedy, or the remedy suggested here which you approve, is to give them 1,400,000 acres additional to play with. But how are you going to correct those inequities?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, you see the proposition of the cropland approach says that a man gets his allotment on the basis of percentage of

cropland devoted to cotton in the county in relation to the total cropland and adjusted for certain factors.

Senator GILLETTE. Is it not a certainty that if 21,000,000, according to your estimate, was the figure in normal production, that would bring your production and consumption in fair relationship, that the addition of 7 percent will throw it out of adjustment no matter how you distribute it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is not any blinking the fact that we do not need the 1,400,000 additional acres from the standpoint of keeping supply in line with demand.

Senator GILLETTE. What do you need it for?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You are going away from your objective. You need it to correct inequities.

If I might take one second and give you an illustration. With this cropland approach, let's say you are in Mississippi County, Mo. And this is oversimplified. There are qualifications to it, but this is the fundamental proposition.

You are in Mississippi County, Mo., and there is a hundred thousand acres of cropland in the county. There happens to have been planted in that county 50,000 acres of cotton. So the relationship of cotton to cropland in that county is 50 percent. Now you are a producer in that county. You have been putting 50 percent of your cropland in cotton. You are, therefore, perfectly all right. The cropland approach will, if you have been growing 50 acres—if that is what the cropland factor turns out—fortunately permit you to plant 50 acres.

Now your farm adjoins another farm in New Madrid County. My geography of southeast Missouri not too good.

Senator KEM. It is very good.

Mr. WOOLLEY. You are in the adjoining county of New Madrid, but your farm is identical from the standpoint of capability of producing cotton. It is right across the road, but it is over in New Madrid County. It so happens that county has 100,000 acres of cropland. They have not been growing 50,000 acres, they have been growing 10,000 acres of cotton. So the percentage factor in New Madrid County is 10 percent, and your neighbor next door has been planting cotton on just the same basis as you have, 50 percent of his cropland in cotton, but he can only have a 10-percent cropland factor or 10 acres of allotment. He gets his head banged up against that. You are side by side.

Now your neighbor does not like the fact that you can plant 50 acres of cotton and he can only plant 10 acres of cotton. He has to cut down 40 acres and you do not have to cut down any. To us that is inequitable. That is a result of the application of the law and inherent in it.

Senator GILLETTE. And the remedy is not to give them additional acreage to play with.

Senator HOEY. Senator, there is one thing, though. For this year, if you do not give additional acreage, you cannot correct the inequities.

Senator GILLETTE. That has not been proven to me.

Senator KEM. What are we going to do about the unemployment?

Senator HOEY. It will help.

Under this, one man in my county planting 200 acres is only getting 60. He has got to let go 12 tenants because he cannot utilize them. He is putting the land into something else and does not need them.

Senator KEM. In these counties Mr. Woolley talks about, Mississippi and New Madrid, and others surrounding there, Commodity Credit Corporation is today shipping in these large quantities of food to feed the people. Now surely a law that results in that situation has something wrong with it.

Senator HOEY. I agree with that.

Senator KEM. Surely that sort of legislation is not sound legislation.

Senator HOEY. I think you are right about that. But on the other hand, we are dealing now with a condition and not the theory of legislation. If we do not do something now to remedy this situation, we have got inequities for this year. And unless we do something now, we cannot correct this whole structure for this year.

Mr. Woolley, supposed you changed this base and did not require them to go back to 1941. Based on cotton allotments which are based on what somebody planted in 1941 who has not planted since, that would cut out a whole lot. You cannot do that now. It is all allotted. That could be done for the future, and I think it would save a lot.

Another thing. I do not think, as indicated, you could say this is going to be 2,000,000 acres more allotted than we have here. It may run, as the Secretary says, more than 2,000,000 increase.

Let us take the estimate of 1,400,000. It might be the allotment would run beyond that, but I do not believe it would be utilized beyond that. All along in this, as indicated by Mr. Woolley, there is practically 2,000,000 acres that will not be planted out of this allotment normally. You provide for 21,000,000 but there would not be more than about 19,000,000 planted. When you add 1,400,000 or 1,500,000, there will be about 20,500,000 or 21,000,000 at the outside, although the allotment may run to 23,000,000. I think you have got to deal with this now because they are going to soon plant it. And if you undertake at this time to fix a long-range program, it would not do any good. You cannot get it in action. They have made the allotments.

Another illustration of how this works: The Agriculture Department, of course, has been using Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures. In our State the man who lists the taxes make a memorandum as to how many acres the farmer plants in different crops. That is done very imperfectly, and that makes up for our State the BAE figures.

Take my county as an illustration. We grow more cotton than any county in North Carolina, even though it is close to the mountains. We grew last year 84,000 bales. But last year the BAE figures said we only had 69,000 acres planted. We could not possibly have grown 84,000 bales on 69,000 acres. The farm reports showed we had 81,000 acres planted. When we got this allotment we got it on the basis of 69,000 acres and, therefore, we are cut tremendously.

Senator KEM. Senator, have you got unemployment in your county as a result of this law?

Senator HOEY. We have on this basis, just like I indicated. Here the farmers are having to let many of their tenants go.

Senator KEM. Has the Commodity Credit Corporation had to ship food in?

Senator HOEY. No; we have not had anything come in. We have been taking care of it locally. We have not had any assistance and we have not asked for any.

We had last year a very damaging loss of 30,000 to 40,000 bales in my county alone from the boll weevil. But we do need relief on this matter so we will not have to let so many tenants leave the farm with no place to go.

The men who cultivate cotton are just like the people who grow tobacco. They know how to do that and you cannot transfer them into some other field; it takes time. If we do not pass this measure for relief now, we will have innumerable numbers of tenants who will be stranded with nowhere to go.

Senator LUCAS. How long have you known the problem exists, Senator?

Senator HOEY. It developed when allotments were made in December, and we could not do anything until Congress met, of course.

Senator KEM. The problem of unemployment has developed in the last month.

Senator LUCAS. I am not talking about that as much as I am the question of allotments. You operate on a county basis?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. Why do we not operate on a State-wide basis?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am sorry, I do not quite follow you.

Senator LUCAS. You operate on a county basis. You gave an illustration a moment ago about Bill Jones in one county and Sam Smith in another county right beside him with different allotments because of the allotment for the particular county.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. I am asking a question which just came to me as I am sitting here: Why could we not operate on a State-wide basis and correct the inequities between counties operating on that theory?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You have already put out the allotments.

Senator LUCAS. I know you have, but I am just asking a basic question, assuming you were starting all over again.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We would never suggest to the Congress that you take a percentage of cropland in the State.

Senator LUCAS. You give so much for the State in the first instance, do you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator LUCAS. Then it is cut up into counties?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator LUCAS. Are you not always going to have these inequities in respective counties if this farmer goes out of planting cotton and goes into something else and so forth?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; I do not think so. For some crops county approach is used, in others it's not.

The counties are used on wheat, and we do not anticipate we will have near the trouble in wheat that we have in cotton.

Senator YOUNG. I think you are operating on a different system when you come to wheat. I think you are operating a little differently in the wheat program.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We operate wheat considerably different. There is more latitude in the county committee.

Senator LUCAS. It seems to me there certainly ought to be some power vested in your Department to adjust the situation you gave us a moment ago. And because you have these county allotments you cannot do it. You allot so much to a county and so much to another county, and you say this county has been operating at 50 percent factor, and this man has 50 acres in one county, and in the other county the man is cut down to 10. The fellow operating right across the county line, with a fence row between them, is still operating on 50 acres. There certainly ought to be some mechanism some place along the line that would give you an opportunity to adjust that throughout the State instead of arbitrarily doing what you are doing.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The root of that goes to the proposition that we are supposed to distribute the allotments among the farmers in the county on the basis of crop land.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is where you get in trouble in my State with regard to the BAE figures.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It will work well in any county where the farms are quite uniform, as to cropping systems.

Senator LUCAS. You mean where year after year they do about the same thing?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. However, when you get into an area where you have a lot of hill country and bottom land, you get gross inequities there.

Senator YOUNG. Let me follow up Senator Lucas' question. I have something I would like to ask on that.

When you are allotting acres to a State, cannot you require each county to make more of a cut than they think they should so you would have some extra acres to work with to make adjustments?

Senator ANDERSON. There is provision in the law for a reserve of 10 percent. Have all the States and all the counties used that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; all the States have not. Many of the States have, however.

Senator ANDERSON. How many have used it to the fullest?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, it is contained in the House report put out by Mr. Cooley.

Senator YOUNG. That is what they are doing on my farm. I am taking a 25-percent cut. It was supposed to be 20, I think. But they are using that to make adjustments.

Mr. WOOLLEY. On page 17 of the report of the House, Union Calendar No. 628, Report No. 1509, is indicated the amount of acreage reserve by each county.

Senator JOHNSTON. What page is that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Page 17. It indicates the amount.

Several of the States reserved the full 10 percent. Many of the counties reserved the full 15 percent.

Now some of the States did not reserve the full 10 percent, and the reason for it was that they were going to take the reserve away from counties that they thought should not have anything taken away from them.

For example, the State of Texas only used a reserve of 3.8 percent, and their reason was that they did not want to take acreage away from

the old growing counties, and give it to the new growing counties. They thought they would create more inequities by making any greater adjustment.

Senator LUCAS. In other words, it just does not work.

Senator KEM. Mr. Woolley, are you familiar with this unemployment situation in Missouri?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator KEM. Is that characteristic of the cotton country generally?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You had a flood situation there. I think that was aggravated in southeast Missouri and I do not think is general.

Senator KEM. What is the remedy for it? Did we do something we ought not to have done in the State, or what is the reason for it? What ought we to do about it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. If you make part of the farms in the country bear all of the reduction for all of the farms, you are bound to have a more serious effect on those farms than you are on other farms. I do not know whether the burden fell more heavily on yours than it did on others or not. But you did take a substantial cut.

Senator KEM. We have had a very substantial condition of unemployment.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not think it is all attributable to cotton.

Senator KEM. Does this resolution overcome that situation next year or this year in your judgment?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think that 70 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted in 1946, 1947, and 1948 or 50 percent of the high year is equitable and fair and is a good stopgap measure for 1 year only.

Senator KEM. You talk about 1 year only. Then are we to expect this condition of unemployment next year?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our recommendation to you, sir, is that no sooner do you pass this resolution and give us an opportunity to put out new allotments on the basis of it than you start reconsidering how we can reconstruct the base on the cotton-acreage law so we will not have to have this type of thing happen again.

Senator ANDERSON. Why can you not do it at the same time? If you know this cropland factor is wrong, why can you not correct it in this legislation?

Actually there are people who participate who are not wedded to cropland factor.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Everybody had a chance to suggest what he wanted.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And now there is a great hue and cry against it. Now there is a terrific cry against it. I am still perfectly willing for the State committee, or the Secretary of Agriculture, to decide to use some other factor for providing farmers allotments if farmers have some notice of it, and they have had. There are many things that I think we could work out.

You say that these reservations have been largely used, generally used, in the States and in the counties. Actually 125 counties of a thousand have used their reserve to the fullest. Now if they had used their reserves, they might be able to correct some of these inequities.

You say we do not need to worry, we will get something done next year. I say it has been awfully hard to get anything done. Any time you take cotton acreage away when the price is high, you get a howl.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. If we had allowed the price of cotton to drift down to 10 cents, the people would not care whether they had a cotton allotment or not. But we did pass legislation which gave a reasonably high cotton price. And in conference, a great many people will remember, that the people who were most insistent upon having that high cotton price, were the people who said, "You have cut their acreage so drastically now, you will have to give higher prices to prevent the collapse of the economy in the South."

As soon as you establish that higher price, everybody wants acreage all over again—many people who had not been planting cotton for years.

There was in the Senate bill a provision which allowed this acreage that nobody wanted to be redistributed upon recommendation of the Department of Agriculture. That was changed in the House, and the House conferees, when they met with us, refused whatsoever to yield on that question of this frozen acreage. The result has been that you cannot reallocate it. That is one of the things that need correction. Why not correct it now?

All I am trying to say is that I have no objection to trying to give some extra acreage now if we know we are not going to be saddled with gadgets forever. But I say to you unless you do something with these things, you never will be able to pass another piece of cotton legislation.

Senator HOEY. I am in thorough accord, but we cannot make all the allocations over again now.

Senator ANDERSON. They do not have to.

Senator HOEY. They have been allotted, and this would adjust them.

Senator ANDERSON. I am sorry, Senator Hoey, you mistake what I am trying to say. I say these allocations have been made for 1950. I would not object to giving some additional acreage for 1950 in order to take care of cases that you say have become inequities because we could not use this frozen acreage.

Now that frozen acreage is something that ought to have been in the law. It was taken out, as I say, by recommendation of the Department and recommendation of the House. Now the people in the House who were most adamant in the conference admit they made a mistake and would like to go back and put it in. And I am not betraying any secrets when I say that. I guess they have said it to other people.

If we have made a mistake, why not correct it now? And next year the Secretary of Agriculture, disregarding this extra 1950 plantings, could allocate on some other basis than the cropland factor if he thinks that results in inequities.

In many States and in many counties the cropland factor works out very well. It happens in the State of Mississippi it has worked somewhat badly in certain areas, and I think it has worked badly in a great many places. All right, if it does, get ahold of the people who

adhere strongly to advocacy of the cropland factor and get them to agree on what goes into this bill that gives the State committee, which I think is the organization that ought to have it, the power to use whichever factor it decides is best for that particular State. I do believe in a little home rule, and that may come under the heading of "States rights," I do not know. But nobody should object to allowing the State to decide what it wants to do.

If the farmers of the individual State want to operate in that fashion, why not?

You will have a tie-up on legislation next year. We are going to get away from here, we hope, in July, and we will be right in the midst of this planting season again in 1951. And somebody will say, "Let them have these acreages over again in 1951 because you did not change the law in 1950."

We have had to do that year after year after year until we have got to the point where the Secretary of Agriculture could not put cotton quotas on because he saw they were unworkable. Why not preserve the authority given by this law to reduce cotton acreage, which is the fundamental? You cannot have these high price supports without controls, as we have been talking about in potatoes and peanuts and everything else.

If the passage of a law develops some difficulties the first year, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that has happened. Occasionally I guess they test automobiles after they have drawn the first pattern, and if they find something wrong, they remedy it. Why cannot we say, "If in allotting this cotton acreage, the gadgets and devices we put in here do not work, if the frozen acreage provision ought to be in here so that acreage can be allocated somewhere else, if the crop factor ought to be changed so it can be optional with the State or optional with the county"—maybe that is the answer to it, I do not know. But surely I think we ought to be willing, if we are going to give some relief this year, to make sure we do not destroy the ability to control the cotton crop.

Senator HOEY. I am thoroughly in accord with that, but that will take some little while.

Senator ANDERSON. Not nearly as long if you hold this measure up.

Senator HOEY. If we hold it up for that, this will not have a chance to do any good.

Senator ANDERSON. If you do not pass it now, you never will in the future. The Department has tried for 10 years.

Senator HOEY. I do not see why we could not take it up immediately if we get this bill passed.

Senator ANDERSON. You absolutely cannot pass it. I assure you when you get into Congress you will find one point of view believes 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 acres is right with high support prices, and pile it up in warehouses.

Senator LUCAS. I want to agree with you on what happened in conference. I was in the conference on the last farm bill and it was about as tough a crowd from the standpoint of trying to do something in conference as could be. And I think the former Secretary is just about right with respect to the cotton situation.

I have all the respect in the world and affection for my good friends from the South that grow cotton. Every year, almost since I have

been in the Senate and the House, there is a cotton bill before this Agricultural Committee for some cause or other. Maybe it has been necessary. I have not followed it too closely. But it does seem to me that sooner or later there ought to be some solution to the cotton problem.

The bills that we have passed with respect to cotton, and, it seems to me from what I can gather, this bill may be temporarily in the interest of the cotton farmers but in the long range it is not in the interest of the cotton farmer. And I agree with Senator Anderson that just as sure as we do not do something about the permanent end of it at this time, making it contingent upon the permanent part going into effect a year from now, we will be right back again next year.

Senator KEM. I went along with this bill somewhat reluctantly last year because I was told by our friends who are cotton experts that this was it; this was the solution to the problem. And now we find in our State we have got 8 or 10 counties that are wholly dependent upon this crop, and we have got widespread unemployment. It is something more than inequities. These people have not got enough to eat. Surely there must be something wrong with the law, and surely there must be something that Congress ought to do about it when they passed a law that has brought about that result.

Now it seems to me to say we are going to do this 1 year but not any more is from our standpoint a wholly inadequate approach to the situation.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, Senator Eastland is unable to be here, and I speak for both he and myself.

I should like to make a short statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Senator from Mississippi, Senator Stennis, will make his statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN C. STENNIS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I want to just take a couple of minutes to make this point.

This bill is now the law of the land. The people have to operate under it, and I am entirely in sympathy with trying to get the basic adjustments made on basic principles. We are not here trying to run up a lot of acreage. We have a condition here, as the Senator from North Carolina says, and not a theory about legislation.

I want to give you an actual case here from a hill farm in Mississippi and tell you what the county committee did.

It says:

A hill farm in Mississippi has 600 acres in cropland with 26 tenant families.

Here is your problem. It is not with the small landowner, he is taken care of under this bill. It is not with the large landowner; as a landowner, he can take care of himself. It is these croppers.

Twenty-six tenant families who managed 8 acres of cotton per family last year.

Eight acres a tenant is low enough acreage.

The tenants on this farm were already well diversified. They planted 15 acres of other products.

By computation, you will see this farm has been planting nearly 35 percent of cropland to cotton, which, I would say is not excessive or iniquitous. I think everybody will agree to that.

The factor for this county is 15 percent, which reduced the acres per tenant family to $3\frac{1}{2}$ for 1950.

That is the only money crop, this cotton, and it is reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Senator THYE. Might I ask the able Senator just this one question in order that I can understand what the situation was 8 years ago?

Could you give us information on what percent of their cropland was in cotton 8 or 10 or any 1 of those early years just prior to the war? Would it be 15 percent at that time, or would it be as high as 35 percent?

Senator STENNIS. Of course, that will vary a great deal. I do not know as to this particular farm, but there are great numbers of farms where it has been running along fairly the same.

The county committee in this case saved out approximately the full 15-percent reserve. There has been criticism about the county committees not reserving enough acreage to smooth out these inequities. But in this case now the county committee did reserve 15 percent, practically all of it, but was able to give this farm only one-half acre per family unit.

In other words, here is where a county committee functions on the full spirit of holding out the 15 percent, but they were unable to give them one-half acre.

Senator YOUNG. May I ask a question there?

Senator STENNIS. Surely.

Senator YOUNG. What happened to your State acreage for adjustment?

Senator ANDERSON. You have more than you had last year.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. The total over-all of State acres against your plantings for the last 4 or 5 years, what is that?

Senator STENNIS. The State acreage allowed this year?

Senator ANDERSON. They have up to 94 percent as much cotton then in Mississippi.

Senator STENNIS. There is no complaint about the over-all acreage. I want to continue making my point and then I will come back.

Senator ANDERSON. All right.

Senator STENNIS. Regardless of who is at fault, and we are not interested in that now, for 1950 the ax is fixing to fall on these tenants I am talking about. Call it a gadget or whatever you want. All I am asking for here now is some kind of a little plan to at least partly take care of cases of this kind.

I am not speaking for the large owners. I am speaking of these tenants families for this year.

Senator KEM. If it just takes care of them this year, what is going to happen next year?

Senator STENNIS. I think we can work out these basic factors and come to the rescue somewhat that way. And there is going to have to be a transition anyway. I am strongly in favor of reducing acreage. There is going to have to be a transition, but it has got to be done gradually, at least not abruptly as this operates on these people.

Senator KEM. How long will it take these people who have raised cotton all their lives to move over into something else?

Senator STENNIS. It is a hard proposition, but it can be done and I think we have got to do it.

Senator KEM. But they cannot do it in 1 year.

Senator STENNIS. No, you cannot.

There has been criticism here about these watered figures. In my home county, there is less than 10 acres difference in the amount turned in and what the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says. They ran right together. But still in that county there are some inequities just like I mention here, which were brought about by virtue of the fact there were so many small landowners there, small growers who owned their own land, who had to be taken care of under this so-called gadget—the 5 acres or less—that took up so much there was not much left for the large owners.

But still the county committee held out the proper percentage there, and still it is just a defect in the bill.

Senator YOUNG. I would like to ask one question because I am not getting anywhere in my thinking on this without the opportunity of questions.

It would seem to me when you have an over-all amount of cotton that can be allowed in order to keep going a good program for cotton, you have your National reserve, your State reserve, and county reserve, and if that had been properly operated, the national reserve should have been in position to help some of the counties, and the State reserve.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is not any national reserve. We asked for national reserve, but there is not any.

Senator YOUNG. That is one way to go about correcting it, I would think.

Senator AIKEN. You mean by that, Senator Young, you would give the Department of Agriculture the right to take acreage and allocate it to another State?

Senator YOUNG. That was the intent of the Department, as I understand it, when they asked for a national reserve.

Senator STENNIS. I want to make this further point. In taking care of a situation like this, it will take legislation to make it possible to use acreage already in the face of the Anderson bill because they cannot reallocate this unused acreage. So something must be done by the Congress to make it possible to use the 21,000,000 acres that is written into the face of the bill that was passed in 1949.

Senator YOUNG. If we release this unused acreage, it will still be down to 21,000,000 acres, is that right?

Senator STENNIS. Yes; it will still be inside the 21,000,000 acres. If we just release the unused acres, as I understand it.

Is that not correct?

Senator ANDERSON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. So my feeling here is that something must be done and the time is of the essence now. I mean it is time now to start planting cotton in some of the cotton areas, and they are just sitting there. The landlord does not know what to do and the tenant does not know what to do. Some legislation is necessary.

So I appreciate your time to let me urge you with your good judgment, let's get some kind of a bill out on the floor and fight this thing on through Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Thye.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Woolley where and in what State is the big cotton increase over the prewar acreage. I think there must be a problem somewhere because you cannot be completely out of the adjustment the Nation over in the cotton-growing area unless some State, some area, is completely over what their historical base was prior to the war.

I know nothing about cotton, but I do know something about wheat, and I know that the wheat problem is going to come up to confront us sooner or later.

But on cotton, I am sure you must have the figures that would show where you had a great increase, where they had no prewar actual cotton base.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Senator, I can give you the information as to the shift in cotton acreage between States, but I think that everybody here is struggling—

Senator THYE. Just answer this question. Do not go off on a rabbit track now. Let's stay right to the question. Where did you get the big increase in cotton acreage over your prewar base?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The only point I was going to make is merely this—

Senator THYE. I have a question in my mind, and I think you are the only man who is qualified to answer it. So answer me the question if you have the figures: Where did you get the big cotton increase?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The big percentage cotton increase by States was mainly in California.

Senator THYE. How many acres over the prewar base?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I have here the listing of the acreages planted by year from 1928 through 1948 for the cotton States. And I will be glad to give you any year or combination.

Senator THYE. From when?

Mr. WOOLLEY. 1928 to 1948.

Senator THYE. You have something closer than that. You were not dealing with cotton acreages in 1928 or allotments or quotas.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I have it all in case you want any of it.

Senator THYE. Let us take a prewar year, along about 1939 or 1940.

Mr. WOOLLEY. In 1939, the State of California had planted 334,000 acres of cotton.

Senator THYE. 334,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator THYE. What were they in 1949?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In 1949—I do not have that figure. I have 1948. It is 810,000 in 1948.

Senator ANDERSON. Over a million acres.

Senator THYE. Mr. Woolley, the fact of the matter is that you can ask for legislation and you can ask for all the gadgets you like, but up until such time as the Department absolutely faces a question of this kind squarely and says that "Historically you had no prewar base and therefore now we are going to go back to trying to wipe out the inequities and get down to the cotton-acreage allotment somewhat

on a prewar base," this is what you are going to have to do, and you are going to have to face it. We can legislate to give you emergency relief this year and you will come right square back with emergency-relief measures in a request next year and the year following.

Because here they gave me my wheat base last December, and they cut my wheat base more than right square in two. In other words, they took more than 50 percent right square away from me, and so I said, "It cannot be right."

They said, "It is the only way we can make the adjustment."

I said, "You do not expect me to suffer all the loss here, do you?"

They said, "We got too many acres."

I said, "Let's get down to facts here."

So when we got the facts we found out where the increase lay. And I think you are going to have to face the facts, and you are going to have to say where they have far exceeded the historical base or prewar base; that you are going to have to make some adjustments, or otherwise the little share cropper that Senator Stennis mentioned is going to be the boy that will suffer all the way through; or you are going to have so much cotton you are going to be trying to pave the highways with cotton.

Senator JOHNSON. Your great trouble in your statement with regard to what was planted prior to the war is that some of these States had gone out of planting. Take Georgia, for instance. In 1941 their cotton acreage was 1,849,491. And you take in 1948, they only had 1,294,643 acres. They are getting away from cotton and diversifying. So you do not want to discourage that. So that is what we bump into again.

Senator THYE. But, Senator Johnson, that is all the more reason that the Department of Agriculture should have a credit as a cushion to draw from when they try to make an adjustment to erase the inequities that Senator Stennis so ably set forth before us about his share croppers.

But the fact of the matter is that it is quite obvious to me that someone has got sufficient influence, or has enough barbs in the question so the Department of Agriculture does not want to take hold of it and absolutely work it into shape where somebody has not got an excessive acreage today that had no historical base prior to the war. And if you are going to let that man sit there with that great number of cotton acres that he has acquired only in recent years, and then make the little share cropper go back and take a cut from 8 acres down to 3½ acres, and if you are not willing to face the issue and go right in there and settle it now, you are not going to settle it any more next year, except you are not faced with a political issue in the campaign as you are going to be faced with in 1950.

So I say, unless the Department of Agriculture in just fearless manner go in and say, "Mr. Smith"—I do not care what country or what State he is in—"you had no such base historically or prior to the war, and, Mr. Smith, you cannot plant this cotton in view of the fact we have this cotton surplus. And, Mr. Smith, you are going to have to take a 30- or 40- or 75-percent cut in your acreage," or otherwise this share cropper down here in the hills of Mississippi is not going to have any income.

Unless you face that, I will say to you men of the Department of Agriculture, you are just going to undermine and deteriorate and

create such a public resentment to the agricultural program that you and I will be down on our knees begging for public acceptance of a bare minimum for the farm-support program in the next 5 years' time.

Senator LUCAS. Not the Department of Agriculture, it is the Congress.

Senator JOHNSTON. We got 1946, 1947, and 1948 base years.

Senator THYE. I think we gave the Department of Agriculture the implements to work with, but they have set the implements in the back shed and are looking for some other implements.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Aiken.

Senator AIKEN. May I ask Mr. Woolley if he can give us comparative yields of cotton in the State of California and Georgia, for instance?

Senator ANDERSON. It is almost double. Many areas in California average $2\frac{1}{2}$ bales and Georgia does not average a bale.

Senator AIKEN. I am pointing out that if you maintain the old acreage in the old States, you might be maintaining an uneconomic yield.

Do you have the average yields? Do you have them for California or any of the Southeastern States other than Mississippi?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is generally true that the irrigated areas of the West have higher yields per acre than nonirrigated areas.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Woolley, I want to get this into the record somewhere so we will not have it come up again. If we do grant this legislation—and I say we are going to have to do something with some of these situations. I do not think I prefer to grant it on the basis of the House bill. I like the Senate bill of Senator Eastland much better. But if we should go to the House bill and get another million bales of cotton, would not that cotton be part of the 1950 carry-over that would directly affect the 1951 acreage?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Instead of that, you know you are going to have to go at least 18,000,000 acres in 1951. With that you would have to go probably down to—and I am not trying to commit you to an exact figure—but down to 16 or 17 million acres and drop in 1951 from $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 23 million to 16 million, and that will produce more inequities because the small farmer gets his acreage first and the same thing is going to happen again.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The minimum by law would probably be some higher for 1951.

Senator ANDERSON. What we thought was the small farmer got some consideration, but the county committee had these set-asides so they could protect a situation where a drastic cut came into effect, and 125 of the 1,054 counties used the full set-aside. I think if a thousand counties had used them we might have a wholly different story now.

Senator GILLETTE. I was very much interested in the figures you gave to Senator Thye on the California increased production. In the years that you mention, the production in California—between the first year you mention and the last year, 1948—increased 250 percent.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator GILLETTE. In acreage.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. I think you ought to bear in mind that if you tried to cut California back to 300,000 acres, California, with their 2½ bale average in many areas, could afford to ignore limitations entirely and take their penalties and produce their cotton, and you would have sweet chaos in the cotton market.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Aiken.

Senator AIKEN. Regarding the question I asked Mr. Woolley as to the comparative yields per acre between California and Georgia, I have had the table handed me. I find the average yield per acre in Georgia in 1949 was 189 pounds, and in California 651 pounds. And I just wanted to point out how that complicates the situation still further.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you repeat that again?

Senator AIKEN. 189 pounds for Georgia per acre, and 651 pounds for California.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is 1949.

Senator AIKEN. It so happens that is the highest and lowest yielding States, although I did not know it when I asked the question.

Senator JOHNSTON. What is South Carolina?

Senator AIKEN. The average yield for South Carolina is 211 pounds for 1949.

Senator KEM. What is Missouri?

Senator AIKEN. Missouri was 377, pretty well up toward the top.

I notice, Mr. Chairman, that Congressman Beckworth, of Texas, is in the room, and I know he has a very distressing problem in his district, where thousands of small cotton farmers left the farms to go into war plants and now have lost their jobs in the war plants and have come back to the farm, and they have no cotton-acreage allotment whatever.

I wonder if you have any solution to that problem or any recommendations, Mr. Woolley. That is, what can be done in a case like that? They lost their allotments while they were in war plants.

Mr. WOOLLEY. As I understand the situation, and I do not understand it nearly as well as Mr. Beckworth does, my understanding is that there were producers in his area and undoubtedly in other areas that went into war plants, went into the war, and after the war was over they did not immediately return to the farm. They are now coming back onto the land at the present time, some 5 years after cessation of hostilities. They now want a cotton-acreage allotment.

Provisions under the law at the present time only make it possible to treat those producers as new growers, and there is no provision that takes care of that lag or interval.

I personally do not know how you could make adequate provision for all of them because if you make provision this year, you will have some of them coming back next year. I do not know how long you would want to go on with it.

Senator AIKEN. As I understand it, even if the House bill were passed, it would only give them maybe an acre apiece, or something in that vicinity, which would hardly enable them to make a living.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It all depends on what they planted in the base. If they did not have any plantings in the base that amounted to anything, it would mean they would get very little relief; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. It is obvious that the committee cannot complete consideration of this measure today. And inasmuch as we have one

or two Members of the Congress who are not members of the committee present, to save them the trip back here, I think we ought to let them be heard now.

Senator KEM. Could I ask one more question, Mr. Chairman? It is rather a short one.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Senator Kem.

Senator KEM. Mr. Woolley, which one of these resolutions are you recommending to us?

Mr. WOOLLEY. House Joint Resolution 398.

Senator KEM. What advantage has that over over Senator Eastland's S. 2919?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There are two features of Senator Eastland's resolution that are different basically to the House resolution. One of them is that it has the 40-percent cropland factor, but on the adjusted cropland; 40 percent of the adjusted cropland and 40 percent of the cropland are vastly different.

Adjusted cropland takes out the acreage devoted to wheat allotments, orchard, and so forth and so on, until you get down to the point where in many instances it may closely approximate the amount of cropland that is devoted to cotton. That is the adjusted cropland. Whereas the House bill says 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, which would mean that you would not make all these downward adjustments.

It would further impinge on this grower who had a number of share tenants that were displaced. You would be able to do less for those growers. And it would further put acreage allotments on farms where the history did not bring it to the county and to the State.

Secondly, I think it envisions using this as a permanent device, not only for this year but for subsequent years. That would leave us with the vexing problem of having as our underlying premise percentage of cropland as the basis for setting allotments, and we think that is a very serious error.

Senator GILLETTE. Mr. Woolley, in expressing that preference, were you taking into consideration the fact that one of these bills covers peanut acreage and the other does not? Was that one of the reasons why you preferred House Joint Resolution 398?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; the peanut provisions contained in House Joint Resolution 398; the Department of Agriculture has made no recommendation on that one way or another.

Senator GILLETTE. You made your comparison on the cotton proposal alone?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator KEM. Your estimate of 1,400,000 additional acreage applies to House Joint Resolution 398?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, and the estimate only applies to part of it.

I want to make that clear. A while ago I thought the record might have been a little obscure. Our estimate is it would take a minimum of 1,400,000 acres for the 70-50 provision, and the opening up of appeals over and above that might take some more. We do not know how much. There are some of us that feel like it might go up to 2,000,000 acres, as Senator Anderson said. There are others that feel it will not go up that high.

Senator KEM. What is your estimate under the Eastland bill?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Eastland bill is substantially the same.

Senator ANDERSON. Surely there is a vast difference. I would doubt if the Eastland bill would add over 650,000 or 750,000 acres.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have the basic facts here. We can give them to you in one second.

Senator ANDERSON. I stated for the record that I do not think the Eastland bill will take over 650,000 to 750,000 acres.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is a pretty good estimate.

Senator ANDERSON. That is a very compelling reason why the Senate should look at it long and earnestly and, I think, pass that if they are going to pass any bill. And I think they should pass something.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Eastland bill provides for 60 percent of the average 1946, 1947, and 1948, adjusted for 40 percent of the cropland excluding certain crops.

Senator ANDERSON. What would your estimate be?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our figures here are roughly 790,000 acres.

Senator KEM. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to impose on your good nature any further, but could Mr. Woolley come back at some later meeting?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Department can have some representative here, I think, any time we see fit.

Senator KEM. There will be some further opportunity to inquire?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we will go into this again.

Senator HOEY. May I ask just one question?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hoey.

Senator HOEY. If the percentage was to be changed from the House bill, which says 70 percent, to 60 percent as provided in the Eastland bill, would you prefer that the House bill be adopted and just the figure changed from 70 to 60 on account of the adjusted acreage you mention?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. How would that affect the amount of additional acreage?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That would put the House bill in the same general relationship to the Senate bill. The Senate bill would be slightly less because you would be operating on an adjusted figure in the Senate and you would be operating on total-tilled-acreage basis on the House. That 40-percent adjusted acreage would cut some additional farms.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Lucas.

Senator LUCAS. I should like to ask a question on just a little different thought.

On yesterday I was unable to attend the meeting, and according to the newspaper the question of potatoes was discussed before the committee. Was that in executive session?

The CHAIRMAN. No, it was not; it was in open session.

Senator LUCAS. I should like to ask Mr. Woolley one question.

Under the bill we passed last year, paragraph (b) of section 201 has to do with mandatory support prices on potatoes and other commodities.

If the Congress of the United States should see fit to strike from paragraph (b) Irish potatoes, taking that commodity out from under the support program, the mandatory support program, and placing it

in the discretion of the Secretary with respect to support prices, how would that affect the potato program for this coming year?

MR. WOOLLEY. The Department of Agriculture, Senator Lucas, has consistently recommended that we either remove price support on potatoes or put into operation some device such as marketing quotas which will more affirmatively bring supplies into line with demand. And I assume that if Congress were to eliminate potatoes as a mandatory price support item and was not to provide a mechanism for marketing quotas, that the Department would be very strongly inclined not to have any price support for potatoes. I assume that. I, however, cannot speak for the Board of Directors of Commodity Credit Corporation or the Secretary of Agriculture definitely as to what they would or would not do.

But judging from all that has been said and done in the past, I think that that would be a reasonable assumption to make.

Senator LUCAS. Now you are supporting or you are getting ready to support potatoes in certain sections of the country, are you not?

MR. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator LUCAS. Insofar as potatoes are grown in the northern section of the country, no contracts of any kind have been made with anybody in Maine or Illinois, or any part of the northern section where we also grow potatoes.

Would there be any obligation upon the part of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Congress to support the potato prices throughout this year as a result of the law that has been passed, assuming the Congress would like to remove the mandatory support prices on potatoes?

MR. WOOLLEY. Of course, you are raising a point that I think is fairly raised at this time by the announcement of the mandatory price support at 60 percent. And it being in effect in a part of the country when the producers planted, you would probably be in the position of breaking faith with those producers if you now, at this time, after they had planted potatoes, removed the price support from them. For those who have not completed their plans for planting, who have not planted, I think this is a little different question as to whether or not you would be breaking faith with those producers.

Senator LUCAS. That is the point I wanted to raise: Whether or not we would be breaking faith with potato growers in other sections of the country who have not planted and will not be able to plant for a period of probably 4 or 5 months, whether we would be breaking faith with them in view of the fact we have said to support potatoes in certain sections of the country where they already started planting potatoes.

To me this potato situation is absurd and has been all the way along. I still don't know why we did not take potatoes out last year in the bill. I remember I had some objection to it at the time, and I have consistently said that, unless these crops that we support are controlled, the farm program is going to finally break down. And if we do not control potatoes, we do not control peanuts, we do not control corn and cotton, and all of the commodities that are getting the benefit of this support program, we might just as well sooner or later forget about the program. The potato program has given this farm program the blackest eye it has ever had in the last 12 or 14 years' experience with the farm program.

I was asking for information. I am not so sure I will not try to attach an amendment on this cotton bill that will take the mandatory price of potatoes out of the picture and leave it discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture as to what he will do with potatoes from here on unless we can get some sort of an agreement with the potato growers of this country that they will comply with acreage allotments and quotas, or some effective measure in some way to control the production of potatoes.

If we cannot get that, I am in favor of passing this kind of legislation.

Senator JOHNSTON. And you may have to go a step further. Acreage, according to the hearing, is probably not controlling, it is the amount of potatoes that are produced.

Senator LUCAS. We may have to do something, as I think was suggested at one time by somebody here, find some other means of control rather than allotments or quotas.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Department has submitted a bill suggesting marketing quotas with a device that would help regulate the amount that was actually marketed. We think it would be difficult to work but it would be a vast improvement on the more or less unlimited production that is the situation today.

Senator LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, you are not going to close these meetings?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly not. But in order to accommodate the Members of the Congress who are very busy, I would like the Senator here, the joint author of S. 2919, to make his statement, which will relieve him of the necessity of coming back.

Senator Hill.

STATEMENT OF HON. LISTER HILL, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator HILL. Mr. Chairman, I realize that time is the essence of this matter here, and I shall not repeat what has been said about the cotton situation. I think Mr. Woolley from the Department of Agriculture, Senator Hoey, Senator Ken, and Senator Stennis, of Mississippi have covered it.

I want to associate myself with these gentlemen and join in urging that this committee act as promptly as it possibly can looking to the removal of this severe situation with these inequities in the cotton allotment.

I want to urge, Mr. Chairman, that action as strongly as I can.

And I want to call the committee's attention to section 5 in the bill as passed by the House, which is what we know as the peanut section.

The committee will no doubt recall that Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, the allotment law we passed last session and which we are now operating under, provides:

The national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the State in the five years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment hereunder is established: *Provided*, That the allotment established for any State shall not be less than the allotment established for such State for

the crop produced in the calendar year 1941, or 60 per centum of the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the calendar year 1948, whichever is larger: *Provided further*, That if the national acreage allotment in any year is less than 2,100,000 acres, then the allotment for each State after being calculated as hereinabove provided shall be reduced by the same percentage as the State allotment bears to the national allotment: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1950 shall be not less than 2,100,000 acres.

The effect of this provision in the law we passed last year has been to reduce the national acreage allotment in peanuts from 2,682,970 acres in 1949 to 2,100,000 acres in 1950, or a reduction of some 20.12 percent.

Several States have taken a much larger reduction than 20.12 percent, and it is to that feature I want to address myself, particularly as Alabama is one of those States.

There are two States that might be termed major producing peanut States, Alabama and Texas, that had to take much severer cuts than the national over-all 20 percent cut.

I have here a table which shows how each State fared in the apportionment of 1950 national acreage allotment under the existing law.

Now, when we checked these States we find that Alabama was cut 31 percent; Texas, 28 percent. Other States received severe cuts. But the truth is their peanut acreage amounted to so little the cuts have nothing like the effect they do in Alabama.

Just take the State of my friend from Mississippi sitting here. Their 1948 allotment was only 14,129 acres. Now, they were cut to 9,272. But, of course, from 14,000 to 9,000 was not so bad because it affects so few people and could have such little effect on the economy of the State or even any section, or perhaps even any county in the State.

But in Alabama, for instance, we were cut from 399,821 down to 274,970, a cut of approximately 125,000 acres, a 31-percent cut. And you can see, with 400,000 acreage, peanuts as an agricultural production is a very substantial factor in the economy of the State of Alabama. And this 31-percent cut is just most severe and more drastic, gentlemen, than we want to take in Alabama.

The House provision in the resolution which was passed, this resolution now before you, provides that no State shall have to take more than the national average cut, which is some 20-percent cut. And I am here to urge that whatever you do in this bill, you be sure and retain this provision with reference to the peanuts—that no State, Alabama or Texas or, for that matter, any other State, has to take more than this 20-percent cut.

For instance, while Alabama has taken a 31-percent cut under the existing law, Florida takes a 13-percent cut.

Senator Hoey, you will find the State of North Carolina, which for so long has given us such a good peanut production, takes only a 7-percent cut.

And the State of our distinguished chairman, the State of Oklahoma, takes only a 3-percent cut.

Virginia, which has long been a peanut-producing State, gets no cut at all.

So, as I said, the two major peanut-producing States, Alabama and Texas, under the present provision in the law have been given a re-

duction of 31 percent for Alabama and 28 for Texas. And this 31 percent is just more than we can take in Alabama.

To start with, our peanut production, as might be expected, is largely in some 12 or 15 counties, all of these clustered together somewhat like a bunch of grapes in one section of the State. And the economic dislocation, the economic loss, the economic disruption in that section of Alabama, is just too severe.

I do not think that the Congress thought that any one State would suffer that much reduction.

Particularly, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to the fact that the reason we are suffering this very drastic and severe reduction is because we sought in the years after the war to conform to the request of the Department of Agriculture and reduce our peanut acreage. We brought that down voluntarily of our own accord. We brought our peanut acreage down voluntarily, and now we are being penalized because we voluntarily sought to comply with the request and urging of the Department of Agriculture speaking for our Government that this production be brought down. If we had done as some other States and not complied so well with the request of the Department of Agriculture, we would not have had a 31 percent reduction.

For instance, to illustrate. We came within 7 percent in our 1948 crop of meeting the request of the Department of Agriculture, whereas other States, like our good neighbor to the right of us, our friends from Georgia, were nearly 25 percent more than the Department wanted them to produce. Instead of being 100 percent, they were almost 125 percent. And the State of our good friend, the chairman of this committee, the State of Oklahoma, was 153 percent, whereas we were 107.

We complied, we did everything we could do to conform. And what is happening now is that the heart is being cut out of us because we did conform.

Under the provision as put in the bill by the House, it would add approximately 100,000 acres in peanut production.

As you know, that provision as I read it provided that the acreage this year should be 2,100,000. This would make it 2,200,000. That is an increase, I believe, of a little over 4 percent.

Gentlemen, I cannot too strongly ask and urge you to give us this relief.

Senator Kem spoke about unemployment. Well, you not only have unemployment among your people who have been engaged in the business of production of peanuts, but you will have unemployment throughout your whole economy down there. You will have a desperate situation. You will have us coming back to Congress asking for some kind of relief. I do not know whether it will be like WPA or relief such as you get sometimes when you have a terrible flood or other disaster. If we do take this 31 percent cut, as we have under the operation of this law, it will be disastrous.

There are many implications and dangers in this thing just almost too important for me to picture.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Walter Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, is here. Could he make a short statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Randolph.

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT, ALABAMA FARM FEDERATION

Mr. RANDOLPH. Senator, I am president of the Alabama organization.

Senator HILL has stated it so well and forcibly, I do not see I can add anything to what he said, except that the situation is probably a little worse than he said, Senator, if possible.

I think that the additional acreage there is rather small, and I think we are suffering very severe injustice in Alabama and Texas.

When the farmers voted on the quotas, Senator, there was a provision in the bill that said during the 3-year period for which the quotas were set if there was any reduction in the national allotment, then each State would be reduced by the same percentage that the national allotment was reduced.

When you passed the law at the last session and made that change, that provision was taken out. And we feel like the farmers had somewhat of a contract there when they voted quotas that the allotments would be reduced pro rata across the board, and that is simply what section 5 of the House bill restores. That is the provision which the peanut growers considered to be in the nature of an agreement on the part of the Government and was in the law.

Now I think that provision should be put back.

Thank you.

Senator HILL. In other words, what we are doing is carrying out really the implied contract that the farmers entered into with the Government when they voted for acreage allotments. Is that not right?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is the effect.

Senator HILL. And the original intent of the Congress. That is what we asked them to vote for.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator, does that complete your statement?

Senator HILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We also have with us Congressman Beckworth of Texas. And in order to enable him to make his statement, if he is willing, I will ask him to come forward now and make his presentation.

STATEMENT OF HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I surely appreciate your permitting me to take even a moment at this time.

Senator Thye brought forth some very interesting questions a while ago. He wanted to know where the cotton acreage has gone.

I want to give this little illustration. In 1942, before the war, we had a county that had 74,000 acres of cotton, and that is Smith County in Texas. It is a hill county. It comes up this time with 16,000 acres. It has lost nearly 80 percent since the war.

We have another county in Texas that had about 126,000 acres in 1942. It comes up with 228,000 in 1950.

We have 14 east Texas counties that have about a half a million people and 43,000 farms. They have less acreage than this county

that has some 1,200 farms and 20,000 people—20,000 people contrasted with a half a million people, 1,200 farms contrasted with 43,000 farms.

I submit, gentlemen, that kind of thing has taken place in too many places in the Cotton Belt, and that is the reason, Senator Stennis, your tenants are without a place to work, as I see it. That is the reason, according to the many letters I have placed in the Congressional Record from PMA officials, that we are having literally thousands of farmers who they call new farmers for only one reason, because they did not farm in 1946, 1947, or 1948, but they are people who in the main never did a thing in the world except farm prior to the war and who must depend on that, since the loss of war jobs, for sustaining themselves in the future.

We have encountered this kind of situation where they have a thousand acres to distribute to 1,100 farmers. Of course, they call them new farmers. But, in the main, according to the letters that bankers have written me, they are people who have farmed all their lives. They are allotted an acre apiece of poor land.

Now, that picture is made even worse if you get to the point of bales, because the bales are what count rather than the acres. If you translate that acreage into bales, the picture is considerably worse, in my opinion.

I say that this resolution that passed the House does not approach meeting that issue. It helps some. But, mentioning a county that has a thousand farmers that are seeking acreage, the resolution that passed the House, under the 70-percent acreage provision, gives them 781 additional acres, and under the 50-percent provision 676 additional acres, and under the higher of the two, 995, which means they might, Senator, have 2 acres apiece if this resolution passes. So, to that extent it helps.

I would say to every Senator who is truly interested in a county that is in distress, ask one question only: How many additional acres does the county that is in distress get?

I imagine you would be pretty interested to get that information, and I imagine the Department has it in the main.

That is all I shall say, Senator, and I do appreciate this privilege of appearing briefly.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Congressman, for your appearance before the committee.

The committee will stand in recess subject to call on this bill.

(Whereupon, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

ADJUSTMENT OF COTTON AND PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN 1950

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:15 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas (chairman), Ellender, Hoey, Johnston, Holland, Gillette, and Anderson.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

We have some witnesses before us this morning; and, inasmuch as Mr. Woolley did not complete his testimony on the former occasion, we will afford him the opportunity now to make such further comments and observations as he may see proper.

Mr. Woolley, take this chair.

Mr. Woolley, since our last meeting the press has had considerable to say about some of the laws and the policies. I do not presume you care to make any comments with respect to those, but they are tied up in some degree with the bill that is now before us.

We will proceed from where we left off at the last meeting. If you have additional suggestions to make, we will hear you.

STATEMENT OF FRANK K. WOOLLEY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; JOHN H. DEAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, COTTON BRANCH; PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION; AND JOHN C. BAGWELL, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would like to have the record to be as clear as possible on this one point: The Department feels very strongly about the question of the release and reappointment of acreage.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that section 2 of the pending bill?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; that is in S. 2919. It is in subparagraph 4 of 344 (f). It is also in——

The CHAIRMAN. Section 2 of House Joint Resolution 398?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, the House, in its consideration of this section, stated that the section was placed there largely for "window dressing." Do you share that viewpoint?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that is very expensive window dressing.

Senator ANDERSON. The House provision or the Senate provision, or both?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Both of them.

The House provision is not as objectionable to the Department as the Senate provision, for the reason that the House provision envisions that it be done for only 1 year, whereas the Senate provisions presumably will be continuous, insofar as I read the legislation.

Senator ANDERSON. Can we get clear what you mean by "window dressing?" I have a letter, for example, or a statement, from a cotton producer who has been given more acreage than he desires. He anticipates a very heavy cut next year, particularly if this extra acreage is given, and it would get up to 23,000,000 acres this year, and you will have to come down to about 16 next year, which is a cut of one-third.

Now, in order to protect himself he may have to plant his acreage this year so that when he gets the cut he will go down to where he wants to be.

Under the provision of the House bill and the Senate bill it would be possible for him to surrender that acreage and not have that happen. What do you mean by "window dressing?"

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, in the House, in the discussion of the subject, they said they realized that in the areas where they really needed the acreage there probably would be very little given up, but that it made a very good talking point to get it passed, because a lot of people felt that producers going around with allotments in their pockets in excess of what they were going to plant was a very objectionable proposition, and that if you talked about giving up that acreage it would sound good and, therefore, would give the impression that you were actually cutting down some place else in order to give the additional acreage, and would make it much more palatable.

Senator ANDERSON. I attended a meeting over at the House, a meeting which you attended, about December—

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON (continuing). In which it was pointed out that this surrender provision had been in the original Senate bill, and had been taken out by the House bill, and Congressman Pace, who was the author of that, said that they made a mistake in taking it out.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I am not too sure that they did make a mistake, and I will point out the reason therefor.

There were two very pertinent facts involved in this: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, had the provision providing for the surrender of acreage. The language did not make it clear in the act that it was to be on a voluntary basis, but the experience of the Department was that you could only get farmers to surrender their acres on a voluntary basis; it was the only practical way to do it.

All through the operation of the act of 1938 there was practically no acreage surrendered, and one of the reasons was that there were other benefits that flowed from the act of 1938 in having your allotments over and above just merely the privilege of planting cotton.

But we found in that experience that there was very little surrender, so that is one of the first causes for concern on the part of the Department.

We believe, if there is a great deal of publicity given to the fact of this surrender of acreage, and what not, that it is going to raise false hopes in a lot of people's minds, to subject the county committee to a lot of pressure for them to give up something, and criticism for not getting back surrendered acreage which the farmers will be reluctant to give back, and in those counties where they needed the acreage the most there will be the tendency to give up the lease, and in the counties where they needed it the least there will be the tendency to give up the most, so that what you have in House Joint Resolution 398 there is an overtone of a promise to the producer that gives it up that he is not going to lose the acreage, which means that you are going to have to do something in subsequent years to give that acreage back to him.

Senator ANDERSON. Would that not apply to all relief? Would not this apply to this 2,400,000 acres if you give it to them this year—are you not going to have to take it away from the next year, and not only take it away but take another 1,400,000 because there will be this addition to the supply of that much?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, it all depends on the producers you are talking about. The reason why legislation is being considered now is that undoubtedly producers who were raising cotton were not given adequate allotments.

Now, the reasons as to why they were not given allotments, there can be a lot of discussion with respect to that; but I think it is a fact that there are producers that were not given their fair share of the allotments.

Now, to say that this year you are going to pass emergency legislation which will give them some relief but that you are not going to let them count in a subsequent year is, on the one hand, to admit that there is an inequity, but that you are going to do something in a subsequent year to sustain the inequity that has already been created.

Senator ANDERSON. Would not that apply to the entire legislation? Does that not apply to everything? When you say if you are going to add some acreage in recognition of an inequity, but take it away next year, you have testified in behalf of the act, and the Department has expressed its approval of the act; does not the act itself say that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. As I say, 398 is the less objectionable of the two as far as we are concerned, but we do want to realize that this provision about giving back has inherent in it a lot of difficulties.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, I will just call your attention to page 2, lines 18 through 20:

The additional acreage authorized by this section—
which is not the surrender section but this inequity section—
shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm-acreage allotments.

Therefore, everything you say applies with equal force to that.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. But the Department has endorsed the bill.

Mr. WOOLLEY. On the basis of the point that we make clear that we think that for those farmers who were severely cut from their actual plantings in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or regarding this planting, we think that 70 percent for those would be a fair cut for those producers to

take, and that is the main feature of the bill which we are trying to endorse, because we think that is where the main inequity lies, but we do think that these other provisions have a tendency to create difficulty.

Now, if I might distinguish between House Joint Resolution 398 and S. 2919, 398 says that the released acreage, if any, shall first be used to take care of those producers who are entitled to acreage by reason of the 70-50 provision.

In S. 2919, section 4, it starts out by saying that the released and reapportioned acreage is acreage in which preference shall be given to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton.

It also states that any transfer of allotments under this paragraph in any year shall not operate to reduce their allotment.

I did not read the point that I wanted to; preference is being given to other farms, and there is no limitation there as to where that acreage that is given up can be used. In other words, they can use it in the county, any place they see fit, in accordance with regulations issued by the Department.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right, in accordance with regulations issued by the Department.

Mr. WOOLLEY. And it could be above 40 percent over the crop planting. There is no limitation, and there would be a strong tendency to take care of everybody in the county, and the big point I am trying to stress is this, that war crop credits have given acreage to many farms in many counties and in many crop-reporting districts to such a lavish extent that those areas make no contribution whatsoever to a reduction in production, and may be in other areas they make only slight contributions.

Now, if you permit them to give up acreage in those areas and reapportion it, that just means those few who were making the reductions in those areas will probably be given an additional allotment, and that acreage will be frozen in those counties, and that will be in counties where the acreage allotment is already loose, and to come along and say in this legislation that for a subsequent year you are going to see that they continue to get that, what you are in effect saying is that you are going to continue to perpetuate the inequity of putting acreage allotments in counties where it should not be located and, as I say, it holds out a false hope, and it holds out a false hope to the producers in the areas that need it, and subjects the county committee to a lot of unfair pressure because the individual farmers who need it will say to that county, "Well, why didn't you get this given up," and, as is true in almost all of our acreage allotment program, when you first have a program break, there is a lot of irresponsible comments that goes around, and it tends to gain momentum as it is passed from one hand to another, and the reason I make that statement is that we have had the responsibility of going after a lot of these complaints time after time, and running them down, and nailing them down to the truth, and we always find that they are elusive, and they just do not seem to pan out as being near as bad; that is, many people running around with loose allotments as are indicated, and the individual county committee would not be able to give them in the

counties where they need it, to give up the acreage, and we think that inasmuch as you are trying here and the intention seems to be to relieve inequities that we do not in the process of relieving inequities create a vested right of some kind that will perpetuate inequities.

Now, that is the main complaint that we have about the legislation that is pending, and we think that the provisions of House Joint Resolution 398 are not quite as bad with respect to that, as the provisions of S. 2919.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, Mr. Walter Randolph is here, and I hope we will hear from him shortly, but he is the man who at one time had cotton, and maybe he is now in something else. If Mr. Randolph would state that he does not want to use his cotton allotment, tell us what damage is done by his surrendering that to the county committee to relieve any inequities there may be. That is specifically what this amounts to, what damage does it do?

Mr. WOOLLEY. All right. In House Joint Resolution 398, the provisions are as follows—let me see if I can find the ones that go to exactly what we have in mind.

Senator ANDERSON. Here is a man who recognizes that his neighbors are in trouble. He does not want to use an acreage allotment that he got, both from historical bases of planting cotton, and from a war-crop credit. He has more cotton credit than he can possibly use. He may have more than he has on his farm because he gets credit on his cotton and peanut bases. He has got more than he can use. He says, "I don't want it all; I am happy to have some of my neighbors use it in order to relieve their adjustment."

Just tell us how that damages anybody.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Here is the way it damages them: We estimate that with a 21,000,000-acre allotment put out under the act of 1949, approximately 2,000,000 acres of that would not be planted, because we knew that a lot of it would be put on small farms, would be put on farms, due to war-crop credits that did not intend to plant the acreage.

Now, we are trying to hold down the planting of the acreage of cotton.

Senator ANDERSON. Then, do I understand that you would prefer to have 19,000,000 acres as against 21,000,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right; that is our first preference.

Senator ANDERSON. Very well. Now, we get down to the question of why the Department recommends this bill that would jump it to 23,000,000 acres.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we would not agree that it necessarily would jump to 23,000,000 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. No; but if the bill passes I would be awfully happy to have that record read to me a year from now.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would be happy to go on the basis of the record.

Senator ANDERSON. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the record may indicate that my questions to Mr. Woolley are sharp; I hope everyone recognizes my tremendous respect for Mr. Woolley, and the unusually fine relationship that I had with him in the Department, and the great dependence that I place upon his good judgment. That may not be apparent from the type of questions that I am asking, but the witness understands it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, I appreciate that very much, Senator.

We are dealing with a very difficult question that has a great deal of conflict of opinion amongst all of the cotton people, and to arrive at any kind of a solution you just have to get down to cases and get pretty sharp, there is not any question about that.

But you have counties, Senator Anderson, where they are cutting down their acreage considerably from what they previously actually planted in cotton.

You have other counties where they are not cutting down at all in relation to what they planted in cotton in 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945; you have to go clear back to 1941, 1942 before you find that they are making a reduction.

Now, they went out of cotton in many of those areas for the very simple reason that the boll weevil had come in there, and other factors had come into it, where it was unprofitable for them to produce cotton when they could produce something else much more profitably, 90 percent price support notwithstanding, so that when you put acreage allotments in those counties very generously, and the illustration that I used the other day was that a county had planted, in 1948, 750 acres of cotton; they had an allotment of 4,100 acres. Now, obviously, in that county that has an allotment of 4,100 acres and which only planted 750 acres in 1948, it will be very easy for that county committee to get some of those producers to give up their allotment because quite obviously they did not intend to plant it.

Now, what do you do by permitting in that county where the allotments are already too generous—what do you do? You permit that county committee to go over and pick up some acreage and reallocate it to farmers who have already been fairly treated. The shoe did not pinch in that county in acreage allotment at all.

On the other hand, you move over into another county where the acreage allotment is, say, 17,000 acres for 1950, and in 1948 they planted twenty-one or twenty-two thousand acres. Well, it is 4,000 acres less than was actually planted. Obviously there is not going to be too many loose acres floating around in that county for that county committee to go out to the farmer and induce him to voluntarily give it up; but that is where they need the acreage; that is where some of them were unfairly treated in relation to their neighbors, and to other farmers in other areas, and they will not be able to give any acreage up.

Now, if you are going to give relief, let us just give relief to those farmers who were unfairly treated, and let us not go over and give an implied promise to those who have already been generously treated, that we are going to treat their neighbors a little bit more generously, and in future years we are going to have an implied promise that they are going to sit right there and make no contribution to an acreage reduction program.

Now, that is the reason why we are very strongly opposed to this reallocation. It sounds good, it looks good, but it actually will create rights that do not now exist, and it will also leave a false hope in the minds of those farmers that are in the area where they have already been very severely treated with respect to their acreage allotments in relation to other areas.

Do I get my idea across to you, Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. Oh, yes; and if the driving and determining effort is to hold down cotton acreage, then you are on pretty strong ground, and I think that that part of it would be approved.

For example, may I take the cotton acreage now in 1947, 21,209,000—I am not sure how many thousand—acres; and in 1946, 22,768,000 acres. That is about the same difference that there would be between the amount that is allotted under the law as it now stands, and the amount that could be allotted if part of this bill were passed.

There would be just 1,400,000 acres that you testified to on one section of it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, the acreage, the production in 1947, according to the Department's figures, BAE figures, in 1947 were 11,857,000 bales; in 1948 it was 14,868,000 bales. What do you think the production would be in 1950, if you had $22\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Twenty-two and one-half million acres? Well, with the yield of 268 pounds per acre—

Senator ANDERSON. If you used the yield of 268 pounds per acre, that is like using the 140 bushels for potatoes to the acre, is it not? It has gone way beyond that; it was 360 pounds to the acre in 1948; it is moving upward, is it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. As you have a reduction program, there is a tendency to apply more fertilizer, put it on better lands, and the poor land be taken out of cultivation, and if the weather is the same, you probably have an increased yield under a reduction program, all of our experience is to that effect.

Senator ANDERSON. Has the Department estimated—and I realize this more properly would be asked of BAE—what the production could be and might be in 1950 with $22\frac{1}{2}$ million acres? I know there is some law about forecasting of cotton production that exists, but—

Mr. WOOLLEY. We estimate what the production would be. We used the figures, however—we used the basic figures—of the average yield of 268 pounds per acre, that was what we used.

Senator ANDERSON. Even with 21,000,000 acres, there is an average of 300, which, under the present average, would give you more than 12,000,000 bales of cotton.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. The addition of another million and a half acres would give you a very substantial addition to that figure, would it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Have you any idea what the Department would indicate to be the carry-over or the additional carry-over, which could be given by even 21,000,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; I have the additional carry-over figures, here.

Senator ANDERSON. Could we agree on 9,000,000 bales as the carry-over on the additional on this crop?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that is about right; 8,200,000 is the figure that we were using.

Senator ANDERSON. But you added to that the fact that the crop increased over a half-million bales.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. So that it is about 9,000,000 bales, is it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Nine million bales at \$150 a bale is \$1,350,000,000 which you have got tied up in dead storage.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. And you are going to add out of this year's crops, if it runs 12,000,000 bales, you anticipated a domestic disappearance of what? Do you have figures there?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I have the disappearance figures here.

Do you have those handy there, Mr. Dean, that set of tables that has got the disappearance in it, and all the other tables? I have misplaced mine right here.

Senator ANDERSON. We can agree on somewhere in the neighborhood of 7½ million bales of domestic disappearance in 1950, or did you figure higher?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We figured higher; we figured 8,000,000 bales; that is what we were figuring.

Senator ANDERSON. What was there in the experience of 1949—what was this showing? How much do you have in domestic consumption?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think it was close to 8,000,000 bales.

Senator ANDERSON. Has the trend been downward or upward?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It has been relatively constant. One of the things that is misleading in those figures is the in-and-out activities of the mills with respect to inventories.

There tends to be at one period of the year, as you look at it, where you will see that it looks like it's going down, and then what they have done is that they have drawn down their inventories and come back into the market to get their inventories back into shape, and on a readjustment of their figures, it looks like it is maintaining a rather constant consumption.

Senator ANDERSON. That 8,000,000 would be a good-sound-safe figure as the domestic consumption?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. A top figure, perhaps. How much in export?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we have been using an export figure of around 5,000,000 bales on the basis of the information that we have from ECA as to the possibilities through ECA and through non-ECA countries. Most of that, however, is to ECA countries.

Senator ANDERSON. I think that the break-down on that would be very interesting. I do not know of anybody who estimates any more than four, and many estimate as low as three and one-half for next year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the Department took an attitude along that line with respect to 1949. We thought that the estimate of ECA was high on the exports of cotton; but, when it finally developed what the facts were, the ECA figures were closer than our figures.

Senator ANDERSON. What were the exports in 1949?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is the figure—John, do you have the table?

Mr. DEAN. Actual exports out of the 1948 crop—that is, beginning August 1—were 4,043,000 bales, as compared to the exports of the previous year of only 1,900,000.

Our figures, carrying out of the 1949 crop that Mr. Woolley just mentioned, were 5,000,000 bales. As you know, the domestic consumption each year has been strengthening each month.

Senator HOEY. What has it been running at?

Mr. DEAN. The monthly consumption—I do not have that exact figure with me, Senator Hoey—but, based on some figures we were working up for the budget, if your monthly consumption continued at the present rate, it would run approximately 9,000,000 bales.

Senator HOEY. Instead of about 8,000,000?

Mr. DEAN. Instead of about 8,000,000. That is, if they maintained the present level; but you know, and Senator Johnston knows, the mills in the summertime begin to close down and give the employees their vacations. You generally have that slackening off at the end of the season; but there is one thing, Mr. Woolley, I would like to point out, that this 5,200,000 bales of cotton carried over from the 1948 crop was 3,700,000 bales of that contained in the CCC loan program, so that there was not only that but a little over a million bales in commercial hands, so that the taking has been rather heavy by the commercial people and still is heavy at the present time.

We have 2 million bales of cotton in the 1949 loan program, whereas some people thought we would have between 4 and 5 million bales. We do not have that because it has moved in the normal trade channels.

Senator HOEY. That is very good information.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is one feature, Senator Anderson and members of the committee, that is in S. 2919 that you might be interested in having brought to your attention.

The first part of subsection 4 calls for reapportionment within the State in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable; there is no limitation, incidentally, in that acreage there; that is over and above the relief that is given in subsection 5.

You remember we talked Friday about subsection 5, calling for about 800,000 acres on the basis of using 60 percent rather than 70 percent; but, if you got any appreciable reapportionment, that would then have to be added to the 800,000 acres, because you first use the reapportioned acres without regard to the 3-year average, regardless of planting in S. 2919, whereas in House Joint Resolution 398 the 70-50 first comes out of any reapportionment amount, so that you actually have a provision in the Senate version which would add acreage over and above the similar provisions of House Joint Resolution 398.

Do I make my point clear to you on that?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. But we wanted to have fairly before this group the fact that we think that what you are going to do by these reapportionment programs is that you are going to, on the one hand, answer some criticism, but you are also going to create more difficulty, in our opinion, than you are going to solve by the process, and we would like to see that part of it—

Senator ANDERSON. You would strike it out of both bills?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; I would strike it out of both of them.

Senator HOEY. Mr. Woolley, on your statement there probably would only be about 19,000,000 bales actually used if this reallocation portion is stricken out?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. Then, if you would increase it by this 1,400,000 or even by 2,000,000, it still would not be actually planting more than 21,000,000 authorized?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. So it would not be going all out of line with that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Except that the 21,000,000 acres, when they were originally set, it was recognized that there would not be 2,000,000 acres planted.

Senator HOEY. Yes; but I say, instead of being 22,000,000, it would still hold it within 21,000,000.

Mr. WOOLLEY. But we would still feel very badly about adding any more acres than you have to add to correct the inequities.

Senator HOEY. I agree with your view about this. I do not believe that in the territories where they need the acreage most they would gain anything much from this reallocation because in our territory they are going to plant what they have allotted, and there would not be much turned back, and they would not gain much in the territories where they have been cut so much because they would be planted.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator HOEY. And the increase under the reallocation would go to the people where they do not need it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, and that is the part that we think would be very unfortunate, because that would then establish a base for them for subsequent years, and it just continues to perpetuate their inequities.

Senator ANDERSON. I have one question with reference to section 3 in the House bill, the House resolution which states:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 crop may, within 15 days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within 15 days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

Now, when that review takes place, is there any over-all limitation on how much the county committees can decide to allot to every farmer who comes in?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The plan that the Department contemplated using in connection with section 3, which we expressed to the House and was considered as part of the background in its passage there, was that we would not permit the county committee itself to grant this increased base acreage. We would permit it to be granted only by a review committee.

Now, the review committee is composed of farmers, county committeemen, outside the county in which the farm is located, so that it would not permit a county which had arbitrarily cut bases to review that fact itself. It would be reviewed by an independent group of farmers from another county.

Senator ANDERSON. Is there any limitation anywhere?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is the only limitation that there would be on that.

Senator ANDERSON. That is not in the law, is it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; that is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Suppose groups of farmers decided that they had to have more cotton acreage and that uniformly they proceed

to grant such requests as farmers might present. You would have an open-end matter here, would you not, that could—I do not say that it would—but could cause you a great deal of trouble. Now, you are trying to get down to a fixed national acreage of 21,000,000 acres.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. As I see it, the point that Senator Hoey raises is fully proper. If some of that is not planted and you can give some slight relief, it adds acreage, but I am not worrying about that; but I am worried about a wholly open-end arrangement whereby committees could just give anything they wanted to give, and when you tried to check up on it, they say, "Well, we are sorry, we only allotted 21,000,000 acres," but actually they gave away 3, 4 million acres more, and they could not do anything about it. What could you do about it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am glad you have raised that point because that is one thing which has caused us some concern.

We do not have any sound way of knowing for sure what additional acreage would be allotted under those provisions. The only safeguard that we could think of was that we would not permit the county committee that had originally determined those allotments to consider them on appeal, that we would have an independent group under strict regulations prescribed for the operation of a review committee; that is an open-ended proposition, and it causes us some concern.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you, therefore, look with any favor upon a proviso—you say that a lot of this acreage may not be planted—a proviso that would provide for and prevent the county committee from granting any relief under this that would bring the total allotment of the county, total planted acreage of the county, above that allotted to that county? Then you have got some control over it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The only proposition there is that, if you had a provision in that, no farm would get less than the average of 70 percent of its actually planted or regardless planted for 1946, 1947, 1948, or 50 percent of the highest of those 3 years, and you would start running into conflict then. That would add acreage, and that alone might run it over the figures that were reported for the county.

Senator ANDERSON. I think that is a good answer. I think that disposes of my suggestion.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not know how you would reconcile that.

Senator ANDERSON. Is there any way by providing percentage limitations that you could tie that down to where it could not be dangerous? I think that is one of the most dangerous provisions that I have seen in this legislation because you are trying to get down to a fixed acreage base. This is wide open.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It would require that the individual farmer come in and present proof that would convince a disinterested group of farmers that did not live in that county; now, that, to me, is about as good a safeguard as you could provide.

Mr. Bagwell has a suggestion on that.

Senator JOHNSTON. There is another thing that we are going to consider at this particular time. Time is of the essence. If you fool with that, you are going to open it up and cause a good many headaches.

Senator ANDERSON. This does not say that he has to be discriminated against; this just says that he has to be dissatisfied, and nearly every farmer is going to be dissatisfied.

Now, under those circumstances, what do you do?

Mr. BAGWELL. I would like to point out to Senator Anderson that this section 3 committee is the farmer review committee, not the farmer committee.

As Mr. Woolley indicated, we told the House committee that we would not—the Department would not—permit the county committees to open this thing up at all.

Senator ANDERSON. How would you stop them?

Mr. BAGWELL. They would have to go——

Senator ANDERSON. How would you stop them under the law?

Mr. BAGWELL. We have no way, of course, of enforcing that.

Senator ANDERSON. That is the answer.

Mr. BAGWELL. Except the usual method of control that we have over the county committee.

Senator ANDERSON. But you do not have control over the county committee.

Mr. BAGWELL. We do not, except that they are supposed to be subject to the Secretary's regulations and instructions in the setting of allotments; and generally, I believe, we have had pretty good success in the regulations and instructions that were issued. But this provision really is not necessary.

Any farmer who receives a new notice of his allotment as a result of any legislation that the Congress might pass has a 15-day period that starts to run anew after that notice.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, you say this section is not necessary?

Mr. BAGWELL. I do not think the section is necessary.

Senator ANDERSON. I do not think it is. If it is not necessary, it can be taken out of the bill, and it would relieve a great many people. That would bring it closer to the Senate bill and closer to action.

Mr. BAGWELL. We suggested that it be taken out of the House bill. It would not affect any farmer adversely, and still have some effect—it does suggest what the Senator is saying.

Senator ANDERSON. I would be far more enthusiastic about the legislation with that out than with that provision in. If we could come down to a discussion between the provisions of the Senate bill and the provisions of the House bill, if this acreage matter that Mr. Woolley has mentioned and this surrender of acreage was going to be dropped, then you would be getting down to a point where the extra acreage would be relatively small. It is these open-end sections that disturb me, and if this could be dropped I am sure it would relieve a lot of people.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No one who is really entitled to relief would be deprived of relief if you dropped section 3 out of House Joint Resolution 398.

Senator ANDERSON. I think that would be very useful.

Mr. BAGWELL. You see the reason for that is that under this bill as it passed the House, every farmer who was entitled to an increase had to apply for it. That is not the rule generally. You get an allotment, you know, by reason of operating a farm, with history, but under this bill as it passed the House, the farmer would have to come in and make application. Then, anybody who is dissatisfied would naturally make the application. We would have to give him an answer. He has applied for an allotment. We would have to tell

him whether he gets any increase or not. If he does not get any, he gets a new notice. If he gets an increase he gets a new notice, and this new notice starts this period of appeal to run again, so I do not think you need section 3. Nobody will be adversely affected if you knock it out.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you have any comment on the peanut provisions of this?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The only comment that I make on the peanut provision is this: We believe that Alabama has been unfairly treated this year in relation to the others, and I think that it was inadvertently put in in the way the language would operate that just brought that about. I do not think it was the intention that it would be brought about.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you have figures showing what this amendment on the bill would do?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, the amendment would result in increasing the acreage 100,000 acres, and the majority of that would be in two States, 27,554 acres would be in Alabama, and 23,860 acres would be in Texas.

Senator HOEY. Where would the others be?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Sir?

Senator HOEY. What States would the other increases be in?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The other increases—excuse me, let me correct that figure. I was reading from the wrong column. The increased acreage for Alabama would be 44,466 acres; for Texas 48,673.

Senator HOEY. That takes up quite a bit.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, and the other States that would get a small amount are Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina.

Senator JOHNSTON. How much would South Carolina get?

Mr. WOOLLEY. South Carolina would get 2,084 acres out of a base 1950 acreage allotment of 18,375.

Senator HOEY. Mr. Woolley, the peanut growers in my State would be very pleased if they had allotments based on the different grades, like you have on tobacco. For instance, if you had that with the edible peanuts, and the oil peanuts, like you have on the flue-cured tobacco and burley tobacco.

What would the Department think about that? I do not mean for this particular bill what they thought about it, because this would have to be worked out, but I understand they are considering that measure for the future.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The question of separating peanuts into the classes of Virginia-Carolina, Spanish, Valencia, and runner type has been discussed with the group in the House. The Department has made no recommendations with respect to it.

We are interested in studying the question with the Congress, and making a recommendation. We have one reservation, however. We know that there are some difficulties in the situation that we have now, but we also think that there are difficulties in splitting a group up into four parts, a group that only has such a small acreage as peanuts have, with only 2,100,000 acres; you may let your differences of opinion between the different groups turn out to be disadvantageous to the group as a whole.

The question of whether or not you want to get into that is something in which we have not arrived at any firm position.

Senator HOEY. About what proportion of that acreage of 2,000,000 is planted for the Virginia-Carolina peanuts which ordinarily are termed the edible ones, as compared with the ones used for oil?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That question was asked in this other discussion we had, and we do not have any reliable statistics on that. We have estimates by States as to the percentage, but it is not a reliable figure. It is just on the basis of the best information of the people who are in it, and very familiar with the details of the production.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Woolley, if there was some inequity which was not intentional toward Alabama, why does the peanut section carry a final clause:

The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that they have in contemplation there, Senator Anderson, that it will be necessary to look at the peanut question completely anew and revise their whole premise.

You see, they had a minimum provision that affected mainly Virginia and Carolina that no State should be reduced below its 1941 acreage.

Then they had another provision with respect to Oklahoma last year saying that they should not be reduced below 60 percent of their 1948 acreage.

Senator ANDERSON. Did not Virginia and Carolina lose their protection of that 1941 provision?

Mr. WOOLLEY. A certain part of it; yes. I think they have run the whole gamut of possibilities of considerations in peanuts, so that they now have to look at the problem completely anew, and I think everybody in the House feels that way about it.

Senator ANDERSON. But if these additions stood, the 40,000 acres to Alabama and the 40,000 acres to Texas, and you then applied your whole percentages against the entire list, you would not have to look at it anew, would you?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, my point is that I think that there are some people who feel like this is an effective means of correcting it for 1 year, and 1 year only, and they want to look at the bases all over again.

The point that Senator Hoey raised was that there is claimed to be a shortage of peanuts of certain types right now for the edible trade, particularly the Spanish and Valencias, and the Virginia-Carolina type, they say that they cannot get enough of those; whereas they say there is an excess of the runner type of peanut.

However, I think it is fair to have the record show that the reason why the Department diverted runner peanuts to oil was that you got a higher yield in oil out of the runner peanuts, and, therefore, from the standpoint of operating a diversion program, it made a lot more sense for us to divert the runner type than it did to divert any other type.

Senator ANDERSON. Could we put into the record at this point the 1948 crop, which was—what was it, something in the neighborhood of 2,400,000,000 pounds?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. What happened to it? What portion of it moved into the edible peanut trade?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, we will do it.

Senator ANDERSON. In 1949 what was the experience, roughly?

Mr. WOOLLEY. As to the amount that went into the edible trade?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes. We had some preliminary figures when we were dealing with this, and what did happen to the crop? What did it run, about 2,000,000 pounds?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Just one second here, Senator. The peanut production is—I will have it in just one second; the figures that I have here—I am sorry I will have to put those into the record for you.

Senator ANDERSON. Does anybody here have them?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Here it is. I looked on the wrong page. The production in 1949 of peanuts that were picked and threshed was 1,853,140,000 pounds which was the United States total production of peanuts picked and threshed in 1949.

Senator ANDERSON. That is just about equal to the 10-year production of 1938 to 1947 which was 1,845,000,000.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. How much of that did the Government have to buy? Something in the neighborhood of 800,000,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Roughly half of all the peanuts went into oil.

Senator ANDERSON. What did the Government get for the oil?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We lost roughly \$100 a ton on every ton of peanuts that went into oil.

Senator ANDERSON. What did you pay for them?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am trying to remember the prices on those, Senator. This happens to be a commodity with which I am not too familiar.

Senator ANDERSON. It was in the neighborhood of somewhere around \$160.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is approximately correct. I have those figures here, but I am not acquainted with them, and it is difficult for me to recall all those statistics on peanuts, but we did lose roughly \$100 a ton on all of the peanuts that we handled in 1948.

Senator HOEY. How many did you handle? You gave the figures on those you used for oil. How many of the edible peanuts did the Government have to get?

Senator ANDERSON. They lost practically nothing on the edible peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We lost practically nothing.

Senator ANDERSON. It is just he excess, and I just would like to call your attention to a good deal of the excess that is contemplated by this amendment, that will immediately go into all—in fact all of it would go——

Senator HOEY. That is my understanding, they did not lose on edible peanuts, but did on those used for oil.

Mr. WOOLLEY. On the 1949 crop our quantity of peanuts purchased shows an estimate of 770,971,000 pounds of peanuts; that is our estimate.

Senator ANDERSON. Does that include the school lunch program?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There was a school lunch, a small amount of it. Don't we give you those figures in the table, Senator?

Senator ANDERSON. I could not find them, and I found my pencil notes referring to the fact that it was going to run about 900,000,000 pounds of the 1949 crop, and my only reason in asking about the desirability of having this for a year only is that it again raises the peanut question every year; whereas if you can dispose of it in some way so that the device that is in the law could operate, and, namely, reduce it to what the probable market was, you would drop to something in the neighborhood of—you would have dropped it this year to 1,800,000 acres.

Now, we will have 2,200,000 acres or 400,000 more than you can possibly use.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. That piles up unless you do put it to oil, and in next year's reduction, if it were to be a million and a half, if these inequities are still in there, then you have to have special legislation to correct inequities and add a couple of hundred thousand acres next year; whereas if you got to the base where the Secretary could stand on such a base, he could then make his reductions up and down, and he does not have to be worried about this discussion every year.

It looks to me as if this resolution was designed to bring up the peanut acreage question again next year. Now, why not dispose of it this year?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I think that in the case of both cotton and peanuts, if we can get an adjustment which will be equitable and bring about substantial equity between farms, and then not wait until next year, but this year revise them, because, as you say, undoubtedly next year you will have the same questions coming up again, unless we establish a firm, sound basis and, in particular, with respect to cotton, we have the feeling that we are not on a sound basis, and we will have to keep revising it year after year, and I think the peanut people are probably in a position where they believe that they should take a complete look at peanuts anew.

Senator ANDERSON. Is there any reason why this position with reference to peanuts should not apply to corn, oats, wheat, rye, and barley?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I think I know what you have reference to. I do not know of any justification for additional acreage being added to the allotment programs for wheat, corn, or any other commodity at this time.

The corn acreage allotments have not been put out. The wheat acreage allotments have not been put out, and such special treatment as should be given to a particular area, we think, should be done now, and it should be within the total national allotment.

For instance, there is a discussion going on now in the House at the present time with respect to extending Public Law 272 with respect to wheat for 1951. We added—

Senator ANDERSON. In other words, as some of us predicted that might happen.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We added 4,500,000 acres to the national allotment in 1950 over and above the 68,900,000 that the supply-and-demand situation brought about in carrying out the formula in the act, which it provided.

We were opposed to Public Law 272 adding the 4,500,000 acres of wheat, and we are opposed now to its being extended in 1951.

We think that we have adequate time to provide a 1-percent reserve to the Secretary of Agriculture to take care of reclamation areas, drainage areas, and distortions brought about by the war, and that with 1 percent of the national allotment we can iron out those inequities within the total, and we will not have to add 1 acre of wheat to the national allotment.

We think it is unsound with our having the supplies that we have at the present time in corn, wheat, cotton, and these other commodities, just continually adding acres and adding acres, and adding acres, and that we have done, and in spite of a strong feeling of that philosophy, we will think it is sound inasmuch as the allotments have already been put out on cotton, to iron out those inequities this year.

As you recall, Senator, we indicated that probably you might have to do something like this earlier after the allotments were put out. The pressures are such that no one can stand up in the face of absolutely provable inequities where one man makes no contribution whatever, and here is another man who is going to have to cut his acreage some 50 percent. No one can stand up and defend that sort of thing. You have got to make some provision for it.

Senator ANDERSON. Is it not true, though, that you are going to have the same situation next year? We are dealing now with the cotton-acreage situation—we dealt with that a minute ago, and the possible result. I hope that the Department's estimate of 5,000,000 bales of export is sound.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think that is generous.

Senator ANDERSON. I think it is very generous, because it is within the realm of possibility that ECA may be somewhat cut this year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And if that is so, that has a very direct bearing on the export of cotton, but in any event, taking the Department's figures, you are going to add a little bit, perhaps, to the very heavy 9,000,000 bale carry-over and, therefore, that will add to your total carry-over, and under the terms of the law, the reduction in acreage will have to be more drastic than the 21,000,000 acres next year. It will have to go down to where the output, where the acreage may produce, 10,000,000 bales.

Now that it is going to drop it way down, then the extra carry-over, perhaps, require it, or ought to require it to drop some more, so you are going to have a reduction in acreage, whatever you have this year, that will be very, very substantial next year, and when you apply that cut next year, all the things that operated this year will be there. The minimum acreages of small farmers will tend to put the cut on the large farmers. They are not unconscious of the discussion that took place in the Senate when Senator Chapman was anxious to take the tobacco cuts across the board instead of just against the large tobacco producers; and you will have the same question on cotton, whether the next cut goes across the board or just to the large cotton producers—you will have a reduction in peanuts next time in addition to that, and that means much more peanuts will be accumulated, and much more cuts will be made, and that cuts across the large peanut producer and not the smaller one. I think it is undesirable, but you will bear that in mind.

I am taking too much time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more do you have, Mr. Woolley?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have made all that we wanted to make, except that I will be glad to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to Mr. Woolley? Either he or someone else representing the Department will be here when we have hearings, so that they will be available to answer questions.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Woolley, I would like to have the record show why it is that the critical pinch of the new law in the field of peanut acreage is in Alabama. I understand that the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida acreage of peanuts is handled by one agency for the CCC. I understand that to all intents and purposes they are in one region, and I think the record should show very clearly why it is that the new law is not fair to one area but is fair to the other two, and I think that, perhaps, an explanation of that point should begin back with the 1949 acreage reduction, if you will put that into the record.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; we will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further questions at this time?

Senator HOLLAND. I would like for him to give it for the record now.

Mr. WOOLLEY. You want for us to give it now?

Senator HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the the percentage cuts on Alabama and also on Texas were brought about by reason of the 60 percent of the 1948 provision that no State in 1949 could be cut less than 60 percent of its 1948, which had the tendency to give acreage to Oklahoma, particularly.

I will see if I can reconstruct it.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, it tended to give 150,000 acres to Georgia.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, Georgia took quite a cut in 1949 from its 1948 acreage.

Senator HOLLAND. The purpose of my question, Mr. Chairman, is this: Those three areas are completely coextensive, and the handling of the program, so far as the financial part is concerned, is through the same agency—Georgia, Florida, Alabama Peanut Growers Association—and there is a question already raised in that area as to why there should be a distinction between one part and the other, and I think if there is a sound answer that that answer should certainly be placed in the record.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The acreage of peanuts—I am sorry I did not come a little better prepared to talk about peanuts—I will have to apologize to the committee on that particular point. I thought the main discussion was going to be on cotton.

Mr. DEAN. Mr. Woolley, that question is related to the purchase question on peanuts and not the acreage-allotments program.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Oh, yes; the acreage allotments are not put out by the same individual group. The GFA Peanut Peanut Growers Association—

Senator HOLLAND. I understand.

Mr. WOOLLEY (continuing). Is a peanut cooperative which merely buys the peanuts and takes them off the farmers' hands after they are produced.

The acreage allotments are distributed by the Production and Marketing Administration, State and county committees.

Senator HOLLAND. I understand that perfectly well. At the same time, the question has already been raised, and it is getting more acute as to why the same treatment is not applicable.

There undoubtedly is a reason for that, and that reason probably goes back through the 1949 reduction, and maybe as far as the 1948 reduction.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, it actually goes back to the provision which says that no State shall be reduced below the 1941 planted acreage. You see, some of the States have gotten to a point where they make no reduction for a number of years, and all the reductions fell in their particular area; that is the basic problem involved.

Now, this year, for example, you have in Alabama—they have to reduce a little bit more than 30 percent, whereas right across the line in the adjacent territory of Georgia, they only have to reduce about 19 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that because Georgia planted more in past years than Alabama?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; it is because of the quirks that are built into the peanut law. First, you have to exclude this group that makes no cuts, you see; then, you have to give special consideration to the group that does not have to reduce below 60 percent of its 1948; then that means that it falls on the—

Senator ELLENDER. Why does not Alabama fall into that category?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, Alabama does not happen to fall into that category.

Senator ELLENDER. Why?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the 60 percent of the 1948 plantings was designed specifically to take care of Oklahoma, and the statistics just do not work out to protect Alabama under those circumstances.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, I see that the question is a complicated one, and I think it is highly important that it be clear in the record, and that is why I am going to ask that the witness prepare a statement for the record and furnish a copy for each member of the committee.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think it would be preferable to do that. I am sure we could give you a better statement.

The CHAIRMAN. If you prepared a statement, then, answering the question of Senator Holland, and place it in the record at this point, we will appreciate it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Thank you, Senator.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

EXPLANATION OF EFFECT OF PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4, PUBLIC LAW 272, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, ON APPORTIONMENT OF 1950 PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO PEANUT-PRODUCING STATES

Prior to the approval of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, on August 29, 1949, national peanut acreage allotments were apportioned in accordance with the following provisions of section 358 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended:

"(c) The national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the five years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends and abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut-

acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment hereunder is established: *Provided*, That the allotment established for any State for any year subsequent to 1941 shall be not less than the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941 and any additional acreage so required shall be in addition to the national allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota: *Provided further*, That for the second or third year of any three-year period in which marketing quotas are in effect the acreage allotment for each State for such year shall be increased above or decreased below the allotment for the State for the immediately preceding year by the same percentage as the national marketing quota for such year is increased above or decreased below the national marketing quota for the preceding year."

In column 2 of the attached table are shown the State allotments for 1950 that would have resulted under legislation in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 272. Since marketing quotas were approved for 1948, 1949, and 1950 in the marketing quota referendum held December 9, 1947, the 1950 allotment for each State would have been decreased below the 1949 allotment for the State by the same percentage as the national marketing quota for 1950 was decreased below the national marketing quota for 1949, except that no State would be reduced below the 1941 allotment determined for such State. The 1950 national quota of 643,000 tons represents a reduction of 24.35 percent from the 1949 national quota of 850,000 tons; accordingly, the State allotments in column 2 have been determined by applying the percentage reduction to each 1949 State allotment shown in column 1 after which the allotments for California, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia were increased to equal the 1941 allotment for the respective State.

Public Law 272 changed the provisions for apportioning the national peanut acreage allotment to States by amending section 358 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to read as follows:

"(c) The national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the State in the five years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment hereunder is established: *Provided*, That the allotment established for any State shall be not less than (1) the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941, or (2) 60 per centum of the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the calendar year 1948, whichever is larger: *Provided further*, That if the national acreage allotment in any year is less than two million one hundred thousand acres, then the allotment for each State after being calculated as hereinabove provided shall be reduced by the same percentage as the State allotment (as so calculated) bears to the national allotment: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1950 shall be not less than two million one hundred thousand acres."

The 1950 State allotments determined pursuant to the amended provisions of section 358 (c) were announced by the Secretary on November 30, 1949, and are shown in column 3 of the attached table. It will be noted that for 1950 Public Law 272 retains the 1941 allotment minimum and provides an additional minimum equal to 60 percent of the 1948 acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts. To insure a 1950 allotment sufficient to provide each State an allotment equal to the applicable minimum, the law provided that the 1950 national allotment should be not less than 2,100,000 acres.

In columns 6 through 11 of the attached table are shown comparisons between the State allotments for 1950 under legislation prior to and after enactment of Public Law 272 and the 1943-47 average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts and the 1948 acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts.

Peanuts: Comparison of State and national peanut acreage allotments before and after enactment of Public Law 272, 81st Cong., and related comparisons

State	1949 allotment	1950 allotment under—		Acreage increase (+) or decrease (—) through Public Law 272	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) through Public Law 272	1943-47 average acreage picked and threshed	Percent 1949 allotment was of—		Percent 1950 allotment is of—	
		Legislation prior to Public Law 272 ¹	Legislation as amended by Public Law 272				1943-47 average acreage (column 6)	1948 acreage (column 7)	1943-47 average acreage (column 6)	1948 acreage (column 7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alabama.....	399,821	302,453	274,907	-27,546	-9.1	503,200	449,000	79.5	89.0	54.6
Arizona.....	401	303	960	+657	+216.8	3,500	1,600	80.2	25.1	192.0
Arkansas.....	8,418	6,368	5,473	-895	-14.1	16,200	8,000	52.0	105.2	33.8
California.....	1,257	2 1,257	1,257	—	—	3 500	0	251.4	—	251.4
Florida.....	83,882	2 73,236	73,236	—	—	103,000	110,000	81.4	76.3	71.1
Georgia.....	878,024	664,199	701,400	+37,201	+5.6	1,088,200	1,169,000	80.7	75.1	64.5
Louisiana.....	4,041	3,057	2,506	-551	-18.0	7,800	3,000	51.8	134.7	32.1
Mississippi.....	14,129	10,688	9,272	-1,416	-13.2	13,800	13,000	71.4	94.2	46.8
Missouri.....	401	303	279	-24	-7.9	3 300	4 200	80.2	200.5	53.8
New Mexico.....	8,641	6,337	5,959	-578	-8.8	10,000	9,000	86.4	96.0	86.2
North Carolina.....	243,035	2 225,702	225,702	—	—	300,400	300,400	80.9	82.4	75.1
Oklahoma.....	188,336	142,471	183,600	+41,129	+28.9	229,000	306,000	80.2	61.5	80.2
South Carolina.....	25,613	19,375	18,375	-1,000	-5.2	37,200	26,000	68.9	98.5	49.4
Tennessee.....	5,739	2 4,766	4,766	—	—	9,200	5,000	62.4	114.8	51.8
Texas.....	625,788	473,390	451,200	-22,190	-4.8	776,600	752,000	80.6	83.2	58.1
Virginia.....	141,444	3 141,108	141,108	—	—	155,000	164,000	91.3	86.2	91.0
United States total.....	2,628,970	2,075,213	2,100,000	+24,787	+1.2	3,257,100	3,312,800	80.7	79.4	64.5
										63.4

¹ Column 1 reduced by 21.3529412 percent (the percentage which the 1950 national marketing quota was reduced below the 1949 national marketing quota of 850,000 tons) except that no State is reduced below the 1941 acreage allotment determined for the State.

² Computed allotment increased to equal the 1941 State allotment. This total increase in the national allotment by this adjustment would have amounted to 86,476 acres.

³ Estimated BAE data not available.

⁴ Measured acreage.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 7, 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions at this time? If not, for the time being, we will hear from the next witness, Mr. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau.

Mr. Randolph, take the chair here, sir.

Your full name is Walter Randolph?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT, ALABAMA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION—Resumed

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside, Mr. Randolph?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, my name is Walter L. Randolph. I live in Fayette County, Ala., and in Montgomery, Ala., where we have headquarters of the Farm Bureau Federation.

I am appearing today in behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation with reference to the cotton legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak especially for Alabama, or for the entire country?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The entire Cotton Belt, as a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Before making our recommendations, Mr. Chairman, I would like to relate how we arrived at our recommendations.

We held a meeting here in Washington on January 9 and 10, and had one or more representatives from all of the Cotton States, all of the States in which cotton is grown, except Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada, and those four States have only about 18,000 acres, so we think the meeting was representative of the Cotton Belt from Virginia to California. The recommendations that I am going to make were arrived at by that group and later approved by the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Our recommendations are embodied in Senate 2919 by Mr. Eastland and others. However, there are two changes we would like to suggest in this bill, and, if I may, I would suggest those now so that I can talk to the bill as we would like to see it changed.

The CHAIRMAN. You are referring now to Senate 2919, is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now point out the particular part you wish to talk about.

Mr. RANDOLPH. On page 2, lines 10 to 14, we would like to substitute the following language:

Provided, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above.

I will leave a copy of that with you. Now, the reason for that change is—I will have to read what is in the bill in order to give the reason:

Any part of the acreage allotted or to be allotted to any farm for a period covering more than one year may be released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above.

Well, there is no allotment made for more than 1 year under the act. That seems to just have been an error, but this language I suggest, I believe, will correct that.

The second change we would like to see is on page 3, line 13, following the word "allotment", insert the following:

computed in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f).

The reason for that change is that the Senate bill begins with "The acreage allotment for each year subsequent to 1950," while we think that what is called for to be done there should be done after the allotments are made in accordance with the previous provisions of the act and just to be certain we suggest inserting the additional language, which I read in there.

I think that was the intention of the drafters of the bill.

Now, we strongly recommend this Senate bill in preference to the House bill for the reason that it will cut approximately in half the amount of additional acreage that would be allotted.

The reasons for that are that the Senate bill provides that the allotment to the hardship farms shall be 60 percent of the 1946, 1947, and 1948 average; whereas the House bill provides that it shall be 70 percent of the average for those 3 years, or 50 percent of the highest of those 3 years, whichever is higher.

Well, you reduce the amount of acreage necessary, first, by cutting the 70 to 60, and then, in the second place, by leaving out the alternative of 50 percent of the highest year.

There is another difference between the two bills that would operate to bring about the allotment of a smaller amount of acreage. Both bills contain a limitation of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, but the House bill provides that such acreage shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Senate bill says that the land tilled annually or in regular rotation shall be determined in the same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for by paragraph (2).

Well, the exclusions provided for by paragraph (2) are that in determining the tilled acreage on the farm you exclude the acreage devoted to other allotment crops, such as peanuts and wheat and sugarcane for sugar, and some other acreage, so that the tilled acreage under the Senate bill for many farms would be less than it is under the House bill and, therefore, the additional acreage required would be less under the Senate bill.

You may raise the question as to whether or not the Senate bill would give sufficient relief to the hardship cases. That is a matter of judgment, and it is our judgment that it would. We think that the House bill goes too far in adding additional acreage, and we think that is an injustice to some 90 percent of the cotton producers who will not be affected by this additional legislation. We think the adding on of too many acres, as has already been brought out here, will result in the production of additional bales of cotton, and additional expense to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

We are interested in protecting that institution because we think it is vital to the farm program, and we hope that the Congress will pass the Senate bill here, and add on what we consider to be a reasonable amount to correct the inequities, but not so much as to jeopardize the program by producing too much additional cotton in 1950.

In addition, the Senate bill provides for this provision to continue in future years, whereas the House bill is merely a 1-year proposition

and would require further amendments to the act at a later date. I would like to read the part of the Senate bill which has to do with the years after 1950, as I have suggested it be changed to read:

The acreage allotment computed in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f), for each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the preceding three years.

Now, then, I want you to give special attention to this next sentence:

To the maximum extent possible, the Secretary, and State and county committees, shall carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and subsequent years by use of the acreage reserves under sections 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3)—

that is the State and county reserve—

and by reallocated acreage under paragraph (4) of this subsection.

Paragraph (4) is the frozen-acreage section which is added by this bill.

The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quotas.

Now, then, that means that after 1950 insofar as possible you would use the reserves provided for the State committee and the county committee and the frozen acres before you added on any acreage, and it is within the realm of possibility, though I do not say it is true it is certainly possible, that no additional acres would be required after 1950, if this provision goes into effect.

I would like to observe that if this is adopted, it will not be like the provision in the old law which set forth a minimum allotment for a farm, that is, it is not like the act of 1938, which had a minimum provision which was never decreased. Under that act minimum farm allotments remained always at 50 percent of the 1937 planted, plus diverted acreage.

But this bill here provides for a reduction in the allotments of the farms which receive an allotment under this act, or an increase in the same proportion as the county allotment in the county in which they are situated receives an increase or decrease.

I would like to say that we are strongly in favor of retaining in the bill the section or the paragraph which is numbered 4 relating to the release and reallocation of frozen acres.

The CHAIRMAN. You were present this morning when the Department of Agriculture went on record, I understood it, as being against that power being given to them; is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you take a different viewpoint?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Exactly the opposite; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed to explain your viewpoint.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, our viewpoint is that we think it is highly desirable that the farmer who is not going to plant his allotment be allowed to give it back to the county committee and that it be reallo-

cated to take care of the hardship cases, and, under the Senate bill as written, this becomes rather important under the sentence which advocates that the reserves and the frozen acres be used to the maximum extent possible to take care of the farms which are affected by this bill—that is, the hardship case farms—after 1950.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that we have had four meetings of cotton producers in early January—January 3, 4, 5, and 6—in Alabama. The attendance averaged about 500. We heard statements from representatives of every county in our State, except two, and, without exception, the farmers there recommended that a provision of this nature be included in the bill.

From what I have heard in other States that is generally the viewpoint of the farmers in the Cotton Belt. They think that this will go a long ways this year and in future years toward putting the allotments on a fairer and more equitable basis.

Now I did notice that, as you said, the Department is not in favor of this particular section.

The statement was made that in past years very little acreage was released and reallocated under this provision. That may be, but the situation was quite different then from what it is now because you will recall that we made—or the Government made—payments to farmers based on their allotments. Therefore, they were far more reluctant to give up acreage than they would be now when payments are not being made on the allotment.

It was the judgment of the farmers that I talked to, and they were a representative group from Alabama and from the Cotton Belt from Virginia to California, that this provision should be put into the law, and that it will be very helpful.

I realize that there were some extreme cases. I believe it was said here that one county had 750 acres planted in cotton last year and got an allotment of 4,000. I am sure that situation is due to war-crop credits; I cannot think of any other explanation, and the war-crop credits are a result of legislation Congress passed while the war was going on to encourage farmers to produce for the war effort.

There is no way in my opinion that the Congress could go back on that promise now. You have just got to go through with it. Whether it is right or wrong is beside the point. The Government is already committed to give war-crop credits. I do not believe that that is any good argument against this particular section of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to Mr. Randolph?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would like to talk a little on peanuts before I get away.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any question on cotton, first?

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, I have heard from several areas, both as to cotton and peanuts, who have made a statement or statements somewhat similar to those made by the witness here with reference to the desirability of the turning-in and reallocation of the unused allotments.

However, every one who has happened to write me, and every one which has reached me, has been limited to the county. I have had

no expression, which I now recall, that goes as far as this suggestion, that unused allotments be turned in, and that preference be given to other farms in that county, but those unused and turned-in allotments to be used anywhere in the State, and it occurs to me there might be a decided difference between those two situations, because, whereas if it were worked in from an area that does not expect to go into cotton production heavily, would not be reallocated and would not become a factor in increasing acreage; if it were reallocated in a county that is producing cotton heavily, it might very easily become a very large factor in increasing acreage, and I wondered if the witness cared to comment on that situation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will be glad to.

Senator HOLLAND. Because I do recall that every letter and resolution which I have received, at least on this point, has been confined to the matter of reallocation in the county affected and by the county committee.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is my recollection, Senator, that the wording here is very much like it was in the old law, and that was one reason, I think, why this was worded as it was, and another reason is that the representative of Florida at our meeting, asked—we had it written the other way—and he asked that we change it back to the original language, and we did.

It seems that in Florida, on account of there being so many farms in some counties that receive allotments under the 5-acre-and-less provision, they think it is desirable to use the language as it originally was in the act of 1938. It states that preference shall be given, first, to the county in which the acreage was taken up; but I assume the meaning of it is that if you satisfied the claims in that county, any additional acreage given up could be transferred to some other county.

I think, I might add to that also, that if this county where they have too many acres already did give them up, then it would remove somewhat the criticism that this legislation may add more planted acreage in that county, since the Department could move those acres to some other county.

I do not think it is a big question whether you use the wording like it is here or restrict the reallocation of surrendered acreage to the county, but we recommend that it be as it now is in Senate 2919.

Senator HOLLAND. Is it not a fact that the increase of acreage would be much greater if the unused and turned-in allocations did not have to be reissued solely within the county where they were turned in, but could be diverted anywhere in the State?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, sir; I do not think it would be much greater. I think it would be very much less—there would be very few instances where it would go across the county line, and probably only in the cases situated like they are in Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your comment with respect to the peanut section?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, as you recall, Senator, I spoke briefly on that the other day after Senator Hill had made a very good statement in favor of that section of the bill.

I think maybe I can answer Senator Holland's question—I hope I can—about why this happens to affect Alabama more so than Georgia and Florida.

Alabama, in 1948, as Senator Hill brought out here the other day, planted pretty close to its allotment. You remember we had controls that year, but they were taken off by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of the supply situation—that is right, farmers voted quotas for 1948, 1949, and 1950—you had controls in 1948 but they were removed.

Well, we planted pretty close to our allotment in Alabama, I think, just 7 percent over it. A good many other States planted much higher than that and, therefore, it took a good deal of acreage to take care of that 60-percent minimum, that is, 60 percent of the 1948 planted acres, and quite a good little bit of it, nearly half of it, came out of Alabama, and the other half out of Texas, and we got a very severe cut in our peanut acreage.

Alabama has a little over 30-percent cut in acreage and Texas has a 28-percent cut, as I remember it, whereas the national cut was around 20 percent.

We think that it is absolutely wrong, and we do not think anybody intended it to be that way.

We think it is one of those situations where you write an amendment to the law or a change in the law in a hurry, and it does not work out as intended.

When we voted these quotas there was a provision in the act which was substantially as follows: It said that if during any year of the 3-year period for which quotas were voted the national allotment of peanut acreage was reduced, that the reduction would be pro rata by States, meaning that each State would get the same percentage cut. That was in the law when the farmers voted on the marketing quota.

That was removed, and the purpose of this amendment here is to provide that insofar as possible the provision will be restored. I feel as if it were in the nature of an agreement by law with the farmers who voted for the quotas, that Alabama and Texas and the other States would all be cut the same if they were cut during the 3-year period, that is, the 3 years 1948, 1949, and 1950. Of course, we will vote again next year; but we are still in a situation where the farmer had what might be, in a sense, referred to as a contract, and the Congress, I think, can relieve the situation by passing the percent provision of House Joint Resolution 398.

As far as it being limited to 1 year, I can speak only for myself on that point and for nobody else, but I can say I did not recommend it to the House committee as a 1-year provision. It was first in the House bill as a permanent provision, but it was changed to 1 year on the objection of some of the Representatives of other States growing peanuts. Whether it is 1 year or more than 1 year, I want to make a very earnest plea here that you retain it in the bill.

There is no denying the fact that it will result in the production of more peanuts, as you brought out, Senator Anderson, that is true. But I think that a grave injustice will be done to the producers in the States affected unless it is retained or rather unless the House provision on peanuts is added, I hope, to Senate bill 2919.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to Mr. Randolph?

Senator ANDERSON. Just one. In your early statement did you say that 90 percent of the farmers are not touched by either the Senate or House bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Sir?

Senator ANDERSON. Did you say that 90 percent of the farmers would not be touched by either the Senate or House bill in their cotton allotments?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I did not mean to say it quite that way. What I meant to say, and I hope I did say, was that in my opinion somewhere around 90 percent of the producers are not quarreling about their allotments. Now, I do not know what percent these bills will touch. I might have said that, but it was my intention to say that a large percentage, probably as high as 90, maybe even higher, of the farmers are not quarreling about their allotments. But if you go so far as to give a large increase to the, we will say, 100,000 who are affected by the bill—I have heard that figure used, I do not know whether it is right or wrong—but if you go and give them a rather large increase, I mean a rather large percentage of their 1946-48 history, either 70 percent of the 3-year average or 50 percent of the highest of the 3 years, I believe we would be doing an injustice to the cotton farmers, as a whole, and that the Senate bill is preferable because it does not go that far. It goes part of the way.

I think it is generally recognized that we have got to do something in order to have equity in the situation, and I believe that the Senate bill will do that.

Senator ANDERSON. You think the Senate bill should then stay on the statute books and be sort of permanent legislation to remedy a defect of this nature?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Of course, I think I ought to say for the record, Mr. Chairman, that when I am talking about peanuts here I am talking for Alabama and not all the peanut States. On the cotton I was trying to testify for the national organization.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you.

Senator JOHNSTON. When you said a hundred thousand, you meant peanuts?

Mr. RANDOLPH. A hundred thousand? The last statement I made was about cotton.

Senator JOHNSTON. A hundred thousand people?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I said somebody had said that a hundred thousand cotton farmers—

Senator JOHNSTON. People.

Mr. RANDOLPH [continuing]. Had inequitable allotments, I do not know how many; I have no way of arriving at that. I was using it merely for illustration to indicate that it is not a large percentage of them. It is a rather small percentage who are quarreling about their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, we thank you, Mr. Randolph.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman White wants to make a brief statement at this point.

Will you come forward, please?

STATEMENT OF HON. CECIL F. WHITE, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DIS-
TRICT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, give your full name and the district you represent.

Mr. WHITE. My name is Cecil F. White, and I am a Member of Congress from the Ninth California District.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your home address?

Mr. WHITE. Fresno, Calif.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, in dealing with this legislation, I noticed that the word "hardships" is used quite often in connection with cotton farm allotments. Why should there be any hardships? If cotton acreage were allotted to the farmer on the basis of cotton history, as it should be, in my humble opinion, there would be no hardships. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended to the Congress, and in support of that idea, I quote for the record from a letter which the Secretary of Agriculture has written to the House Agriculture Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the date, if you will, please.

Mr. WHITE. Under date of January 26, 1950, he wrote:

Thus the cropland approach for establishing farm cotton acreage allotments did not work in 1938 when accurate farm data were available. It did not work for 1950 when reported farm data formed the basis for determining basic data for individual farms. Accordingly, the underlying cause of inequitable allotments was the use of cropland as a basis for apportioning county allotments to individual farms.

That is the end of that particular quotation. I now quote a brief excerpt from the last paragraph of that letter which reads:

Basic legislation should be revised to apportion the county cotton allotments to farms primarily on the basis of recent cotton acreage history.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that that idea is a furtherance of the idea which the Secretary of Agriculture expressed long before Public Law 272 was enacted.

But in spite of the Secretary's recommendation, the Congress saw fit to adopt what I call the Farm Bureau philosophy of allocating cotton acreage, that is, on the basis of total cropland.

I see no justice or equity in that method of making farm cotton allotments, and I sincerely hope that the Congress will see fit to change back to a system under which cotton farm allotments are made on the basis of recent cotton history, with a further provision that the county committee shall be called upon to enforce sound soil conservation practices.

Dealing particularly, Mr. Chairman—and if I start to run over the time, I hope you will stop me—

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. WHITE. Dealing particularly with the House bill, I might say that the 70 percent of 3 years' average provision for relief is still not much relief for those who have practically had their farm values confiscated by the application of the county factor provision.

For instance, there are counties in Texas with as low as 1 percent as a county factor. That means that those farmers in that county

cannot plant more than 1 percent of their total cropland in cotton under existing law.

Obviously the relief designed under the 70 percent provision of House Joint Resolution 398 would give relief only to the extent of 70 percent of the average of the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. There is no contemplated national reduction of cotton acreage in 1950 as compared to the average of the years 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Obviously then, if a farmer who has been cut down to 1 percent of his total land, receives relief under the 70 percent provision of the House bill, he will still be suffering when compared to his average neighbor by 30 percent.

The Senate bill, reducing that 70 percent figure to 60 percent, creates an even worse inequity.

Further, the Senate bill eliminates the 50-percent provision, that is, the 50 percent of the highest of the last 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948, and I wish to point out that that would have a tendency to discriminate against veterans who may have returned from the wars in early 1946 too late to plant a crop that year.

The elimination of the 50-percent provision would leave these veterans only 1947 and 1948 to count under the 70-percent provision of the average of the years, 1946, 1947, and 1948. This would certainly discriminate against the veteran who fought to save this country and I feel sure this committee does not wish to do that.

The 40-percent cropland limitation, which was inserted into the House bill over my protest, is a return to the cropland procedure, and to that extent is a return to the injustices of the cropland procedure, in general, which caused all the present trouble in the first place.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will see fit to strike that 40-percent cropland limitation from the bill regardless of whether the Senate or House bill is reported by this committee.

I was particularly interested, Mr. Chairman, in Mr. Randolph's statement, and, incidentally, I have great respect for Mr. Randolph. His statement was that under the Senate bill, the number of additional acres allotted under that bill to provide relief would be only half that provided under the House bill. Well, then, obviously, Mr. Chairman, the relief would also be cut in half, and I thought the purpose of this legislation was to relieve all these inequities possible, not just half of them.

Thank you very much for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to the Congressman? If not, we thank you, Mr. White, for your appearance.

I understand that Mr. Randolph wishes to make a request. You state that request, Mr. Randolph.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that my friend here, Mr. White, refers to the Farm Bureau and me, I would like to make just a statement that will take only about 1 minute on that.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the best way that I can state the case is to read from the report of the House Committee on Agriculture with respect to this Resolution 398, which you have before you. I have reference to the part of the report which relates to the cropland factor, and it reads as follows:

Another element which has apparently contributed to the difficulties of this year's allotments was the use of the cropland factor in computing farm allot-

ments. This provision was in the act of 1938 and was continued in the law deliberately by the Congress. It was the conviction of this committee when Public Law 272 was being considered—and it is still the committee's conviction—that allocation of acreage for cotton and other controlled crops should be made in a manner that encourages the sound farming practices consistent with conservation of the soil and its fertility. The cropland factor provisions in the law are designed for this purpose. They are directed against the grower who has all or nearly all of his acreage in cotton, year after year, in direct contravention of the universally understood and approved principle of crop rotation and who in a large part makes necessary the production adjustment programs.

The inequities in distribution which have taken place are not the result of any inherent injustice in the principle of good land use as expressed by the cropland factor. They are the result of the combination of elements described in this report. The provisions of the accompanying resolution will permit any farmer whose average is below the minimum, irrespective of the reason, to be brought up to the 70–50 minimum, limited by 40 percent of his acreage which is tilled annually or in regular rotation. The additional acreage which may be required for this act of simple justice will be a small price for the nation to pay for the continuation and vindication of the principle that sound soil conservation practices shall be considered in the allotment of quotas. It is quite clear from a study of the situation that the problem of administering the 1950 cotton-quota law would have been equally difficult, if not more so, if it had been based on nothing but the cotton history on the farm, since the underlying reasons which have upset the proper application of the cropland factor principle would have also interfered with the proper application of the straight history principle.

I am in agreement with all that, of course, except the 70–50 idea, and I was reading it as the reason for the use of the cropland factor.

Now, we have had experience with several methods of making these allotments, and irrespective of the statement of the Department, I am still strongly convinced that making the allotments primarily on the basis of the cropland factor is the best of the various methods that might be used.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Randolph, were you in the Department and administering cotton acreage at any one time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. For how long a period?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, not always in the Department, Senator, but in the State office or in the Department from 1933 to 1939, I believe.

Senator ANDERSON. There have not been acreage allotments during many of the intervening years?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, I believe the last year was 1942 for cotton.

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Senator HOLLAND. I would like to ask just one more question.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Holland.

Senator HOLLAND. In your earlier testimony, Mr. Randolph, I understood, if I understood correctly, that you referred in this cropland picture to subtract from the total cropland any that was already allotted under any support-price program where acreage was allotted.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator HOLLAND. Then that formula which you recommend differs in that particular from the one which is included in the House bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It does; yes, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. How about the Senate bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Sir?

Senator HOLLAND. How does it differ from the Senate bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, the formula that I recommend is in the Senate bill on this particular point.

Senator HOLLAND. It is for that reason that you prefer the crop-land formula as included in the Senate bill, rather than the similar formula included in the House bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, the reason I prefer the Senate bill on that point is just simply because you would add on less acreage under the Senate bill than it would under the House bill, presumably. I mean that is almost certain and, of course, it was my intention to make it clear that we were endorsing the Senate bill with the two changes that I suggested.

Senator HOLLAND. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

If not, we thank you, Mr. Randolph.

The Farmers Union have not indicated a desire to appear and testify with respect to this bill; neither has the Grange, yet they both operate in cotton States, peanut States.

I have a notice that two additional Congressmen would like to be heard on this bill, so the committee will take a recess until 10:30 tomorrow, at which time, if we do have additional witnesses, we will hear them, and if we do not have additional witnesses, we will proceed to the consideration of the bills before us on cotton and peanuts.

The committee will stand in recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p. m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, February 7, 1950.)

ADJUSTMENT OF COTTON AND PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN 1950

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:35 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas (chairman), Ellender, Lucas, Hoey, Holland, Gillette, Anderson, and Aiken.

Also present: Senator John C. Stennis.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will resume hearings on the so-called cotton acreage legislation. The committee is considering Senate 2919 and also House Joint Resolution 398.

Yesterday, Mr. Walter L. Randolph, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, made a statement, and this morning I have a letter from Mr. Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, submitting some additional suggestions.

In order that the record may be made more complete, I will read this letter into the record. This is addressed to myself as chairman, and it is as follows:

On behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, I wish to reiterate the major points which Mr. Walter L. Randolph made in his testimony before your committee this morning.

We prefer the provisions of S. 2919 to the cotton provisions of House Joint Resolution 398 because (1) the Senate bill will relieve hardship cases with substantially less additional acreage than would be required under House Joint Resolution 398, and (2) the Senate bill provides a permanent solution for the current cotton allotments problem on a basis which will reduce the additional acreage required in future years, while the House bill is restricted to the year 1950.

The House bill provides that 1950 farm cotton allotments are to be increased so that no farm will have a final allotment smaller than the larger of 70 percent of the farm's 1946-48 planted acreage including war crop credits, or 50 percent of its highest planted acreage including war crop credits in any one of these 3 years. The Senate bill provides for minimum farm allotments equal to 60 percent of the farm's 1946-48 planted acreage including war crops, and omits the provision for an alternative minimum equal to 50 percent of the farm's highest planted acreage including war crops in 1946-48.

Both bills provide that the relief extended to hardship cases shall be limited to 40 percent of the cropland on the farm receiving the adjustment however, this ceiling would be higher under the House bill than under S. 2919. Under the House bill the ceiling on adjusted allotments would be 40 percent of all cropland on the farm, while under the Senate bill it would be 40 percent of cropland with the same exclusions, such as land devoted to other crops for which programs are available, as apply to the determination of cropland for the purpose of making regular cotton allotments.

In view of the present surplus situation in cotton, and the effects which a further increase in this surplus can be expected to have on future allotments and the level of price support available to cotton producers, we consider it urgent that increases in 1950 allotments be held to the minimum necessary to relieve hardship cases.

We understand that a question has been raised as to the probable effect of the sentence on page 3 of the Senate bill which reads as follows:

"Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State Committee."

The purpose of this sentence is to make sure that hardship cases are not denied relief through use of acreage figures which have been adjusted to bring county totals within the ceiling established by BAE acreage figures for the county. We do not believe that anyone will contend that BAE figures are accurate at the county level, and it is our understanding that some of the adjustments made by the county committees to get within the BAE figures were extremely arbitrary. No adjustment for hardship can be absolutely fair unless it applies against the acreage a farm actually produced and not against a fictional acreage arrived at by arbitrary adjustments. We believe that this provision of the Senate bill is entirely justified and that it is fully safeguarded (1) by the requirement that producers must submit evidence of the acreage actually planted or regarded as having been planted, and (2) by the provision for a review of this evidence by the State committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER FLEMING, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Since our meeting yesterday I have received a large number of telegrams; I have not counted them, but there must be 25 or 30, all asking that section 2 or the subject of section 2 be contained in this legislation.

Here is one picked at random [reading]:

Release frozen cotton acres.

Here is another one:

Please use influence to distribute cotton acreage to the farmers needing it, thereby eliminating frozen acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that the Senate bill, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. We are considering both the Senate and House bills.

Senator ELLENDER. I say the telegrams, to which bill do they refer?

The CHAIRMAN. These are referring to section 2 of the House bill.

Senator ELLENDER. The House bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not place these messages in the record because they are all the same, and there is no exception to the suggestions which they make or recommendations which they make, and that is to keep section 2 or some section which will do the thing that section 2 on its surface pretends to do.

We have with us Congressman Carl Albert, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Oklahoma. His district is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma, adjoining Arkansas on the west and almost Texas on the north. He is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma, and at one time this was our big cotton-producing section. But because of boll weevil, army worm, and other cotton pests, a good many farmers in that section found it necessary to abandon all or a portion of their cotton acreage and try to find some other crops. Nevertheless, it is strictly a cotton country.

Congressman Albert, you may proceed to make such statement as you deem proper for the record.

I will state that Congressman Albert is a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, and is very active in both the cotton consideration and the peanut consideration which were held in connection with the development of the House bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL ALBERT, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, first of all I wanted to thank you for inviting me to appear before your committee.

We in Oklahoma are proud of the eminent position you have attained on this committee and the contribution you have made to American agriculture.

The statement which I will make is on behalf of my colleagues, Representatives W. G. Stigler, Tom Steed, Toby Morris, and Victor Wickersham, and represents their views as well as my own.

I have heard Public Law 272 severely criticized, both as to context and as to administration. I have not been convinced that all of the criticism is just. I do recognize, however, from evidence that has been furnished the House Committee on Agriculture, that inequities have cropped up and that hardships will occur unless certain corrective action is taken by the Congress. It was to correct these inequities and to alleviate these hardships that the House of Representatives passed House Joint Resolution 398.

I believe the evidence that I have heard indicates that the provisions of section 1 of House Joint Resolution 398 should be enacted substantially in their present form, if hardships are to be alleviated in many areas of the Cotton Belt. I say this even though, so far as I know, no demand for enactment of the provisions of section 1 has been made by cotton growers in my own State. We do support the proposal, however, because we do not want to see gross inequities or hardships anywhere.

It is to the provisions of section 2 of House Joint Resolution 398 that I would like to address myself. This section deals with the surrender and reallocation of allotments. The first sentence of the section provides that the county committee may reallocate allotments voluntarily surrendered for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of section 1. This, we believe, is as it should be.

What we object to is the restrictive nature of the second and third sentences and especially the second sentence in section 2. The second sentence of this section reads:

If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate.

We believe this provision should be liberalized for three reasons: First, in its present form, in view of the legislative history of the provisions in the House, it is too restrictive.

Second, we think the authority herein granted should be vested in the county committees and not in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Third, we believe a liberalization of this provision will reduce administrative problems and criticisms.

As to the first objection, it might be said that on its face the provision allows for considerable latitude in administration to the end that justice and equity may in all cases be served. However, in explaining this section in the House debates on this bill, our distinguished and beloved chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture said that the whole matter was just window dressing. In view of the fact that the report of the House Committee on Agriculture has narrowed the language of this provision to the point where it is almost meaningless, I am convinced that our chairman's statement is correct. On page 16 of the report it is said:

It is the intent of the committee by this provision to authorize the Secretary to use such remaining acreage for the purpose of relieving hardship, for small farms, new farms, or other farms whose allotments are in the opinion of the Secretary inadequate. In the absence of some very exceptional circumstances, however, no farm having a cotton history could be said to have an inadequate allotment if its allotment was equal to the larger of 70 percent of the amount planted or regarded as planted during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted in any one of such years, and not in excess of 40 percent of the acreage tilled annually or in regular rotation.

This language in the report ties the hands of the Secretary to the point where, no matter how much acreage might be surrendered in a given county, no farm could, as a practical matter, receive an allotment in excess of what it would get if the provision were omitted entirely. To eliminate this restrictive language, in my opinion, any excess acreage surrendered under this bill should be apportioned by the county committee to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farm. This was what was done with the 15-percent county reserves under Public Law 272.

In my judgment the authority to reallocate this acreage should be vested in the county committees and not in the Secretary of Agriculture. I think we can trust these committees to distribute these allotments fairly and equitably. In this connection I desire to call your committee's attention to your own subcommittee's report on Senate bill S. 1962, dated June 29, 1949, at the bottom of page 4. Speaking of the 15 percent reserve which county committees were given authority to withhold from their county allotments, your subcommittee said:

It is recognized that this provision will place heavy responsibilities on the local committees in administering the law, but your committee believes that these farmer groups will have such personal knowledge of individual cases as to guarantee equitable and satisfactory allocations.

Mr. Chairman, I think experience has demonstrated the soundness of this statement. Every county committee in my congressional district reserved the full 15 percent of their county allotments for this purpose. If there has been one single complaint about the fact that this reservation was made or about the way in which it was administered, it has not come to my attention. The principal criticism that I have heard of Public Law 272, has been the failure of county committees to reserve the full 15 percent. Wherever these reservations have been made, the job of distributing the acreage has, as far as I have been able to learn, in all cases been exceptionally well done by the county committees. They can do equally as well with any allotments that might be surrendered under the terms of this bill.

In the next place, Mr. Chairman, I believe that the provisions of section 2 should be liberalized to give county committees considerable latitude in reallocating surrendered acreage because it will enable them to eliminate many of the administrative difficulties and criticisms that are bound to occur in the administration of this program. I think one of the difficulties which we might anticipate is the number of appeals which will result from the passage of this legislation. The reason I say this is that the job of conforming acreage reports made by farmers to county BAE estimates was in many instances done hurriedly and arbitrarily. As a matter of fact, county committees have admitted to me that they were unable to find any other way to make reported figures conform to county BAE estimates in the time allotted by the Department than by arbitrarily reducing these reported acreages. This places upon the farmer the burden of making an appeal even in cases where county committees already know or can easily be shown that they have reduced a given farmer too drastically. It would seem to me that if out of a reserve some of these cases could be taken care of by the county committee rather than by the necessity of going through an appeal, it would reduce this administrative problem.

Furthermore, in my opinion, our whole farm program is being subjected to criticism when many farmers are complaining about the size of their allotments while others are standing around in front of the country courthouse boasting that the county committee gave them a 25-acre allotment which the county committee itself knew they did not want to plant. This very thing is happening. It hurts the whole farm program. It is discouraging to our county committeemen, many of whom are no longer willing to serve. I think it would be much better for the program as a whole if the farmers felt that it was designed to assist, as far as possible, those who wanted and needed to plant cotton, particularly where their neighbors who have allotments that they do not desire to plant, were willing to surrender their allotments to the county reserve.

Moreover, I believe it is correct to say that where a quota program is based upon a cropland rather than upon a straight historical basis, a certain amount of liberality in the use of acreage allotted to counties is necessary to prevent inequities and hardships. It eliminates the criticism which results from farmers living side by side in adjacent counties with identical crop histories receiving allotments that are entirely disproportionate. This is no criticism of the cropland approach to acreage allotments, an approach which is in the interests of diversified farming. It is simply a suggestion for incorporating an element of flexibility which will make this type of program work.

The history of Public Law 272 in this regard is interesting. It will be recalled that the Memphis agreement which was drawn up by representatives of growers from all parts of the Cotton Belt in April 1949, contained this provision which was designated in their agreement as paragraph 4:

The grower is to indicate his intention to plant by a date to be set by his county committee. Failure to so indicate will be deemed a loan of such acreage to the county committee reserve.

Here it is clear that it was the intention of the Memphis agreement that acreage which was not to be planted would be a part of the 15

percent county reserve. It is my understanding from some of those who participated in the Memphis conference that it was thought that such a provision was necessary in order to give the requisite flexibility to a cropland formula in making acreage allotments. You will note that the provision contained in this agreement was mandatory and the farmers were affirmatively called upon to declare their intention to plant by a given date at the peril of losing their allotments.

Senate bill 1962, section 344 (g) (4) modified this language but recognized the principle. This subsection of the bill provided:

For any year any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county which it is determined by the Secretary through the county committee will not be planted to cotton in the year for which the allotment is made shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and shall be apportioned, (1) proportionately to all of the eligible farms in the county and (2) if there is any acreage remaining undistributed, it shall be apportioned in amounts determined to be fair and reasonable to farms in the same county receiving allotments which are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production history of cotton on such farms: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not operate to raise the cotton acreage of any farm above 60 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

The Department of Agriculture objected to this provision only because of its compulsory nature. On page 7 of the committee hearings is found the nature of the Department's objection, and I quote its provisions:

Subsection 344 (g) (4) which provides for a compulsory release of estimated unused farm acreage allotments for apportionment to the other farms, raises many administrative problems because it does not appear to be feasible or practicable to require a producer to declare his intention as to the acreage to be planted sufficiently far enough in advance of planting time to permit any acreage so released to be reapportioned to other farms.

Our proposal would cure this objection in that no acreage would be authorized for reapportionment which was not voluntarily surrendered.

This subsection of S. 1962 was stricken in the House of Representatives, I think primarily because the practice would have been preserved in perpetuity. The Senate bill said "for any year."

The problem to which we are now addressing ourselves and with which House Joint Resolution 398 is concerned is the 1950 crop and any authorization of the kind which would be included in this resolution would be limited to the present crop year.

In my judgment, the changes I have recommended would be particularly wholesome in counties with low cropland factors where the general trend is out of cotton. In such counties many farmers because of their investments in equipment, their employee situation, their tenant situation, and the capabilities of their land, are as much in need of cotton acreage as farmers similarly situated in other areas. Under these circumstances, particularly where individual farm histories of such farmers compare favorably with those of farmers who happen to live in counties with extremely high cropland factors, some flexibility in the use of acreage is necessary to prevent inequities. The county committees living in the counties, farming in the counties, know these people better than anybody else. They did a splendid job, at least in my district of Oklahoma, in using the 15 percent reserve as far as it would go for this purpose. While I do think that there will be very

few counties in which more acreage will be surrendered than will be required to take care of the provisions of section 1 of this bill, I think the small reserves, if any, that might be left over should be used for the purposes which I have heretofore tried to indicate.

The last sentence of section 2, House Joint Resolution 398, gives States and counties credit for acreage surrendered and reallocated. It seems to me that the individual farm would have equal claim to such consideration. If this were done, I think it would not only encourage farmers to surrender their allotments but would tend to cause many farmers to diversify their crops rather than to feel compelled to plant cotton in order to preserve their farm history.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, my recommendation is that section 2 of House Joint Resolution 398, beginning after the "period" on line 6, should be amended to provide substantially as follows:

If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farm or to new farms. In any subsequent year, any acreage surrendered pursuant to this subsection shall be considered as acreage planted to cotton on the farm from which such acreage was surrendered and shall not be considered as acreage planted to cotton on the farm to which such acreage was transferred.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that to be a substitute for section 2?

Mr. ALBERT. No; after the "period" on line 6, the first sentence said that any surrendered acreage must be used first to take care of the provisions of section 1, and I have no quarrel with that. It is that excess, if any, that I think should be used by the county committee to take care of hardships which they themselves know still exist.

Senator ANDERSON. Why did you drop the word "other" at the end of line 8?

Mr. ALBERT. Because, Senator, I think the word "other" there has on occasions been the language used in the House report.

The word "other," it seems to me, refers to farms other than those from which the acreage is surrendered, but it has been construed to mean farms other than those who have been brought up to the 70- or 50-percent factor.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, that is not the fault of the law. The language is completely plain.

Mr. ALBERT. I do not think we need the word "other"; it is surplus; do you? It should be just any farm.

Senator ANDERSON. What will dropping it out do?

Mr. ALBERT. It will leave the discretion to the county committee as to what farms in the county are subject to the restrictions that we place in the bill:

allotments inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farm.

In other words, they take that as their guide. That is their guide that they had when they had the 15-percent reserves, and they did a splendid job with it.

Senator ANDERSON. Precisely, and only 124 out of some thousand and more counties set up the full 15-percent reserve, and that is the way the law should have worked if the counties had been encouraged to do that; then the law would have worked a whole lot better.

Mr. ALBERT. Senator, if the counties had all done that, and if the Senate provision, which we struck out on the House side, prohibiting the use of frozen acreage had remained in the bill, we would not have had a dozen complaints from my congressional district.

Senator ANDERSON. I agree with you, and I thank you very much for your statement.

Mr. ALBERT. But all the counties in my district did reserve the full 15 percent.

Senator ANDERSON. Surely, and those are the areas where the law has worked, and worked very well.

Mr. ALBERT. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. It is only in those areas that it worked.

Mr. ALBERT. It would work better if they could have used the frozen acres.

Senator ANDERSON. Certainly, that is part of the program. You cannot take a part of the program out and then expect the rest of the law to work, if the law had been correctly followed. They were handed a reasonably good piece of legislation as it left the Senate, I think, and the frozen-acre provision was an important part of the flexibility in the administration of the law.

I think, Mr. Chairman, this is an extremely fine statement that Mr. Albert has made here, but conditions in his area—he knows those conditions—I think it is a fine statement with respect to them.

The very thing that he points out is the thing that, I think, this committee needs steadily to bear in mind, that the things that are necessary to make this act fully operative cannot just be in the law that you write. You have got to have a desire to administer it so that they do make these reserves available, and can take care of the situations.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Albert, you are conscious of the fact, are you not, that there will probably be another big cut next year?

Mr. ALBERT. I am.

Senator ANDERSON. We will come down from 21,000,000 acres or something in that neighborhood—probably we could come down, let us put it that way—to 17,800,000, something in that neighborhood.

Mr. ALBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. When that happens, the same thing that has caused some trouble will happen again this year?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. The small farms will get their acreage.

Mr. ALBERT. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And just as we found out in the tobacco situation, the heavy cuts come against the very large farmers?

Mr. ALBERT. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. There is where the inequities supposedly arise and, therefore, whatever we do this year, we will be faced with the same sort of demands again next year, and that is why I wondered if you might not be willing to concede that whatever we do with reference to this frozen acreage we ought to do for more than the year 1950. It sounded to me in your testimony as if you felt that it should be done for 1950 only.

Mr. ALBERT. I was addressing myself to that solely for the purpose of trying to get it through. I would like to see it done permanently, but I realize that sometimes it is easier to get a thing done for 1 year than it is to have it for all time to come. I agree with you.

Senator ANDERSON. I appreciate your practical approach on it, but do you not think the Senate ought to try again to do the best job it knows how, and then if it loses in conference and does not get it to be done permanently, it could be switched back to a single year?

Mr. ALBERT. I want to state that I think the House committee did a splendid job, and I want to defend my own committee, and my own subcommittee, on this.

I hated to see this section dealing with frozen acreage stricken out. I think I am correct in saying that it was done solely because they doubted that it would be—or that the majority of the members of that subcommittee doubted that it would be—wise to put into the law a permanent right to surrender and reallocate. I think that was the reason it was stricken out.

Senator AIKEN. I think, Congressman, that it is up to them to say whether it would be permanent or not. I have not seen any reluctance on the part of the Senate to enact good permanent legislation, and if you could persuade them that it should be permanent—it may not be the easiest thing in the world to do—but if they would agree to its being permanent, it seems to me it has a pretty good chance of being permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. You started to make some suggestion.

Mr. ALBERT. I just wanted to say something off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Have you received communications from your district with respect to section 2?

Mr. ALBERT. I have received at least five or six hundred letters and petitions wanting the right to unfreeze, as they call it, frozen acreage. I have them from every county, not only from my district, but I have them from Hollis clear across the Cotton Belt.

The CHAIRMAN. Representing the State at large, especially the Cotton South, I have received a very large number; I have no way of estimating the number now, but these came in this morning, some 20 or 25 messages, all on one side, asking for and recommending and in effect praying that the committee retain section 2 in such form as would make effective the program of reallocating land—cotton land, cotton farm land—that has been allocated to different farmers if they want it, to make it possible for the county committee to reallocate it to farmers who do need it and do want it, and so, naturally, as one member of the committee, I will be interested in having that section be given careful consideration and made effective, if possible.

Are there further questions to be submitted to Congressman Albert?

If not, we thank you for making your statement.

Senator ANDERSON. May I call your attention to the February 2 hearings, page 13, at which time the chairman asked this question of Mr. Woolley—you asked him:

Under this bill, if it becomes a law, how many acres can legally be planted to cotton during the 1950 crop-growing year?

His answer was :

It is our estimate that this resolution will result in not less than 1,400,000 additional acres then allotted.

Senator Aiken then asked him to identify this resolution, and he said, "House Joint Resolution 398"; and I then asked him if he had that broken down by States, to which he replied that he had asked the States for an estimate, and then I asked him if he would put it into the record at this point by States, and he said he would be very happy to do so.

We should have the information here. It is my understanding that it is still not available, and I think before we act on the resolution, many of us would like to know what this does by States, and I do urge that the chairman again remind the Department of it.

I know Mr. Woolley had it here, and we asked him a great many questions, and by inadvertence it is not available to us.

The CHAIRMAN. I am advised that the secretary of the committee has renewed our request to Mr. Woolley to prepare and furnish us the information sought in that statement, and if it is agreeable, we will insist upon receiving the data; when they are received, they will be added to Mr. Woolley's testimony and printed as a part of the record of this hearing.

Senator ANDERSON. I know, Mr. Chairman, you were anxious to get the bill into shape where it could be reported out, and I do think the information should be available to the committee members before we take final action on it.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest to our secretary that he call Mr. Woolley and try to get him personally on the telephone and urge the importance of getting the data to us as soon as possible.

Senator ANDERSON. Would it be possible to get the peanut data? They say it affects two States.

Senator AIKEN. That is what I was going to ask, if we could get the peanut data, as to the effect on the different States with respect to the peanut amendment in the House bill.

Senator ELLENDER. It was given to us yesterday.

Senator ANDERSON. It was given in two States approximately, and I assume that is correct, but there is no additional information given us as to how it affects other States.

Senator AIKEN. I see.

Senator ANDERSON. It might increase it 30, 40 thousand acres in many other States—I am sure it does not, because he said the whole thing was about 100,000 acres.

Senator HOEY. Two States took most of that.

Senator ANDERSON. Yes, but I just feel it is desirable to have that.

Mr. Chairman, at a previous hearing, I stated I had been unsuccessful in obtaining information concerning the disposition of the 1948 crop of peanuts. I have now received the data from the Department of Agriculture and I ask that it be inserted in the record at this point.

(The information is as follows:)

Commodity Credit Corporation: Operations in price support of 1948-crop peanuts

[Quantity in pounds]

Particulars	Farmers' stock	Shelled
Acquired by CCC:		
Purchases.....	312,818,252	597,130,049
Farmers' stock converted to shelled.....	121,754,297	82,606,225
Total for disposition.....	191,063,955	679,736,274
Disposition:		
Inventory adjustment (shrinkage, etc.).....	5,601,773	1,506
Sales.....	185,462,182	1 679,734,768
Total disposition.....	191,063,955	679,736,274
Inventory, Dec. 31, 1949.....	0	0

¹ See separate analysis of sales.

Commodity Credit Corporation: Analysis of sales 1948 peanuts

[Pounds]

A. Shelled peanuts:		
1. Domestic sales for crushing.....		1 222,738,425
2. Export sales:		
(a) To Army at cost.....	215,144,569	
(b) To ECA countries at cost.....	82,574,194	
Total.....	297,718,763	
(c) Sales under sec. 112 (e), Foreign Assistance Act:		
Army and bizon.....	48,770,014	
ECA countries (other than Army and bizon).....	110,507,566	
Total.....	159,277,580	
(d) Total export sales.....		456,996,343
3. Total, shelled peanuts.....		679,734,768
B. Farmers' stock peanuts (all domestic sales):		
1. For seed and edible uses at no loss.....		19,209,272
2. Domestic sales for crushing.....		1 166,252,911
3. Total, farmers' stock peanuts.....		185,462,182

¹ Net loss to CCC on 1948-crop peanuts to Dec. 31, 1949, was \$25,651,153.24, all of which was on domestic sales for crushing.

² Payments from sec. 32 funds with respect to 1948 peanuts exported under sec. 112 (c) of the Foreign Assistance Act amounted to \$10,167,023.28.

NOTE.—Purchase of peanut butter for distribution to schools with school-lunch funds (sec. 6) amounted to 4,286,925 pounds at a purchase cost of \$949,769.36.

Senator HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, I asked for a statement about the peanut situation. I believe it is the statement that Senator Anderson refers to, and I also asked that each of us be furnished with a copy ahead of the next meeting so that we would have a chance to analyze it and therefore clear the matter with maximum speed. I have not received any such copies yet.

The CHAIRMAN. I am further advised that the Department states the data are ready, and are either on their way or they will be here within the hour.

As soon as that comes in, I think it would be possible to have copies made. It certainly will not be very long, and it will be furnished to each member of the committee. We could be studying that while the hearings are being printed.

Is there any person present who desires to be heard in connection with this proposed legislation, either for or against? I do not hear any requests.

There is no one else so far as I know who requested to be heard, so if that is our situation, the hearings will be closed.

I will now ask that the committee go into executive session to consider this bill.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m., the committee retired into executive session.)

(Additional information filed with the committee is as follows:)

Peanuts: Comparison of State and National acreage allotments for 1950 under existing legislation and H. J. Res. 398, 81st Cong., 2d sess.

State	1949 acreage allotment	1950 acreage allotment		Acreage increase required in 1950 allotments by H. J. Res. 398 (column 3—column 2)
		Under existing legislation ¹	Under H. J. Res. 398 ²	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alabama.....	399,821	274,907	319,373	44,466
Arizona.....	401	960	960	—
Arkansas.....	8,418	5,473	6,724	1,251
California.....	1,257	1,257	1,257	—
Florida.....	83,882	73,236	73,236	—
Georgia.....	878,024	701,400	701,400	—
Louisiana.....	4,041	2,506	3,228	722
Mississippi.....	14,129	9,272	11,286	2,014
Missouri.....	401	279	320	41
New Mexico.....	8,641	5,959	6,902	943
North Carolina.....	243,035	225,702	225,702	—
Oklahoma.....	188,336	183,600	183,600	—
South Carolina.....	25,613	18,375	20,459	2,084
Tennessee.....	5,739	4,766	4,766	—
Texas.....	625,788	451,200	499,873	48,673
Virginia.....	141,444	141,108	141,108	—
Total.....	2,628,970	2,100,000	2,200,194	100,194

¹ Not less than the larger of (a) 1941 allotment, or (b) 60 percent of 1948 acreage picked and threshed.

² Column 2 increased where necessary to not less than 79.879 percent of 1949 acreage allotment shown in column 1. (79.879 represents percentage which 1950 national allotment, 2,100,000 acres, is of the 1949 national allotment of 2,628,970 acres.)

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fats and Oils Branch, PMA, Feb. 8, 1950.

[Report on S. 2919, U. S. Department of Agriculture]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reference to your request of January 25 for the Department's recommendations concerning S. 2919 relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The purpose of this bill is to amend the present provisions of the act to correct inadequate and inequitable 1950 acreage allotments for a number of farms that have resulted in carrying out the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, and for providing permanent legislation for establishing cotton acreage allotments for such farms in 1951 and subsequent years.

Paragraph (4) of the bill would authorize the Secretary to reapportion cotton acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered by producers to the county committee to other farms in the State. Experience in administering similar legislation during the 1938-42 period was that only negligible acreages of unused cotton acreage allotments were released by producers for reapportionment to other

farms. While we are not certain to what extent unused 1950 acreage allotments would be voluntarily released under the conditions set forth in the bill, it is very unlikely that any considerable acreage of such unused acreage allotments would be released for reallocation to other farms, particularly since such released acreage could be reapportioned to farms in other areas of the State. Unless all or practically all of the released acreage is permitted to be used in the county, farmers will be reluctant to surrender any allotments. The largest acreages released will be in counties where the need for adjustment in farm acreage allotments is not great while little or no acreage will be released in areas where the need is greatest. It is our opinion that no considerable adjustments would be obtained in farm acreage allotments through this provision in areas where needed most and might result in inflated farm allotments in counties where released acreages are considerably in excess of needs to correct present inequities. This could well occur since no maximum limit is provided for use in reapportioning released acreage allotments to other farms. The ultimate result by the enactment of this provision would be to arouse false encouragement on the part of many producers who farm in areas where needs for correcting present inequities are greatest and who have hopes of increased cotton allotments through voluntary surrender of unused allotments from other farms.

Paragraph (5) of the bill provides for increasing each farm acreage allotment for 1950, wherever applicable, to 60 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 except that such allotment shall not be increased by this provision in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, excluding acreages of crops and land uses provided in paragraph (2) of section 344 (f) of the act. The average acreage planted to cotton during the 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948, was 20,980,000 acres as compared with the 1950 national allotment of 21,000,000 acres. This means that cotton producers on the average over the Cotton Belt can plant in 1950 with present allotments the average acreage planted during the 3-year period. This provision of the bill would afford no relief to many farms which have been reduced by 40 percent or more from the average acreage planted to cotton during the 3 years 1946, 1947, and 1948. A large portion of cotton farms have current allotments in excess of such 3-year average plantings, including acreage regarded as planted to cotton. The Department feels that this range in the required reduction in cotton acreage is too great between farms, leads to discrimination with respect to a large number of farms, and is the basic reason for much of the general dissatisfaction being expressed by farmers at this time concerning farm cotton-acreage allotments. Since this legislation is needed to provide a basis for establishing more equitable acreage allotment for a number of farms, it is our opinion that consideration should be given to establishing minimum farm acreage allotments at a level which will reduce the disparity in required reductions in cotton acreages among farms. Consideration should also be given to a provision which would permit the establishment of equitable farm-acreage allotments for those farms on which the acreage planted to cotton in one or more of the base years was abnormally low by reasons beyond the control of the present operator by basing such allotment on the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the 3-year period.

It is estimated that the provisions of paragraph (5) will require approximately 800,000 additional acres of cotton allotments for 1950, provided that the average acreage plant or regarded as planted to cotton during the 1946-48 period is computed on the basis of the annual acreages currently established for the farm that were used by county committees in determining farm cotton acreage allotments. Paragraph (5) provides that "Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee." This provision would establish a basis for numerous upward changes in cotton acreages and war crop credits for cotton. The additional acreage which might be added through adjusting cotton history, together with the estimated 800,000 acres, may exceed the additional acreage allotments that would be established under House Joint Resolution 398. Any acreage released and reapportioned under the provisions of paragraph (4) will generally be in addition to acreage allotments established under other provisions of this bill and other legislation. Such reapportioned acreage will largely go to farms on which it will be planted thereby further increasing the 1950 planted acreage of cotton.

Paragraph (5) further provides that:

"The acreage allotment for each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) to cotton on such farm during any of the preceding three years."

This provision provides for continuance of the disparity as set forth above which exists in acreage allotments for many farms causing them to be at a much lower level as compared with normal cotton plantings than that on other cotton farms for which more favorable treatment is obtained through the application of the present provisions of the law.

The large disparity in current farm acreage allotments of cotton originated from the application of the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, which provide for the apportionment of the county acreage allotment to farms primarily on the basis of applying a uniform county cropland factor to the cropland on the farm less the acreage of certain crops and land uses. The difficulties encountered by the use of the cropland as a primary basis in establishing farm cotton acreage allotments were clearly written in the history of the legislation and the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. When the act was first enacted in February of 1938, no provision was included for establishing minimum cotton acreage allotments for farms except for some of the smaller ones. Regulations and instructions were issued for the administration of the original provisions of the act and were applied in some counties. Immediately, it was noted that the same type of inequities about which many complaints are now being heard with respect to Public Law 272 likewise resulted when the original provisions of the Act of 1938 were applied in these counties. A minimum farm-allotment provision based on history to remedy such inequities, which provided that no farm would receive an allotment of less than 50 percent of its 1937 planted plus diverted cotton acreage up to 40 percent of the land tilled annually or in regular rotation on the farm, was enacted in April of 1938. That amendment, as well as the 60-percent provision proposed in this bill, relies on recent cotton acreage history on each farm in order to have satisfactory allotments established. In 1938, when the cropland factor approach did not work satisfactorily, we had the actual measured acreage of cotton and cropland for each farm for each year in the base history.

Thus the cropland approach for establishing farm cotton-acreage allotments did not work in 1938 when accurate farm data were available. It did not work for 1950 when reported farm data formed the basis for establishing farm cotton-acreage allotments. Accordingly, the underlying cause of inequitable allotments was the use of cropland as a primary basis for apportioning county allotments to individual farms.

The Department prefers the provisions of House Joint Resolution 398 to the provisions of S. 2919. The provision for establishing minimum farm acreage allotments at the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948 or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during any year of such 3-year period, is particularly preferable to the similar provision of this bill in view of current needs to correct inequitable allotments. The Department further urges that any remedial legislation pertaining to 1950 cotton-acreage allotments be applicable only for 1950 and that the Congress make changes in permanent legislation to provide for the establishment of farm cotton-acreage allotments primarily on the basis of cotton acreage history, giving due weight to sound use, agricultural conservation, crop-rotation practices, and so forth.

In view of the subsequent request, we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.





COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE
ALLOTMENTS

FEBRUARY 16 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 398]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

STATEMENT

Hearings have been conducted by the committee on both House Joint Resolution 398, passed by the House of Representatives on January 31, 1950, and S. 2919. As developed in the hearings and in House Report No. 1509, submitted by the House Committee on Agriculture with respect to the resolution, a number of inequities occurred in the application of the cotton marketing quota and acreage allotment for 1950. These inequities appear to have been caused by a number of factors. The absence of adequate and reliable data on recent cotton acreage was one of the chief reasons. Ineffective administration due largely to the fact that new personnel were instituting a quota program after a lapse of 8 years undoubtedly contributed to the maladjustments and discrepancies in individual farm acreage allotments. For instance, the law provides that the State committee can reserve up to 10 percent of the State acreage allotment and the county committee can reserve up to 15 percent of its allotment for use in taking care of the cases now in question. A minority of the State and county committees took full advantage of this provision. Since 1938 farm acreage allotments for cotton have been allocated on the basis of a cropland factor. This provision was retained in the amendment to the cotton marketing quota law enacted last year at the insistence of the cotton producers themselves. In some instances

this method has created unjust and unreasonable allotments, but the inequities caused by this provision of law do not appear to be of such volume as to warrant changing the basic law in that respect at this time.

In the opinion of your committee, the absence of authority to reallocate acreage which would not otherwise have been planted has also been a contributing factor to the difficulties experienced in applying the 1950 cotton production program. Such authority was contained in the cotton acreage allotment bill, which later became Public Law 272 of the Eighty-first Congress, when it passed the Senate during the first session. The provision was not adopted in conference between the two Houses and your committee again proposes to make such authority permanent law.

PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment to the text of the resolution is a complete substitute for the House resolution. As passed by the House, the resolution provides for adjustment of 1950 cotton acreage allotments only. The committee amendment would be effective permanently and provides both emergency adjustment for the 1950 crop and broader authority for making adjustments in the future.

The first part of section 1 provides for the reallocation of cotton acreage which will not be planted to cotton and is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee. The acreage can be reallocated within a State but preference must be given to its reallocation within the same county in which it was released. The surrendering of acreage for reallocation will not reduce the subsequent allotments for the farm from which it is released.

The second part of section 1 provides that any farm acreage allotment in 1950 shall be increased to an allotment equal to 60 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948. However, no allotment can be increased in this manner to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, excluding from such acreage the acreage devoted to other crops subject to acreage restrictions. Any increase granted under these provisions shall be made only upon written application by the owner or operator and the increase cannot exceed the amount requested in the application. Beginning in 1951, the acreage allotment for each farm receiving an adjustment in 1950 under this section shall not be less than its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year. However, in no event may a farm allotment be increased by reason of the above adjustment to an amount greater than the largest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on such farm during any of the preceding 3 years.

Section 1 of the Committee amendment also provides that as far as possible, all the adjustments made pursuant to it in 1951 and subsequent years shall be made from the acreage available for reallocation and from the authorized reserves at the State and county levels. Any additional acreage necessary to make the adjustments will be it

addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage will be in addition to the national marketing quota.

The resolution, as passed by the House, provided that any farm-acreage allotment in 1950 shall be increased to an amount equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during any one of those 3 years. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that such an adjustment would require a minimum of 1,400,000 additional acres to the 1950 national acreage allotment. In comparison, the Department estimates that under the terms of the committee amendment 800,000 additional acres would be required to make the authorized adjustments. The national acreage allotment for 1950 is 21,000,000 acres and the Department estimates up to 2,000,000 acres of the allotment might not be planted. With a possible underplanting of the present allotment in the amount of 2,000,000 acres, the additional acreage required for allotment under this legislation would not result in increasing the planted acreage above 21,000,000 acres and it can be expected that the total planted acreage would be below that amount.

POTATO PRICE SUPPORT

Section 2 of the committee amendment to the body of the resolution provides that no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of the resolution unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes. Present law provides that compliance with production goals, marketing agreements and orders, and marketing quotas when authorized by law may be required as a prerequisite for price support for potatoes. The requirement of compliance with production goals and marketing orders has proven to be ineffective in actual application of the program.

The Secretary of Agriculture does not have authority at this time to impose marketing quotas on potatoes. Consequently, this provision prevents price support for potatoes planted after the enactment of this resolution until legislation authorizing quotas can be approved. The committee plans to proceed immediately to the consideration of legislation authorizing a marketing-quota program for potatoes and is of the opinion that a satisfactory and effective program can be worked out within a short time.

CONCLUSION

Because the inequities to be corrected by this legislation are of an emergency nature and in view of the fact that the 1950 crops of cotton and potatoes are already being planted, your committee urges enactment of the resolution, as amended, at the earliest possible time.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the resolution, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted

is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 344. (f) * * *

(4) *Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, preference being given to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph in any year shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: Provided, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above.*

(5) *Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount requested in such application. The acreage allotment computed in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f) for each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the preceding three years. To the maximum extent possible, the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and subsequent years by use of the acreage reserved under sections 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage under paragraph (4) of this subsection. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.*

Calendar No. 1283

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

[Report No. 1276]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 16 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, with amendments

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 ~~That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural~~
4 ~~Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-~~
5 ~~ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and~~
6 ~~Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-~~
7 ~~age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity~~
8 ~~with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-~~
9 ~~culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the~~
10 ~~average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to~~

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this section
9 shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allotment
10 of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on such
11 farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as de-
12 termined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2. Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

17 *That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act*
18 *of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end*
19 *thereof the following:*

20 “(4) *Any part of the acreage allotted to individual*
21 *farms in any county under the provisions of this section*
22 *which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which*
23 *allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county*
24 *committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such*
25 *farms and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts*

1 determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, pref-
2 erence being given to other farms in the same county re-
3 ceiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inade-
4 quate and not representative in view of their past production
5 of cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph
6 in any year shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any
7 subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is trans-
8 ferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and
9 the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: Provided,
10 That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be per-
11 manently released in writing to the county committee by the
12 owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned
13 in the manner set forth above.

14 “(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-
15 tion and without reducing any farm acreage allotment deter-
16 mined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsec-
17 tion, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased
18 by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment
19 equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to
20 cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under
21 the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
22 on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment
23 shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage
24 in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which
25 is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the

1 same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for
2 by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage
3 planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947,
4 and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after con-
5 sideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner
6 or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State
7 committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allot-
8 ment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon
9 application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm
10 within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and
11 the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount
12 requested in such application. The acreage allotment com-
13 puted in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and
14 (4) of this subsection (f) for each year subsequent to 1950
15 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage
16 allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased
17 by such amount as may be necessary to provide an
18 allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year
19 increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion
20 that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than
21 the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but
22 no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision
23 to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted
24 (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-
25 ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the

1 preceding three years. To the maximum extent pos-
 2 sible, the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall
 3 carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and sub-
 4 sequent years by use of the acreage reserved under sections
 5 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage
 6 under paragraph (4) of this subsection. The additional
 7 acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph
 8 shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acre-
 9 age allotments and the production from such acreage shall
 10 be in addition to the national marketing quota."

11 SEC. 2. No price support shall be made available for
 12 any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint
 13 resolution unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect
 14 to such potatoes.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating
 to farm acreage allotments for cotton under the Agricultural
 Adjustment Act of 1938 and to price support for potatoes."

Passed the House of Representatives January 31, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

[Report No. 1276]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the . Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 16 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Reported with amendments

on Finance, one shall be a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, one shall be a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and each of the others shall be a member of such other standing committee of the Senate as may be designated by the President of the Senate.

SEC. 2. (a) The first section of Senate Resolution 101, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to May 6, 1949, is amended by striking out "during the Eighty-first Congress, until February 15, 1950,"; and by inserting after "small business, including" the following: "(but without limitation)."

(b) Section 2 of such resolution is amended by striking out "the Eighty-first Congress, until February 15, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Congress."

(c) Senate Resolution 218, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 9, 1950, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 4 of Senate Resolution 101, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to May 6, 1949, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The authority granted by this resolution with respect to the problems of small-business enterprises shall not enlarge the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency as set forth in paragraph (d) of section (1) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, nor shall it diminish the power of any other standing committee of the Senate to investigate any matter within its jurisdiction."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will explain the parliamentary situation. Under the precedents of the Senate the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska is regarded as the text of the resolution for purposes of amendment. The amendment of the Senator from Montana by way of a substitute is therefore in the first degree, that of the Senator from Florida is in the second degree, and no further amendment can be offered. The amendment or substitute offered by the Senator from Florida is not subject to amendment. Either the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska in the nature of a substitute or the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana in the nature of a substitute may be amended by way of amending the text, but the amendment of the Senator from Florida is not subject to further amendment, and that will have to be voted on first.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HOLLAND. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are detained on official business at Government departments.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. If present and voting, the Senator from

Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—33

Aiken	Hendrickson	McCarran
Benton	Hill	McClellan
Cain	Hoey	Maybank
Chapman	Holland	Robertson
Connally	Ives	Russell
Ellender	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Flanders	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Frear	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Fulbright	Kerr	Stennis
George	Lehman	Taft
Hayden	Long	Tobey

NAYS—49

Anderson	Hunt	Mundt
Brewster	Jenner	Murray
Bricker	Kefauver	Myers
Butler	Kem	Neely
Capehart	Kilgore	O'Connor
Chavez	Knowland	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Langer	Saltonstall
Darby	Leahy	Schoeppel
Donnell	Lodge	Taylor
Douglas	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McCarthy	Thye
Dworshak	McFarland	Watkins
Eaton	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Gillette	Magnuson	Williams
Green	Martin	
Gurney	Morse	

NOT VOTING—14

Bridges	Humphrey	Tydings
Byrd	Malone	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Withers
Graham	Pepper	Young
Hickenlooper	Thomas, Okla.	

So Mr. HOLLAND's amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the substitute offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] for the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Mr. LUCAS and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are detained on official business at Government departments.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "yea" and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—31

Anderson	Hunt	McKellar
Benton	Johnson, Tex.	McMahon
Capehart	Kefauver	Magnuson
Chavez	Kerr	Murray
Connally	Kilgore	Myers
Douglas	Langer	Neely
George	Leahy	O'Connor
Gillette	Lehman	O'Mahoney
Green	Long	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Lucas	
Hill	McFarland	

NAYS—51

Aiken	Gurney	Mundt
Brewster	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bricker	Hoey	Russell
Butler	Holland	Saltonstall
Cain	Ives	Schoeppel
Chapman	Jenner	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. J.
Darby	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Donnell	Kem	Stennis
Downey	Knowland	Taft
Dworshak	Lodge	Taylor
Eaton	McCarthy	Thye
Ellender	McCarran	Tobey
Ferguson	McClellan	Watkins
Flanders	Martin	Wherry
Frear	Maybank	Wiley
Fulbright	Morse	Williams

NOT VOTING—14

Bridges	Humphrey	Tydings
Byrd	Malone	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Withers
Graham	Pepper	Young
Hickenlooper	Thomas, Okla.	

So Mr. MURRAY's substitute for Mr. WHERRY's substitute was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me inquire whether the Senator from Nebraska is proposing the creation of a permanent standing committee, a select committee, or a permanent select committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Debate is not now in order.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. MORSE and other Senators requested the yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Illinois would like to have stated at this time the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which is about to be voted upon, the Chair will ask that that be done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That there is hereby created a select committee to be known as the Committee on Small Business and to consist of 13 Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate as soon as practicable after the date of adoption of this resolution and at the commencement of each Congress.

It shall be the duty of such committee to study and survey by means of research and investigation all problems of American small-business enterprises, and to obtain all facts possible in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest, but which would aid the Congress in enacting remedial legislation, and to report to the Senate from time to time the results of such studies and surveys. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee and such committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are detained on official business at Government departments.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Sen-

ator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—55

Aiken	Hunt	Murray
Anderson	Ives	Myers
Benton	Jenner	Neely
Brewster	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Butler	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Kern	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kerr	Schoeppel
Cordon	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Darby	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Langer	Taft
Douglas	Leahy	Taylor
Downey	Lehman	Thomas, Utah
Dworshak	Lodge	Thye
Eaton	Lucas	Watkins
Ferguson	McCarthy	Wherry
Gillette	McMahon	Wiley
Green	Magnuson	Williams
Gurney	Morse	
Hayden	Mundt	

NAYS—27

Bricker	Hendrickson	McFarland
Cain	Hill	McKellar
Chapman	Hoey	Martin
Connally	Holland	Maybank
Ellender	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Flanders	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Frear	Long	Sparkman
Fulbright	McCarren	Stennis
George	McClellan	Tobey

NOT VOTING—14

Bridges	Humphrey	Tydings
Byrd	Malone	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Withers
Graham	Pepper	Young
Hickenlooper	Thomas, Okla.	

So Mr. WHERRY's amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to Senate Resolution 58 as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the title will be amended to conform to the text, as follows:

Resolution creating a Select Committee on Small Business.

This resolution places upon the Chair the obligation of appointing the Select Committee. The Chair will announce his appointments later.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1990) to amend section 429, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the act of August 5, 1882, as amended, so as to substitute for the requirement that detailed annual reports be made to the Congress concerning the proceeds of all sales of condemned naval material a requirement that information as to such proceeds be filed with the Committees on Armed Services in the Congress.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution to print additional copies of immigration hearings before a judiciary subcommittee; and S. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Report No. 1158, Eighty-first Congress, first session, entitled "Progress on the Hoover Commission Recommendations."

COLORADO RIVER DAM AT BRIDGE CANYON

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 75) authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 398.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton- and peanut-acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE and Mr. WHERRY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois for unanimous consent to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business and proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution just read by its title?

Mr. WHERRY. I am forced to object to giving unanimous consent to the taking up of the measure at this time.

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 398.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio will state the inquiry.

Mr. TAFT. What would be the effect of agreeing to the motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion, if agreed to, would set aside the unfinished business for today. But, inasmuch as an hour has been fixed for voting tomorrow, it would automatically come back before the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. TAFT. Would it come back at 12 o'clock, or would it not come back until the hour for voting?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would come back at 11 o'clock, at which hour the Senate is to meet tomorrow. The division of time would be maintained as heretofore ordered. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Magnuson
Anderson	Hendrickson	Martin
Benton	Hill	Maybank
Brewster	Hoey	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Mundt
Butler	Hunt	Murray
Cain	Ives	Myers
Capehart	Jenner	Neely
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Cordon	Kefauver	Russell
Darby	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Downey	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Leahy	Sparkman
Eastland	Lehman	Stennis
Eaton	Lodge	Taft
Ellender	Long	Taylor
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Frear	McCarthy	Tobey
Fulbright	McClellan	Watkins
George	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McKellar	Wiley
Green	McMahon	Williams
Gurney		

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois to proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 398, which was stated by title a while ago.

Mr. McCARTHY and Mr. LUCAS rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois wish recognition?

Mr. LUCAS. Was the motion agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No, it has not yet been voted on.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask for the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is open to debate.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. KNOWLAND addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

THE HYDROGEN BOMB

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the problem which is symbolized by the hydrogen bomb touches every facet of human existence—ideological, philosophical, cultural, moral and spiritual.

Mr. President, may we have order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will suspend until the Senate is in order. The Senator will proceed.

Mr. LODGE. My statement will not take long. It is on a matter at least as important as the one we have been discussing.

Looking at it more narrowly from the standpoint of practical action by government, it impresses us first in its military aspect. We can understand how those who see nothing but its military impact become terrified, although even in this, the bleakest and most depressing phase of the whole business, there are elements of hope. For example, there appears to be no doubt of the following: that the United States can outproduce any other nation in the manufacture of these new weapons; that these new bombs will greatly increase the power of the defensive, which is surely an asset to a nation which has no aggressive intent; and that no aggressor can win a final decision by one—or a dozen—ex-

plosions of these new bombs in the opening days of a new war. Therefore, even in this military phase, which is the starkest and grimmest of all, we should be able to keep our nerve and our sense of proportion.

Mr. President, I hate to interfere with the conversations that are taking place on the floor, but I insist this is an important subject, and that it is one which it is proper to discuss on the floor of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no such compunctions. [Laughter.]

Mr. LODGE. I am delighted. The Chair is always refreshing and capable.

But, happily, government is not confined to a strictly military contemplation of the problem symbolized by the hydrogen bomb. The United States Government, thanks to the unparalleled productivity of the American people, can make an economic approach to the world crisis and wherever in the world there has been enough local energy to take advantage of our help, our economic assistance has in the last few years yielded tremendous results. Within the prudent limits of our own resources we should react to the problem of the hydrogen bomb by extending economic aid.

Then there is the political approach, which has a huge potential. Although results achieved here insofar as the unification of Europe is concerned have been disappointing, conclusion of the North Atlantic Pact shows what can be done. Let us hope that the North Atlantic community will become increasingly real and that under the spur of these great new dangers there will develop a common political outlook among the free nations which should accomplish great new things.

Mr. President, I think we all can have the deepest and most sympathetic understanding of those who, on the Senate floor and off the Senate floor demand an immediate show-down with the Soviet Union in the form of an appeal for disarmament. We must applaud their purpose, although it appears certain that their method and such other methods as have lately been proposed seem at this moment calculated to defeat that purpose.

We cannot, for example, enter into a Big Two meeting with the Soviet Union and set up two worlds without gravely shaking the confidence of all our friends in the Western World whom we have done so much to help and who have made such encouraging progress. We cannot enter into bilateral conversations without looking as though we were turning our back on the whole system of collective security which is symbolized by the United Nations.

We should not be fair to ourselves or to our friends if we were to agree with the Soviets to a two-thirds or a one-half or a hundred-percent reduction in armament expenditures. We, in the United States Army, for example, spend far more money for clothing, pay, food, housing, and medical care, for example, in our military forces because we are a country which treats people like human beings. If we and the Soviets agreed to eliminate all money expenditures, the Soviet could

and would use men as slaves without pay. Nor would it be fair to ourselves or to our friends to agree to a limitation of those weapons of a technical and complicated nature where we have a natural advantage and where, therefore, any apparently international limitation is actually a gain for the Soviets.

We know very well that, even if the Soviets should surprisingly agree to some form of international inspection, they would insist on such a strained construction of their agreement that the inspections which we would be allowed to undertake, if any, would not really be inspections in any honest or complete sense of the term. We are practically sure, moreover, that any appeal of ours would at this juncture be rejected because the Soviets would regard it as a sign of weakness on our part.

I know that there are those who would then say: "Let them reject it. Let us here in America show that we at least are willing to disarm. We will thereby stand in a favorable light before world opinion and thus impress the public opinion of the free nations with our virtue and with our love of peace."

I cannot believe that this is wise counsel. To make an offer which we are sure will be rejected is, in the first place, to mislead our own people as to the chances for acceptance and to subject them to a correspondingly severe disappointment. It thus tends to hasten the day of a "showdown"—a day which I hope and believe will never come. To make an offer which we know will be rejected might well be seized upon by the Soviets as proof of the fact that we are looking for a pretext for war. They might well say, "Here are the Americans making us a proposition which they know we will reject. What earthly reason could they have for making such an offer other than that of trying to provide an excuse for hostilities?"

Seen in the light of these realities, the offer which so many of our well-intentioned citizens suggest will actually bring nearer the danger of war.

Does this mean that we are condemned to do nothing? Far from it. We must continue to build our strength in every way that we can. We must build it slowly whenever the slow way is the only way. We must build it fast in whatever ways it can be done quickly. We must do it quietly where that is the only way it can be done. And if there is a chance to build strength dramatically I hope we will also take advantage of that.

The truth is that our sincere fellow citizens who ask for an American appeal for disarmament are right in wanting disarmament, but wrong in the way they propose to get it. In the quest for peace disarmament is the second step—not the first. The first step is for us to get strong enough so that the Soviets will ask us for a disarmament conference. Then—and only then—will there be a real prospect of accomplishing results.

If you get discouraged by the apparent slowness of this procedure, remember that in 1945 we in effect fell off the top of a high cliff when at Yalta, Potsdam and through our own sudden demobilization we lost the advantage we built up

during the war. We are now climbing back to the top of the cliff, but this is a slower business than falling down, and we must be patient.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. My colleague has stated that he does not believe we should make any advance to Russia at this time, but he did not say anything about proceeding through the United Nations. Would he be willing to state, very briefly, his position on that question?

Mr. LODGE. I did not understand the Senator's question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. My question is, What is the Senator's attitude as to proceeding through the United Nations rather than through a bilateral conference.

Mr. LODGE. I think collective action is desirable, but I do not believe the United States should make the request or make the appeal, because, in my opinion, it would look like weakness on our part, and it would amount to nothing. Russia could create such conditions that she could get what she wanted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator believe many things must be done prior to a disarmament conference, such as the raising of the curtain so that there could be inspection, freedom of communication, and freedom of the press, in order that the facts could be determined prior to a disarmament conference? In other words, should we not begin with first things first, with reference to disarmament?

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator from Michigan has put his finger on a very essential point. Disarmament is not the first step. It is a step which can come only after some other things have been done.

COLORADO RIVER DAM AT BRIDGE CANYON

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 75) authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this time to have placed in the body of the Record some tables relative to Senate bill 75, the central Arizona project. Many Senators have not been present during the course of the debate and are under the false impression that it is merely a controversy between California and Arizona. Of course that is not the case. Nevada, as well as California and Arizona, is interested in the matter.

It has been pointed out in the absence of some Senators that it is a project which calls for an authorization of a billion and a quarter dollars and that, in addition, it will remove the yardstick measurements which now exist under the reclamation laws.

Because so many of the Senators do not realize the immense amount of

money involved in this project in the central Arizona area, I have had compiled for comparative purposes the total rivers, harbors, and flood-control authorizations in various groups of States in contrast to the billion-and-a-quarter dollar authorization provided for in Senate bill 75.

We find that for the New England States, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for rivers, harbors, and flood control, the total authorizations amount to \$348,400,000, or approximately one-fourth of the authorization in the project which will be voted on by the Senate tomorrow.

I have another break-down for the North Central States, showing that for the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin the total authori-

zations for rivers, harbors, and flood control, general, amount to \$1,265,000,000, which is the approximate amount of the single authorization on which the Senate will be called upon to vote tomorrow.

I have another break-down for the Middle Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, showing the total authorizations for rivers, harbors, and flood control, general, amount to \$988,768,000, or considerably less than the authorization in this one bill which will be before the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that those break-downs appear as part of my remarks in the Record.

There being no objection, the break-downs were ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

Authorizations and appropriations by States, rivers and harbors, and flood control, general

State	Total cost of authorized projects, including projects in approved comprehensive plans			Appropriations for construction		
	Rivers and harbors	Flood control, general	Total	Rivers and harbors	Flood control, general	Total
New England States:						
Connecticut.....	\$16,380,700	\$36,662,500	\$53,043,200	\$11,090,900	\$11,063,000	\$22,153,900
Maine.....	10,250,200		10,250,200	8,778,700		8,778,700
Massachusetts.....	67,791,500	64,032,400	131,823,900	60,347,400	19,745,000	80,092,400
New Hampshire.....	627,600	55,983,000	56,610,600	627,600	14,638,000	15,265,600
Rhode Island.....	9,772,300	5,831,000	15,603,300	9,697,600		9,697,600
Vermont.....	1,100,300	79,969,000	81,069,300	885,300	4,389,000	5,274,300
Total.....	105,922,600	242,477,900	348,400,500	91,427,800	49,835,000	141,262,800
North Central States:						
Illinois.....	266,269,800	195,911,600	462,181,400	147,041,800	57,247,000	204,288,800
Indiana.....	29,278,400	136,408,300	165,686,700	28,390,100	29,842,000	58,232,100
Michigan.....	176,995,400	2,290,600	179,286,000	113,305,700	1,655,000	114,960,700
Ohio.....	101,287,200	291,599,300	392,886,500	54,576,700	79,127,000	133,633,700
Wisconsin.....	48,147,500	17,779,000	65,926,500	43,705,400		43,705,400
Total.....	621,978,300	643,988,800	1,265,967,100	386,949,700	167,871,000	554,820,700
Middle Atlantic States:						
Delaware.....	38,234,000		38,234,000	33,409,700		33,409,700
Maryland.....	14,208,000	15,560,000	29,768,000	9,358,400	2,287,000	11,645,400
New Jersey.....	57,224,100	294,000	57,508,100	39,297,100	284,000	39,581,100
New York.....	192,231,900	136,241,000	328,472,900	142,833,900	65,887,000	208,720,900
Pennsylvania.....	113,381,600	421,404,300	534,785,900	77,021,000	111,135,000	188,156,000
Total.....	415,279,600	573,489,300	988,768,900	301,920,100	179,593,000	481,513,100

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 398 is on the Senate Calendar as a result of action by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. In reporting the House measure the Senate committee has struck out all the House provisions after the enacting clause, and has instead inserted very largely the provisions of Senate bill 2919, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] on behalf of himself and several other Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, this joint resolution is an attempt to correct some inequities which it is claimed have arisen as a result of the application of Public Law 272. While the planting of cotton is going on, I believe it is impossible to examine carefully into all claims of inequities and to decide whether or not all of them are just, or whether any of them are just, or whether there should be any change in the law whatever. If at all possible, I believe the Senate should move to confer authority on the Secretary of Agriculture to make some adjust-

ments in the Cotton Act. The whole danger is that the adjustments may be so large as to throw clear out of balance the possibility of the demand equaling the supply available. I believe that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in accepting the provisions of the Senate bill, has fairly well guarded against that possibility. The judgment of the House may prove to have been superior, but there is one section in the House bill which would add about 1,400,000 acres of cotton, according to the best estimates which the House committee was able to obtain.

At the time the provisions of the Senate bill were submitted to the Department of Agriculture, a request was presented to the Department for an estimate as to the acreage which would be added by the Senate bill. The committee was assured that the maximum acreage would probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of 790,000 acres. My own view is that we may find in actual operation there may be added only something in the neighborhood of 600,000 acres. In my opinion, the top figure will be 700,000 acres. I believe it is reasonable to as-

sume that the many changes in ownership of cotton acreage, with 21,000,000 acres being allotted, may account for underplanting on many of the acres. Some people believe it will run as high as 2,000,000 acres. I do not believe it will run that high. I believe that with quotas becoming effective for the first time, the underplanting will be substantially less than 2,000,000 acres. I believe, however, that there is a strong probability and great likelihood that the 600,000 or 700,000 acres of cotton which would be added by the provisions of the Senate bill will not be more than the acreage which will be underplanted from the 21,000,000 acreage limitation. Therefore I believe that the over-all planting of cotton in 1950, if the provisions of the House joint resolution, as amended by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, were to be enacted, would stay within the 21,000,000-acre figure originally provided by the joint resolution.

Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Senate long with an explanation of the joint resolution. I should like to point out that there were opportunities for inequities. The hope behind the joint resolution was that in every State the amount of acreage which could be reserved by the State committee, and in turn, by the county committees, would be reserved and would be used for the handling of these inequities. I may say that where that has been done the complaints have been reduced to a minimum. In testimony before the Senate committee, one of the ablest persons dealing with this subject at the present time estimated that 90 percent of the cotton farmers were satisfied with the allotment.

The great majority of cotton farmers are small planters, and the small planters were adequately protected by the legislation passed in the form of Public Law 272. There were some complaints to the effect that some of the larger operators were cut too much. It was felt, for example, that if the reserve had been set aside in every instance and made available for the relief of some of the hardship cases, even their complaints would have been minimized. There was testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, given by a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Oklahoma, to the effect that if those provisions had been adequately used in every case nearly all the complaints would have been eliminated, and that there would have been general approval of the program.

The fact remains that, regardless of whether these things should have been done, in many instances they were not done. This was new legislation, handled by county committees, nearly all the members of which are volunteers, and the things they did were not perhaps the things they would do with more experience.

We test new legislation year by year. Cotton acreage is allotted by experience. We have been without cotton quotas for 8 years. Naturally, in many instances there are not now on the committees men who are familiar with the handling of this problem. So far as cot-

ton provisions are concerned, I think the measure as reported to the Senate is reasonable. I think it will add a small amount of acreage, but I believe that the underplanting of acreage will be greater than the amount that would be added by the provisions of the joint resolution as reported by the Senate Committee.

Mr. President, there is an additional item in the bill to which I should like to refer briefly. It is a controversial subject. It deals with what the bill attempts to do with reference to potatoes. I recognize that there will be, as there has been and probably always will be, a very substantial difference of opinion as to how the potato situation can best be handled.

I have tried not to be harsh with the potato growers of the country. I realize that one of the important factors which contributed to the present great surplus of potatoes is that the growers were favored by extremely good growing weather in the last few months of the year. I invite attention to the fact that as late as August 1949, the predictions were for a crop somewhere in the magnitude of 365,000,000 bushels. Had we actually obtained a crop of 365,000,000 bushels, we would have been able to handle it without the slightest difficulty. The estimate which I have used comes from the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. It was based upon the best available information. It was based upon the size of the plantings and what might be regarded as a normal out-turn of the crop. Subsequently, and probably not until the month of December, it became known that the crop had gone far beyond the estimated out-turn, and that instead of 363,000,000 or 365,000,000 bushels of potatoes, we would have a crop somewhere in the neighborhood of 402,000,000 bushels, which happens to be the size of the 1949 crop.

Mr. President, I desire to refer now to the publication of the Department of Agriculture known as *Changes in American Farming*. This is Miscellaneous Publication No. 707. At page 44 there is a chart which I am sure Senators will find profit in studying. The chart shows that the average production of potatoes in the United States in 1920 was under 100 bushels per acre, and while the chart does not show it completely, it shows that somewhere about 1948 the production had reached almost 200 bushels per acre, more than double. But in 1949 the production was 220 bushels per acre. Therefore any Senator who looks at this chart will have to add to it the figures for the remarkable out-turn in 1949, and those figures will carry up to new heights.

About one-third of all the potatoes grown in the United States are produced in three States, Maine, California, and Idaho. It is interesting to look at the figures of production of potatoes in those States. In the State of California in 1920 there was an average production that was somewhere in the neighborhood of 135 bushels per acre. I cannot tell exactly from this chart, because the chart is only in units of 20, but the line starts below the 140 bushel figure, so I assume it is somewhere in the neighbor-

hood of 135 bushels. That was the per-acre production in the State of California in 1920. In 1948 the average per-acre production was 385 bushels, and in 1949 it was in that level again.

The State of Idaho has been very much more constant. The production in the State of Idaho started at about 180 bushels, or somewhat less than that, perhaps 175 bushels to the acre, and by 1948 it was 245 or 250 or perhaps 255 bushels.

The State of Maine, however, starting at 220 bushels per acre, dropped to a figure of about 215 bushels in the year 1922. The production stayed fairly level with some fluctuation because of improved agriculture, but in the year 1949 it had increased from 215 bushels to the acre to 450 bushels to the acre.

Mr. President, when a thing like that happens, there is difficulty with a price-support program. Therefore, it has been the judgment of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that perhaps the best way to bring this matter to a head, and find a possibility of enacting legislation which would restrict the production completely, would be to wipe out price supports at this time entirely. Therefore, the distinguished Senator from Illinois proposed an amendment to the cotton-acreage bill which provided that no price support should be available to the producers of Irish potatoes when marketing quotas were not in effect. That is, of course, drastic and unusual treatment. It is different and discriminatory. I think that should be acknowledged in the beginning, because, if it is not acknowledged, someone will rise and say it is discriminatory treatment, since there is provision in the Agricultural Act of 1949 under which basic commodities receive price supports in the neighborhood of 90 percent, and they will continue to receive something in that neighborhood in the years to come. There is the provision also that certain nonbasic commodities shall receive supports ranging from 75 percent to 90 percent, and they are spelled out. Certain others shall receive price supports from 60 percent to 90 percent. Then there is the general provision which allows the Secretary to support all other commodities as he may deem it necessary and proper, at levels from 0 to 90 percent.

But now only in the case of potatoes there would be a provision that he could not do it at all. I say that only because I want Senators to recognize that this is a drastic treatment for a very difficult and perplexing situation. True it is that it might be possible to control the situation by some other device. But the opinion of the committee is that there should be time to consider appropriate legislation.

The Senator from Illinois, the majority leader, was ready with a bill to submit to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, but there was obviously not time to stop and consider his bill. If hearings were to be afforded, it would require 10 days or 2 weeks to study the testimony and have consideration given by the committee to the provisions of the bill. In addition to that, the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Okla-

homa [Mr. THOMAS] last October introduced a bill respecting which many persons had been hopeful that there would be hearings long ago.

Now, it is possible for those two bills to come to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for full consideration. I trust that when they reach the committee there will be the element of time that will permit a careful study of the whole problem.

What shall we do in the meantime? If we allow the matter merely to lie dormant additional States will move into the area of those who have already planted their potatoes, and, with still further delay, the line will be moved very much more rapidly into the northern areas; into the intermediate areas, and finally into the areas of late potatoes. If that sort of delaying procedure should occur there would be no action at all which would be effective at the present session of Congress.

This matter is of importance to all segments of agriculture, because if there are years and years of bad experience with a crop such as potatoes, the support extended to all other agricultural commodities may be jeopardized, and particularly to those basics which have been supported by a decision of the American Congress and the administration for a great many years. I think the chances of damage to the potato growers are very much less than the possibilities of damage to all the rest of the agricultural economy, which is of over-all importance. I therefore feel that we would be doing a favor to all American agriculture in adopting this very simple amendment which strikes all potato support. I think the result of such action will be a strong and vigorous demand for immediate and prompt consideration of legislation which will make possible quotas upon potatoes. It is not yet impossible for legislation of that kind to become effective on this year's crop.

Therefore, it seems to me that the part of wisdom for the Senate would be to accept this rider which is, as I have frankly admitted, discriminatory, and permit the matter then to go to conference. I hope the House will agree to the amendment, and that the adoption of the rider will bring to the attention of the Congress the immediate need for doing something with potato-acreage quota legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I correct in my understanding that the price support on potatoes which are now planted in the southern section of the country actually has very little effect upon the price itself because they are new potatoes, the first ones to come on the market? Is it not a fact that those potatoes as a general rule sell above the price support?

Mr. ANDERSON. The price support on potatoes in 1950 will be \$1.01 a bushel. The report of last year's crop showed that the early potatoes sold at \$2.85 a bushel. Those figures have been placed in the RECORD. Potatoes from Louisiana, as I am sure the distinguished Senator from Louisiana will testify, generally bring well above the support level.

Mr. LUCAS. If that holds true, then the support price, so far as those potatoes are concerned, would have nothing to do with their actual market price, and the Government would be losing nothing upon those potatoes so far as the support price is concerned?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think that is approximately true, but not completely true. The Government will lose something, because it is already buying a few potatoes, and will continue to do so, but the amount of potatoes it buys is not tremendous.

As I tried to point out the other day, it is the abundance of these crops which is the best regulator of their prices. The fact that we support a few when there is a tremendous outpouring of potatoes really means that what we are doing is guaranteeing to the American public a very satisfactory market in which they will buy their potatoes. For example, in 1946, as I remember, something like 100,000,000 more bushels of potatoes were produced than in 1947. The average price to the farmers was something like \$1.24 in 1946, and \$1.43 the next year, when the potato crop was smaller. So that while the Government spent quite a bit of money for supports that year, the consuming public, the country as a whole, profited, because the price of potatoes dropped when there was a larger crop.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. It is estimated, as I understand, that in the crop year 1950 we will lose nearly \$100,000,000 on potatoes alone.

Mr. ANDERSON. I should like to suggest to the Senator that he probably refers to the crop year of 1949.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. I am referring to the crop year 1949. It is estimated that we will lose nearly \$100,000,000 on that crop. Now, what we are trying to do by this amendment is to prevent the same situation from occurring with respect to the 1950 crop. If I understand the situation correctly, we will lose around \$100,000,000 on potatoes this year. However, it is my understanding that if this amendment is adopted we can save at least \$50,000,000 on the 1950 crop, provided we follow it up, as I hope we shall do, with the bill which I introduced the other day, which applies rigid restrictions through marketing quotas, agreements, and other necessary controls to the potato growers on the same basis that similar controls now apply to the cotton farmer and the tobacco farmer. Does the Senator agree?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think the Senator from Illinois is correct in saying that if the rider is adopted, and we then pass effective quota legislation, the saving might be as much as \$50,000,000. I think it is fair to say that there are many potato growers throughout the country who would question very greatly some of the provisions in the Senator's bill, and I am sure the Senator wants them to have the fullest opportunity to be present at hearings. We are not foreclosing what the decision on that question will be. But if as the result of the hearings

and the suggestions made by potato growers it is possible to pass effective quota legislation, then I think that the rider, plus the legislation referred to, will save \$50,000,000.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from New Mexico. That is exactly the reason for the offering of the amendment. It seems to me we have to do something drastic, something that is out of the ordinary, in order to bring the potato situation forcibly home to the American people. The Senator from Illinois does not want in any way to harm the potato growers of the Nation. The fact that we have given to the potato growers one-half billion dollars out of the Treasury in the past 7 years is a pretty good indication that we have not attempted to harm the potato growth. But the time has come when we must cease pouring this unusual amount of money out of the Treasury into a particular crop over which we have no effective control. All I want to do is to follow up this amendment with the bill I introduced the other day, along with the one introduced by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, so that hearings can be held and there can be established effective controls over potato production. This can be done, according to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico a question. It is understood that the potato support program will cost the taxpayers from \$80,000,000 to possibly \$100,000,000 this year. But does not the Senator from New Mexico understand that if the Secretary had chosen to use the provisions of the law in requiring compliance with marketing practices through the marketing agreements, and which we are given to understand he does intend to use this year, the cost of the potato support program would have been reduced somewhere between two-thirds and three-quarters of the amount which it is now costing?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think it is fair to say that I do not know what the Secretary of Agriculture did in the way of using the provisions which were in the Marketing Act of 1948.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator understands, does he not, that the Secretary did not use that provision of the law which would have given him the right to require compliance with the marketing practices as a qualification for price support?

Mr. ANDERSON. I understand that he did not, but I have no way of knowing, and it was my hope that when we got into the consideration of the long-range provisions of the bill we would have before us the desirability of having marketing agreements, and that at that time it would be possible to question the Department of Agriculture to find out exactly what had been done. I understand the marketing orders were not issued. I tried to explain that as late as August, and probably later, it was anticipated that the crop would not be in excess of about 360,000,000 to 365,000,000 bushels, and if the crop had stood to

that magnitude it would not have been necessary to have marketing orders or agreements. When the fact became apparent that the Maine crop was going to be very much larger and that other crops in other States was going to be very much larger, I do not happen to know.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not true that as late as November the total size of the potato crop was underestimated by about 40,000,000 bushels?

Mr. ANDERSON. My understanding is that very late it was underestimated by a great many million bushels.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator understand that the provision whereby the Secretary could require compliance with marketing practices was inserted in the law at the request of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ANDERSON. It was my understanding that it was inserted in the law at the request of the Department of Agriculture; yes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows more about the so-called Anderson bill than any other individual, because he was instrumental in securing its enactment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I desire to suggest to the distinguished majority leader that the question propounded by the Senator from Vermont has to do with the Agricultural Act of 1948, in which marketing agreements were first inserted at the request of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LUCAS. Very well.

Mr. ANDERSON. They were carried forward in the Agricultural Act of 1949, however.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that. But, referring to the bill at present on the statute books as an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, known as the Anderson bill, I ask the Senator, is that bill, plus whatever other laws are on the statute books at the present time, sufficient to control potatoes, if we are going to support them under the so-called price-support program?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think I would wish to know what the Department of Agriculture planned to do under that program. I may say to the Senator that if the program did not have the type of marketing orders added to it as was the case in 1948, it would not be sufficient to control potatoes. I believe marketing agreements can be effective if they are backed up by marketing orders.

Mr. LUCAS. One further question. I understand that the Senator from New Mexico was Secretary of Agriculture when the potato program was established, and that he recommended to the Congress from time to time that it do something about that matter, and that the 1938 act was in effect when the Senator from New Mexico was Secretary of Agriculture. My point is this: In view of the question of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], does the Senator be-

lieve the Secretary of Agriculture has power, or ever had power, to control potato production?

Mr. ANDERSON. He had his first possibility of power in connection with the 1949 crop, under the Agricultural Act of 1948.

I am not convinced that marketing agreements alone are sufficient to control potatoes. The reason why I say that is my belief that a marketing agreement, in order to be effective, must be supported by a desire on the part of both parties to support the agreement, and I do not think there is a desire at the present time to enforce marketing agreements on the crop.

That is a wholly different situation from what we find in connection with the citrus-fruit crop, where the citrus-fruit growers want the marketing agreement to work. When the growers want the marketing agreement to work, it works effectively, as I am certain the distinguished Senator from Florida will testify.

Mr. LUCAS. The whole question, then, comes down to the difference between marketing agreements and marketing quotas. Certainly it seems to me, in view of the money which has been lost on the support program on the potato crop in the last 5 or 6 years that if marketing agreements were effective to control production, they would have been put into use long before now.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois that the only way we shall control potato production is by means of the rigid controls set up in the bill introduced last year by the Senator from Oklahoma, and more or less duplicated in a bill introduced by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator understand that the Secretary of Agriculture is requiring marketing agreements to be in effect for the 1950 crop, as a qualification for price supports under the same provision of law, which was in the law last year?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes; I understand that is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. And does not the Senator also understand that if the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to use that provision of law this year, he certainly must have had the same authority to use the same provision of law last year? I do not say that the failure to use it was not due to a gross underestimate of the potato crop, due to the remarkably good growing season; but does not the Senator from New Mexico also understand that it cost the taxpayers, this year, in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 to support the potato crop, which is supposed to be under airtight Government control? I know it is difficult to get the exact amount, but it is in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000.

Mr. ANDERSON. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that I do not think it is in the neighborhood of \$100,-

000,000. I think it is in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000.

I do not believe it is possible to put peanuts under airtight controls as yet. Perhaps I should say that in the operation of the law, the limitation has been put at 2,100,000 acres. That amount of land will produce more peanuts than the country will use this year, and there will be a loss on this year's crop.

But in 1951 it will be possible to put peanuts under complete acreage controls, and I hope the peanut growers will remember that that probably will mean less than one and one-half million acres, and possibly less than 1,000,000 acres.

Mr. AIKEN. In estimating the cost of the peanut-support program this year at \$35,000,000—and I think the late estimate of the Department is thirty-eight million some hundred thousand dollars—the Senator from New Mexico is omitting the peanuts which were taken off the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation by the Army and the ECA; is he not?

Mr. ANDERSON. Not entirely. There are two amounts of peanuts that are handled there.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I did not mean to get into this subject; but in part peanuts are handled under a foreign export program, under which the ECA and the Army were charged 8½ cents, as against the total, over-all cost of 16¼ cents. Certain other quantities were sold to the ECA and to the Army at cost, which means 16¼ cents. I think on those the Army takes a loss, because the oil costs it more than the 8¼ cents for which it can buy the oil in the market.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the Senator is getting away from the question in talking about peanuts now, because we are concerned here with potatoes. The Senator knows that last year I did as much as any other Senator in trying to control the potato situation.

Mr. AIKEN. I only wish the Senator had been successful.

Mr. LUCAS. I attempted to be.

Nevertheless, we are now talking about potatoes. The Senator from Vermont appears to be telling the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture has the power, under the marketing agreements, to control potatoes. But the evidence will show, when we finally get to the point of taking evidence—at least, I have been so advised—that the measure we are now debating, followed up with quotas will save the taxpayers \$50,000,000 on the 1950 crop.

The Senator from Vermont would create the impression that the Departmental officials have not done the correct thing. Regardless of whether they have or whether they have not, those officials now tell us that if this proposed legislation is enacted, we can save \$50,000,000 on potatoes alone this year and in view of what the potato growers have received during the past 5 or 6 years, this legislation would not harm any producer very much.

I am interested in the potato question, not because I am attempting to be unduly harsh with the United States potato farmers—certainly I am not—but because I am interested in the great farm program which we in the Congress have enunciated over a period of years, and which has been the most successful program of its type in all the history of America.

Certainly we must have a prosperous agricultural economy in order to have a prosperous America. If we continue to subsidize crops, over which we have no control whatever—whether it be peanuts or potatoes or any other crop—we shall finally break down the program. I am interested in the continuing stability of our whole farm program, more than anything else.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished majority leader that if I were in the position of Secretary of Agriculture and had to have an effective program for the control of the potato situation, so that it would not cost the Government more than it should cost—and some little cost is justified—I would want marketing quotas. I think that is the best and the most effective way, certainly, to handle this situation.

I am not able to say whether marketing agreements would be effective in the case of potatoes. Before a judgment is passed upon that question, I would want to see what was done in 1949, under the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1948, and what has thus far been done in 1950, under the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1949. I would want to see what marketing orders were issued, what attempts were made to establish grades. Then I might be able to say whether I thought it was an effective way to handle the potato program.

I may say that when the original legislation was enacted, it was the opinion of the Department of Agriculture that marketing agreements would be, to a great degree, effective. At that time it looked as if the potato growers wanted to cooperate and would cooperate. I still think a great majority of the potato growers will cooperate in a marketing-agreement program. If it is possible to handle this situation by means of marketing agreements, certainly that is a very desirable and satisfactory way to handle it.

Unfortunately, we have not yet had sufficient experience, in my opinion, to be able to know whether it will be effective; and what experience I have had leads me to believe that I would like to have marketing quotas on a crop, rather than marketing agreements.

Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BREWSTER, and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield first to the Senator from Mississippi, who has been seeking recognition for some time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator whether I correctly understood him to say, a while ago, that the proposed cotton bill will add 600,000 acres to the present allotments for cotton.

Mr. ANDERSON. I said the official estimate of the Department of Agriculture was 790,000 acres; and I have no way of disputing that figure, except that other estimates, made inside the Department, run as low as 600,000 acres, and some run as high as 800,000 acres. I believe the correct figure to be between the two.

Mr. STENNIS. But regardless of that, the Senator from New Mexico believes the total acreage will not exceed that presently allowed by law, namely, 21,000,000 acres; is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think so. I think there will be underplanting, not nearly so much as some persons believe, but sufficient so that the acreage will still come within the 21,000,000 acres, or perhaps slightly above it.

Mr. STENNIS. I understood the Senator to say that the present law has operated exceedingly well for the small grower and operator.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. And that the present measure will take care of some of the inequities affecting the larger operators.

Mr. ANDERSON. Not necessarily that.

Mr. STENNIS. But is it not true that the bill affects smaller operators also, because many of them are tenants and have to come under the allotments allowed the larger land owners.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct; and I hope I did not leave the impression that only the large operators' allotments will be affected by this measure. There is a situation in the State of Texas, for example, which will be handled by it, that has nothing to do with either large or small operations, where all the crops will be taken care of. It is an attempt to make possible the application by the Department of certain additional facts or circumstances which they were not able to apply at an earlier date.

Mr. STENNIS. But, even in the case of large operators who are going to be taken care of, this measure affects many people, because they are tenants who receive their acreage really under the larger operator's allotment. Is that not true?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes. I may say every large operator, unless it be those in the large irrigated sections, operates with a system of tenants, who derive their allocation from the larger operator, and it happens that most of the relief will come in the States where that is the practice. Under the proposal there will be no relief, or only minor relief, to the State of California, for example, where there is a large irrigated area. The advantage will come, as the Senator from Mississippi has indicated, to the States where the large operator uses the tenant in his operation.

Mr. STENNIS. The family-unit farmer is the one who will benefit.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. In view of the apparent fact that the Secretary did not deem it wise to use the power he possessed last year, and in view of the fact that the potato growers of the country were the ones who took the 60-percent

parity, and the only ones so far as the major crops are concerned, would it not be more considerate and more equitable that the potato industry should have the opportunity to have its case considered before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and to recommend whatever additional legislation may seem to be indicated, to deal with the problem, before they are entirely deprived of the support program? That would be the effect of the rider in this case.

Mr. ANDERSON. In answer to the distinguished Senator, I said quite frankly, as I began, that this was discriminatory legislation, and I so recognize it, but I see no way of getting effective and early action without discriminatory legislation. I think it is a chopping-off, which I concede to be unfair, but it will probably precipitate immediate consideration of an acreage bill which will establish workable quotas.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is not that unfair, if I may use the word? No hearings have been held. The potato industry has been ready to go ahead with hearings on this matter, and would welcome an opportunity, if the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and his colleagues, could set this question for an immediate hearing. It would give some assurance of consideration which has already been too long delayed.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Maine places me in a bad position. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee which called upon the Department of Agriculture for a legislative proposal. The legislative proposal came, was received by the chairman of the committee, and was introduced by him as a bill. I think it would have been well if we had had hearings on it last October or, preferably last September, and had completed the hearings, so they might have been incorporated in legislation early in January. But a great many things intervened to make that impossible. I could also state to the distinguished Senator that I had not intended to say anything about that in speaking on the joint resolution, but in the absence of the chairman, members of the committee asked me to explain the cotton provisions of it, and naturally I felt obligated also to explain why we went into the potato situation as we did. I have tried to be fair and to say I do not think this is fair treatment, but I say it is a type of drastic treatment that sometimes makes it possible to obtain fair treatment. If I may take just another minute, let me say further to the distinguished Senator from Maine that when the matter comes before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I hope my conduct then will convince him that I should still like to be fair to the potato growers of the country. I think this is a necessary step perhaps to bring the question before the Congress in an effective way. Somehow, nothing would have been done with it, otherwise. The Senator has said the potato growers have been ready to proceed for 5 months. I think he is entirely correct in that statement, and therefore I think perhaps we have done them an injustice, and this may be another injustice. Two wrongs may not make one right, at all,

but it may be that out of these two wrongs we may finally get some legislation that may be fair.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I simply wanted to ask one more question. Section 2 of the joint resolution as amended reads:

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Assuming that the joint resolution becomes effective on March 1, and the potato quota bill is enacted into law, effective April 15, what will be the status of potatoes planted between March 1 and April 15? Also what will be the status regarding quotas of potatoes already planted, and which will be above ground by March 1?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think I could answer those questions for the Senator from Vermont. I imagine when the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is considering the matter they will attempt to draft some sort of schedule which will make it possible to dispose of that question. I was going to say it would seem to me it would be desirable to have the provision reach as far back as possible. I am not greatly worried about what happens to potatoes planted in January, February, and March. I think that generally speaking they can be handled without much loss to the Federal Government, and whatever loss there might be would be more than offset by the lower prices paid by the consumers as they buy those potatoes in the stores. If, Mr. President, we had a great scarcity in January, February, and March of the early potatoes, then the price might be very high in the stores, and I would rather have a little bit larger supply, and support them a little bit, than to have a scarcity of those early potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask one more question. Suppose a North Carolina farmer plants, we may say, 50 acres before the acreage law goes into effect, and then finds he is entitled to market only the product from 35 of the acres he has planted. Would we then expect the other 15 acres to be destroyed? What would happen to them?

Mr. ANDERSON. I still say that is a matter the committee would have to consider. I do not think it presents too great a problem, because I think quotas can be allowed to a great many in the early, intermediate steps, and still not bring about too great distress.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The able senior Senator from Vermont raised the question I had in mind, as to what would be done with the producer who either had his potatoes planted or was in process of harvesting them. But I could not quite follow the able Senator from New Mexico when he said that an excess yield, or an excess amount of early potatoes might be advantageous rather than a handicap. I think they have been a handicap to the

Department of Agriculture, only in the most recent weeks, because, while I may not have the positive facts, I read in the public press that they have been buying some early potatoes at the present time in order to support the program, or to support the potato price, while in the northern section of the United States, the late potatoes are in surplus and we are attempting to dispose of them. So I cannot see how, if the Government is purchasing early potatoes in the deep South to support the program, those potatoes are not a problem to the Nation and to the Department of Agriculture at the present time.

Mr. ANDERSON. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota that, earlier, I had admitted that, as I understood, some potatoes had been purchased in the South at this time. I say only that the surplus potatoes are the best price-regulating mechanism we have, and that applies to all farm programs.

I hope that in imposing quite drastic legislation affecting potatoes, we do not so fix the quotas that we will have a scarcity of potatoes. I should rather have a little abundance of potatoes, and remove them from the markets, than to have a scarcity of potatoes. Therefore, that is why I said I did not think the amount which had thus far been developed to be at all dangerous or to be costing the Government too much money.

Mr. THYE. If the able Senator from New Mexico will yield further, I fully agree with his statement as to a surplus, and that possibly it is to the benefit rather than a handicap to consumers of the Nation. If they do not plant sufficient acres to get a yield that affords a sufficient supply to meet the demand, the scarcity of the product may cause consumers to pay an enormous price. If and when we get to a point where we attempt to regulate every unit of production to merely our domestic consumption, we may find a short season when production is not so favorable as the production of potatoes was in the past going season of 1949. If that happens, Mr. President, then, consumers are going to pay a great deal more than the cost they paid under support prices at 60 percent of parity, as we had it in the calendar year 1949 and this winter of 1950.

I believe that in dealing with this overall question, we have got to make it clear on the Senate floor what we are going to do with the potatoes which are today planted and are growing, and to make it clear whether the support will be available to those who are planting this spring, in the late potato-producing areas, because it is absolutely wrong for the Congress to permit one section of the United States, in producing a crop, to receive a different support from that which is accorded to farmers in another section producing the same type of crop. So I definitely hope that when the question is finally disposed of we will have written into the law provisions which will be applied to the growers across the Nation, not merely to the growers in certain sectors of the country.

Mr. BREWSTER rose.

Mr. ANDERSON. I have badly infringed upon the time of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask one more question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I should like first to make one brief observation to the Senator from Minnesota. The joint resolution clearly says that potatoes which are planted up to the time of the effective date of the rider shall receive price support. This would not be the first time that there has been a difference in the way a price support has been given to potatoes, because at one time the price support was only made available to what were called storable potatoes, and the early and intermediate potatoes did not receive price support. I therefore suggest we have not always handled the problem exactly alike, although I admit to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota that it probably is discriminating and may be unfair. I have tried to be frank about that.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, one more question, please. Is it not true, I would ask the Senator from New Mexico, that a very substantial portion, possibly from 30 to 50 percent, of the contemplated surplus this year, may be the result of the influx of Canadian potatoes into our country?

Mr. ANDERSON. I would not be able to say how much it may be, because I am not familiar with the figures. I have already conceded that the influx of Canadian potatoes, when we had a 50,000,000-bushel surplus, was a very distressing item.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is it not true that the President has the entire power to stop that influx whenever he shall deem it expedient in the public interest?

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not know. I do not think so, because I understand there is a provision in the tariff law which allows a certain amount to come in at a reduced rate, and which provides higher rates beyond that for additional quantities. The Senator from Maine is far more able to answer his own question than I am, and I shall therefore leave it with him.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to send to the desk and ask to have printed and lie on the table an amendment which I propose to offer to House Joint Resolution 398, when it comes before the Senate for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to be associated with the distinguished Senator from Vermont in offering that amendment. If my colleague from North Dakota [Mr. Young] were present, he would also like to be associated in offering the amendment. He is at present at home because of the illness of his mother.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I assure the Senator that I welcome his association with me in that amendment, and I should welcome any other Senators from agricultural States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the name of the senior

Senator from North Dakota will be added as a sponsor of the amendment.

MILITARY SERVICE OF BRIG. GEN.
JULIUS KLEIN

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record at this point in my remarks a statement prepared by myself dealing with the military service of Brig. Gen. Julius Klein and an additional statement of his military service.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BREWSTER

Mr. President, I am happy to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen soldier with whose past record I am fully acquainted. Julius Klein has devoted a rich and active life to the service of his country and to his fellow men.

Julius Klein entered active military service with the Thirty-third Division in March 1941, before this country was at war. He did special research work on north African and German problems and prepared a comprehensive paper on combat public relations, which dealt with the problems of psychological warfare, military government, and propaganda. However, he was eager to assume active duties and requested that he be assigned to a service which would enable him to participate in active combat.

Holding the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was later placed in command of the Second Battalion, Twenty-third QM Truck Regiment, with which unit he was assigned to New Caledonia. He saw action in the South Pacific and later in the Philippines. He and his battalion received numerous commendations and was rated "superior" by the Inspector General. He was cited for bravery in the South Pacific by Lieutenant General Harmon, and was later awarded the Soldier's Medal for heroism by the President.

General Klein was later placed in command of the Five Hundred and Twenty-third QM Group, and assumed the responsibility of expediting the movement of cargo and troops from the port of Noumea. So well did he carry out his duties, under the stress of war and in the face of a multitude of wartime problems, that the convoy operations in that area were enormously improved.

General Klein later commanded his group during the invasion of the Philippines and took full charge of all service troops on the island of Cebu. His group executed the movement of the Twenty-fifth Division to the Philippine theater, which was subsequently commended by the division commander and others as having been the best planned and executed movement of its size yet witnessed.

General Klein has made equally important contributions to the Illinois National Guard. Before a group of American Legionnaires at Bloomington, Ill., General Klein delivered what may well be called a speech of historic importance to the National Guard system. In this speech, he opposed the federalization of the National Guard, a subject in which many of us in the Senate are deeply concerned. Very sagaciously, he invited attention to the danger of federalization. He said, and I quote: "The National Guard system, comprising, as it does, citizen soldiers, has always been a bulwark against the concentration of military power in our Federal Government. I urge all citizens in groups and as individuals to take appropriate action to assure the rejection by Congress of proposals which would destroy our existing National Guard system." Unquote.

At the end of World War II, General Klein was called to Washington to assume the post of special assistant to the then Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Mr. President, I would like to close with a quotation from the great American Douglas MacArthur's message to General Klein. "My appreciation for the conspicuous service you rendered while a member of my command is a matter of official record, as is your service prior to that time. Your promotion to the grade of brigadier general is not only a highly deserved honor, but in furtherance of the public interest as well." This personal tribute from one of the world's greatest soldiers is solid indication of General Klein's standing in the brotherhood of patriotic military men who have contributed to America's glory.

I am sure that many of my colleagues on the floor of the Senate join me in spirit in paying tribute to this worthy gentleman, Julius Klein.

MILITARY RECORD, BRIG. GEN. JULIUS KLEIN—
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS

"He has always demonstrated his suitability for the rank of brigadier general."—Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., May 6, 1946.

"He was assigned as port commander (Noumea) and reorganized the same in a superior manner. * * * He has definitely demonstrated his suitability for the rank of brigadier general."—Maj. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln, May 7, 1946.

"Your unselfish and outstanding devotion to duty merit this long overdue recognition of the conspicuous service you have given this Nation."—Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, February 16, 1948.

"It has come to my attention that Col. Julius Klein has been selected as Commanding General of an AAA Brigade in the Illinois National Guard. I was most pleased to receive this news as I feel that it is a recognition of Colonel Klein's ability and a mark of approval of his performance in World War II. He will no doubt do an equally fine job in the citizen soldier army. * * * It is gratifying to see his ability recognized. Colonel Klein is a man of great ability and one who has imagination coupled with an amazing capacity for work. His selection therefore seems to me to be very wise."—Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., February 20, 1948.

"Colonel Klein has proved himself to be a fine and outstanding soldier and fully worthy of the faith you have placed in him by your recent recommendation that he be promoted to general officer rank. The National Guard will certainly benefit greatly by your action."—Maj. Gen. Ewart G. Plank, February 24, 1948.

"I have followed with interest his assignments, and the manner in which he has performed them all bear witness to his outstanding ability and his worthiness for the awards presented. * * * I regret that I am not in a position, due to my retirement, to place an official endorsement on General Klein's promotion papers. However, I would like to add my recommendation for Federal recognition of his promotion and to inform you of my complete confidence in his ability to serve in the rank of brigadier general."—Maj. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln, March 5, 1948.

"He has the proper training and seasoned judgment for such a responsibility and I would not hesitate to have Colonel Klein in his new position under my command if the occasion should arise. I heartily endorse your recommendation and the promotion of Col. Julius Klein to brigadier general."—Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, March 18, 1948.

"I am delighted to hear of your recent promotion to the grade of brigadier general in the Illinois National Guard. It is a well-deserved and long overdue honor, and you have my congratulations."—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, April 9, 1948.

"My appreciation for the conspicuous service you rendered while a member of my command in 1945-46 is a matter of official record. * * * I consider that your pro-

motion to the grade of brigadier general is not only a highly deserved honor but in furtherance of the public interest as well and had the war not terminated when it did, I have no doubt but that you would have received this promotion in the due course of your active duty in the Army of the United States."—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, April 17, 1948.

"Brigadier General Klein served in my office when I was Secretary of War. * * * I cannot say too much for the caliber of his work. He is an officer of marked ability and notable vigor. I am sure that he is thoroughly qualified for Federal recognition in his present rank and post."—Judge Robert P. Patterson, April 17, 1948.

"As I relinquish my office as Governor of Illinois, I should like to express my appreciation for the splendid efforts you have expended in the service of our State and Nation. * * * The tremendous efforts, the immeasurable value of this work, cannot be overrated. You have my heartfelt thanks for this job which has meant so much to the Nation we both serve. I was therefore pleased to receive and act favorably upon General Haffner's recommendation for your promotion to brigadier general."—Governor Dwight H. Green, January 8, 1949.

"I desire to take this opportunity to express to you my personal gratification of your interest in our national security as exemplified by your participation as a student in Senior Officers' Indoctrination Course, held at the Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles Branch of the Artillery School, Fort Bliss, Tex. * * * The interest and enthusiasm which you have displayed throughout the course has been an inspiration to both the faculty and the other student members of the class."—Maj. Gen. John L. Homer, February 17, 1949.

"I was particularly impressed by his knowledge of military tactics and strategy and his keen appreciation of the use of antiaircraft artillery and guided missiles. It is my opinion that his professional qualifications are sufficient to qualify him for the rank of brigadier general, National Guard, to command an antiaircraft brigade. I would be highly pleased to have him as a general officer in command of units in any command I might have."—Maj. Gen. John L. Homer, July 11, 1949.

"Brigadier General Klein is, in my opinion, a real leader, and manifests this military leadership successfully and effectively in the distinctly high quality of his troop commands. I am satisfied that his knowledge, training, sound judgment, courage, and fine personal qualities fully qualify him for his appointment as brigadier general."—Maj. Gen. Ewart G. Plank, July 16, 1949.

"I consider it not only a privilege, but my duty, as the former chief executive and wartime Governor of Illinois, to appear before this Board in behalf of Julius Klein, a worthy citizen-soldier who has rendered distinguished services to the State and Nation, and who, particularly during my 8 years as Governor of Illinois, was of immeasurable value to me in matters pertaining to the military establishment of our State. * * * General Klein is eminently well qualified to hold positions in the military, because he has energy, ambition, drive, keen intelligence, loyalty, superior judgment, and forthrightness."—Dwight H. Green, July 25, 1949.

"I am familiar with the services rendered by Brigadier General Klein in World War II and with his subsequent performance of duty. For some time he served as special assistant to me in the office of the Secretary of War. * * * He discharged his duties with fidelity, skill, and ability, being indefatigable in his work. He has unusual qualities of leadership. It is my opinion that he is thoroughly qualified for Federal recognition."—Judge Robert P. Patterson, September 8, 1949.

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. LANGER) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: On page 7, strike out lines 11 through 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

- 1 SEC. 2. No price support shall be made available for
- 2 any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint
- 3 resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by
- 4 law, or marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing
- 5 Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with
- 6 respect to such potatoes.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ARKEN (for himself and Mr. LANGER) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the end of the joint resolution add the following:

1 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
2 the farm acreage allotment of wheat for the 1951 crop for
3 any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

4 (a) 50 per centum of—

5 (1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the pro-
6 duction of wheat in 1949, and

7 (2) any other acreage seeded for the pro-
8 duction of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and

1 from which no crop was harvested in the calendar
2 year 1949, or

3 (b) 50 per centum of—

4 (1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the
5 production of wheat in 1948, and

6 (2) any other acreage seeded for the produc-
7 tion of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from
8 which no crop was harvested in the calendar year
9 1948;

10 adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the
11 production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (ad-
12 justed for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in
13 acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat
14 for the 1951 crop; but no acreage shall be included under
15 (a) or (b) which the Secretary, by appropriate regulations,
16 determines will become an undue erosion hazard under con-
17 tinued farming. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allot-
18 ment increased by reason of the provisions of this section
19 shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the
20 same farm which (1) the acreage allotted in the county
21 to farms which do not receive an increase under this section
22 is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950. To the

1 extent that the allotment to any county is insufficient to
2 provide for such minimum allotments, the Secretary shall
3 allot such county such additional acreage (which shall be
4 in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allot-
5 ments otherwise provided for under the Agricultural Act of
6 1938, as amended) as may be necessary in order to provide
7 for such minimum farm allotments.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

- 1 Irish potatoes and products manufactured therefrom, shall be
- 2 automatically suspended for the duration of such limitation
- 3 and control.”

81ST CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WENNER to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz:

1 On page , line , insert the following: "That when-
2 ever the supply of Irish potatoes in the United States is,
3 or is practically certain to be, materially in excess of domestic
4 requirements therefor, the President shall proclaim that fact,
5 and thereafter, until such time as the President may deter-
6 mine and proclaim that such a surplus no longer exists, no
7 Irish potatoes or products thereof shall be imported into
8 the United States; further, that whenever the Department of
9 Agriculture applies measures to limit and control the pro-
10 duction and marketing of Irish potatoes, the importation of

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. IVES, Mr. SARONSTADL, and Mr. HENDRICKSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

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Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. IVES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HENDRICKSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 That paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of
- 2 section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law
- 3 Numbered 439, Eighty-first Congress) and section 301 (a)
- 4 (1) (G) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
- 5 added by subsection (c) of section 409 of the Agricultural
- 6 Act of 1949, are hereby repealed.



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2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. IVES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HENDRICKSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz:

- 1 On page 7, line 12, strike out "planted" and insert in
- 2 lieu thereof "harvested".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. Ives, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HENDRICKSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

dence or testimony on said charges. In the conduct of this study and investigation, the committee is directed to procure, by subpoena, and examine the complete loyalty and employment files and records of all the Government employees in the Department of State and such other agencies against whom charges have been heard.

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT CONTRACTS ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, there is pending on the calendar, No. 1280, Senate bill 3001, to expedite the rehabilitation of Federal reclamation projects in certain cases. The bill was introduced by the two Senators from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN and Mr. JOHNSON]. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was unanimous in reporting the bill favorably, with an amendment.

Since it was reported to the Senate, on February 14, the House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate an identical bill, calendar 1285, House bill 7220. That measure amends a law which was enacted at the last session of Congress with respect to rehabilitation and betterment contracts on reclamation projects. A provision of that law is to the effect that when a contract for rehabilitation or betterment is made between the Secretary of the Interior and the water users upon a project, it shall be submitted to the Congress and shall remain there for 60 days before anything can be done regarding it.

In the State of Colorado an emergency situation has arisen by reason of damage to a tunnel. It is essential that the contract which has been agreed upon shall not have to wait for the 60-day period required by the law.

So the bill will merely authorize the committees to act within that time.

I have consulted the majority leader and the minority leader regarding this matter, and I find there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask one or two questions. Is it the purpose of the Senator from Wyoming to request unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed immediately to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether a bill similar to the Senate bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In reply to the Senator from Nebraska, let me say that a similar bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now on the Senate calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, let me say that I understand that authorizations for this matter have already been made; is that correct?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I further understand that because there is an emergency in Colorado, it is desired to advance the date, without waiting the full 60 days, in order that the emergency may be taken care of.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The purpose of this measure is to amend the existing law merely by adding the words:

Except that any such determination may become effective prior to the expiration of such 60 days in any case in which each such committee approves an earlier date and notifies the Secretary, in writing, of such approval.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. President, there is no objection to the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of House bill 7220.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7220) to expedite the rehabilitation of Federal reclamation projects in certain cases.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that Senate bill 3001 be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 3001 is indefinitely postponed.

ELIMINATION OF OVERLAPPING, DUPLICATION, AND WASTE IN GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, in the first session of this Congress, I introduced what I deemed to be a highly important measure which appears in the Record as Senate bill 810. Its purpose was to create a commission to study the whole question of intergovernmental relations, with a view to the elimination of overlapping, duplication, and waste in governmental operations at all levels.

This measure was properly referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and, as a result of lengthy hearings, was reported as Senate bill 1946, on June 13, 1949.

Despite the merit of the measure, Mr. President, despite the fact that it carries out one of the Hoover report recommendations, despite the distinguished list of cosponsors who joined with me in this worthy effort to attain a better balance in our governmental structure, the bill was repeatedly objected to by the majority at each call of the calendar from the date it was reported to the present time.

Now, Mr. President, I have no pride of authorship in this measure, but I sincerely hope that either this bill or some

appropriate counterpart thereof will have consideration by the Senate at this session.

I have referred to its importance. Why, Mr. President, it could well be that the recommendations of the agency which the bill would create, would bring to the Congress of the United States, or might well bring to the Congress of the United States, a complete solution of such major issues as Federal aid to education, because the whole subject of grants-in-aid and Federal subsidies generally is involved in the studies contemplated under this measure. And so, Mr. President, as I indicated in my remarks earlier today, I hope that the majority will see to it that in the course of the next few weeks we are all given a chance not only to discuss thoroughly our views on this important issue but also to vote our convictions on what I consider to be one of the most vital measures before the Senate today.

DOOMSDAY BOOK FOR SCOTLAND—LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO SIR JOHN SINCLAIR

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this being Washington's Birthday, I desire to read briefly into the record a letter which was written by George Washington on the 15th day of March 1793, to Sir John Sinclair, of Scotland, a former President of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, commenting very favorably upon the statistical account which Sir John initiated in Scotland in 1791. The object of the statistical account, in the words of its author, was to find out "the state of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants and the means of its future improvement." George Washington was so impressed with the object and purpose of the inquiry that was carried on by Sir John Sinclair—who, by the way, sent out about 850 questionnaires containing 200 questions each to every parish in Scotland—that, on March 15, 1793, he wrote the following letter:

I cannot but express myself highly pleased with the undertaking in which you are engaged (that of drawing up the Statistical Account of Scotland), and give my best wishes for its success. I am full persuaded, that when enlightened men, will take the trouble to examine so minutely into the state of society, as your inquiries seem to go, it must result in greatly ameliorating the condition of the people, promoting the interests of civil society, and the happiness of mankind at large. These are objects truly worthy the attention of a great mind and every friend to the human race, must readily lend his aid towards their accomplishment.

Mr. President, I think it rather significant that the first President of the United States, the man who presided over the Constitutional Convention, was moved to write such a letter to the sponsor of what was in effect the first inquiry into the condition of society in Scotland as long ago as 1793.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE
ALLOTMENTS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1283, House Joint Resolution 398, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, February 23, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 22, 1950:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Patrick J. Gilmore, Jr., of Alaska, to be United States attorney for division No. 1, district of Alaska. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 7, 1950.

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. John D. Price, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Chief, Naval Air Training.

Vice Adm. Donald B. Duncan, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations).

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GEORGE to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the end thereof add a new section, as follows:

1 SEC. 3. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Ad-
2 justment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding
3 the following new subsections:

4 “(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, pay-
5 ment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a)
6 will not be required on any excess peanuts which are
7 delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies
8 designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts re-
9 ceived under this subsection by such agency shall be sold

1 by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agree-
2 ment approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shell-
3 ing at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts
4 under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut pur-
5 chase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by
6 the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated
7 agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for
8 the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the pre-
9 vailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the
10 estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts.
11 Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this sub-
12 section, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses
13 or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that
14 for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States,
15 at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in sub-
16 section (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and
17 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof
18 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
19 more than one year, or both, for each and every offense.
20 Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under
21 regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

22 “(h) For the purposes of price support with respect
23 to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a ‘cooperator’
24 shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of
25 peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage

1 allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of
2 peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allot-
3 ment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of
4 the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed
5 through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary
6 pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations
7 prescribed by the Secretary.”

8 (b) That the second sentence in paragraph (d) of
9 section 358 is amended to read as follows: “Any acreage
10 of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for
11 any farm for any year shall not be considered in the estab-
12 lishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.”

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. George to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 22, 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

case the Board considers the proposal in the light of the needs of the branch, the type of building to be constructed, the reasonableness of the cost, the availability of materials, whether the construction at the time is generally in keeping with the prevailing economic situation, and other pertinent considerations.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MALONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. McCARRAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the amendment of the committee to House Joint Resolution 398, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WHERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment of the committee to House Joint Resolution 398, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

LINCOLN REPUBLICANISM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR IVES

[Mr. IVES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the Lincoln Day address entitled "Lincoln Republicanism," delivered by him at a meeting held under the auspices of the Republicans of Schenectady County, at Schenectady, N. Y., on February 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA, WORLD LEADER AGAINST IMPERIALISM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR GILLETTE

[Mr. HUNT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject America, World Leader Against Imperialism, delivered by Senator Gillette, at the Arlington Jewish Center, February 22, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MANKIND AT THE CROSSROADS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

[Mr. GRAHAM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator Kefauver at the young Democrats' rally in Greensboro, N. C., February 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN POLICY STATEMENT REALLY SAYS ABOUT A BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "GOP Policy on Bipartisanship," published in the Daily Plainsman of Huron, S. Dak., together with a statement by himself, which appear in the Appendix.]

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED?—ADDRESS BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject What Have You Learned? delivered by David Lawrence, at the commencement exercises of Temple University, February 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NYLONS AND LIPSTICKS RUIN MARSHALL PLAN—ARTICLE FROM KANSAS CITY STAR

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Nylons and Lipsticks Ruin Marshall Plan," published in the Kansas City (Mo.)

Star of February 17, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE DANGER TO AMERICA—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. JENNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "With the World on Fire," published in the Arizona Republic, the Indianapolis News, and the Muncie (Ind.) Press, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE OF POLICE OFFICERS

[Mr. HENDRICKSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a communication and statement of Howard J. Devaney, president of the New Jersey State Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Inc., relative to the opposition of the association to H. R. 6000, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESCUE OF GREEK CHILDREN—PLEA BY ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL

[Mr. GRAHAM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a plea by Archbishop Michael that Greek children be rescued, which appears in the Appendix.]

HOW MUCH OF THE WORLD?—ARTICLE BY LIVINGSTON HARTLEY

[Mr. KEFAUVER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "How Much of the World?" written by Livingston Hartley and published in Freedom and Union for January 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR IRRESPONSIBLE BUDGET—ARTICLE BY HENRY HAZLITT

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Our Irresponsible Budget," written by Henry Hazlitt, and published in Newsweek for February 6, 1950, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME—AMERICAN DAY CONTEST ADDRESS BY ANNE PINKNEY

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a prize-winning address by Anne Pinkney, of Trinidad, Colo., in the 1950 I Am An American Day contest, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE COAL SITUATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The Miners' Rebellion," from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRAYER FOR PEACE—POEM BY JAMES PATRICK MCGOVERN

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a poem entitled "Prayer for Peace," composed by James Patrick McGovern, which appears in the Appendix.]

THESE DAYS—ARTICLE BY GEORGE SOKOLSKY

[Mr. CHAPMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "These Days," by George Sokolsky, published in the Washington Times-Herald of February 23, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

DISPLACED PERSONS — EDITORIALS, NEWSPAPER COMMENT, AND LETTERS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record editorials, newspaper articles, and letters from re-

sponsible persons in the United States bearing on the subject of displaced persons.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Star of February 20, 1950]

DP'S ARE APT TO LEAVE SUDDENLY, FARMERS IN NEARBY STATES FIND

(By William A. Millen)

An up-to-date version of How You Gonna Keep Em Down on the Farm? is plaguing Maryland and Virginia farmers who have employed displaced persons.

A tendency of the recently arrived Europeans to move out without warning was cited by area farmers as probably their greatest fault.

L. M. Walker, Jr., Virginia commissioner of agriculture and State DP committee chairman, put it this way:

"The biggest all-around objection is that the DP's leave suddenly, and the farmers are left high and dry. The farmer provides a house and some furniture. But he still is worried whether the DP will be there next week or will move to the big cities—Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington."

He blamed the screening of DP applicants in Europe—an apparent failure to select farm people for farm work.

Virginia has about 120 DP families now. About 40 percent of these originally employed on farms have switched to other occupations. More than half the Virginia DP's are Ukrainians, with Lithuanians and Poles making up most of the others.

Dr. T. B. Symons, dean of the School of Agriculture at the University of Maryland, figures Maryland has between 400 and 500 DP's.

In addition to a need for screening, Dr. Symons believes the DP program would be improved by a follow-up check on performances, a requirement that DP farmers remain on farms for a reasonable time, and that they be registered for a reasonable period.

Anne Arundel County's members resigned recently from the Governor's Committees for the Resettlement of Displaced Persons. They charged the DP program has been haphazard.

Anne Arundel County Agent Stanley E. Day said that often farmers turn out to be tailors, beekeepers or florists.

To illustrate, he told how one DP family, given a chicken by a farmer, had to ask him to kill it for them.

Other difficulties arise from the difference in languages. Some farmers, believing they were more than generous in wages and living quarters, were amazed to find DP's walking out on them at a minute's notice, Mr. Day said.

At Joyce Lane, Md., Dr. Charles E. Iliff, a Baltimore eye specialist, invited a young Ukrainian family to work on his farm last May. The DP's were given a third-floor apartment in the large farmhouse, with their own bath, radio, and a large fan to keep cool in the summer.

The Ukrainian woman did not know how to cook, so Mrs. Iliff patiently coached her. The immigrant often talked about how nice things were back home and said that someday, when the Russians left, they would move back. Almost without warning last month, the Ukrainians left the Iliff farm.

On the Arnold, Md., Angus cattle farm of Charles B. Lynch, there's an empty house. It was prepared for another Ukrainian family last April. Last month the tenants shoved off for parts unknown.

In Montgomery County, where some of the first DP's landed, there has not been a request for a DP farm family in 10 months.

S. Gilbert Brown, manager of the Silver Spring office of the Maryland Employment

Security Department, said, "they went sour on us and the word spread like wildfire."

Now, instead of the 14 DP families in the county, there are, four such groups, all Lithuanians, he said.

Montgomery County Agent O. W. Anderson said the DP's "showed they were interested only in getting into this country and then going their own way."

Dissatisfaction also was expressed by Agent P. E. Clark of Prince Georges County, where 30 foreign families still reside on farms.

"They should be called in many cases misplaced persons instead of DP's," he said, "They are chosen like picking a pig out of a bag. They land in Baltimore and the farmer is told to meet them there. The DP's have pictured to them that this is a land of milk and honey, and somebody will take care of them."

But not all the criticism of DP farm families is derogatory. Many hard-working groups have proved satisfactory, as tomorrow's concluding article will describe.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1950.

Senator McCARRAN:

Please note editorial herewith from the Philadelphia, Pa., Bulletin of February 4, 1950. Then eye front-page story of today (Feb. 7) Philadelphia, Pa., Inquirer on subject DP's. In the light of almost 4,500,000 unemployed in the United States of America, why admit DP's.

Also, I think our over-all population in the United States of America is 150,000,000 and there is no need of any folk from Europe or Asia.

With this four million and a half unemployed, many of whom are GI's, let's try to help them. I'm looking at it from a purely American angle. Do not listen to pressure groups—let's help our own American born. We owe it to them as do our Congressmen and Senators. I hope you agree.

Yours truly,

J. P. DEVIR.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of February 4, 1950]

A NEW BLOW AT DP'S

When Senator PAT McCARRAN assented to release of the DP bill from the Judiciary Committee, where it had so long been kept in pickle, it was assumed that he was ready to see the measure passed in the form that the committee had given it. But he has now shown his invincible opposition to relief for these unfortunate people by proposing a strangling amendment.

He would prohibit further admissions under the act if the country's unemployment total should exceed 4,000,000, or if the number of married couples doubled up with others in dwelling units should be above 2,000,000. Unemployment in December was estimated at 3,500,000. The number of doubled-up persons was reported to be 2,040,000 in April last.

Now that the bill is before the Senate the mischief which the Nevada Senator can do would be limited to the number he can muster in support of the amendment. A bill for removal of discriminating features of the present act has passed the House, and is expected to be approved in some form by the upper branch of Congress.

Relief of the displaced persons is backed by the administration, and has been supported by national leaders of both parties. It is now the responsibility of the Senate to see that a measure is passed that fulfills all reasonable requirements. The measure approved by the Judiciary Committee still retains restrictions that limit the effectiveness of the relief sought. The Senate committee bill is some improvement on the present law, but it would be better to bring it more into line with the House measure.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of February 7, 1950]

FOUR MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND IDLE IN UNITED STATES; HIGHEST TOTAL SINCE WAR

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Census Bureau reported today that unemployment rose to a postwar high of 4,480,000 in mid-January. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer said it was due largely to seasonal lay-offs.

The estimated number of jobless on January 14 was 991,000 greater than on December 10, and 1,816,000 greater than January 1949.

Sawyer stressed the fact that industrial employment did not appear to be materially affected.

INCREASE EXPECTED

He said an increase in joblessness was expected between December and January because of curtailment in seasonal industries, and bad weather in many parts of the country which caused lay-offs of construction and farm workers.

Total employment was estimated at 56,947,000 persons, down 1,609,000 from December. (The drop in employment was greater than the rise in unemployment because some part-time workers left the labor market.)

Employment last year at this time was 57,414,000 persons.

INDUSTRIAL LAY-OFFS

Sawyer pointed out that unemployment figures rose similarly between December 1948 and January 1949. That rise was more serious than the present one, he indicated, because industrial lay-offs were an important factor.

Unemployment, fed by continuing industrial lay-offs, rose steadily throughout the winter and spring of 1949 to reach a peak of just over 4,000,000 in last summer's recession.

PREDICTED PROSPERITY

The jobless total dropped last fall to about 3,700,000 and most economists began the new year with optimistic statements that the country had snapped back from the recession and was due for a relatively prosperous 1950.

The Census Bureau broke down its total employment figures into 50,749,000 in non-agricultural work and 6,198,000 agricultural jobs. The comparable figures for December 10 were 51,783,000 and 6,773,000.

SWANTON, Vt., January 25, 1950.

Senator PATRICK McCARRAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: Recently received your "Displaced Persons: Facts Versus Fiction" and am very glad to know that there are some people in Washington, D. C., that are not afraid to call a spade a spade.

I am a member of the Memorial Methodist Church of Swanton, Vermont, holding the position of Charge Lay Leader, a member of Memphremagog Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., Newport, Vermont, a member of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, Franklin County Vermont, a member of the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Swanton Board of Trade.

With the unemployment situation as bad as it is I believe that it is the height of folly to admit so many displaced persons.

I am very well acquainted with the unemployment situation—Robert W. Shaw was graduated from the Swanton High School last June. The only work that he could find was working for the State of Vermont painting bridges and cutting grass for 75 cents per hour. Wonder what Robert thinks of the American Way of Life. However, Robert is taking a course of study with the Franklin Institute of Rochester, New York, and hopes

eventually to land a job working for the Government.

Very sincerely,

ALDEN K. SHAW.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,

Kansas City, Mo., January 11, 1950.

Mrs. C. WALTERS,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MRS. WALTERS: This will acknowledge your letter of January 7, 1950, to the commander in chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, regarding the displaced persons' situation.

This organization has consistently fought against displaced persons being brought into the country and have testified in Congress on the present bill which would allow 200,000 more of Europe's displaced persons to enter the United States over and above the regular immigration quota.

Very truly yours,

JAMES K. FRY, Assistant,

(For George L. MacElcoy, Chief,

Division of Employment.)

NEW YORK CITY COLONY,

NATIONAL SOCIETY NEW

ENGLAND WOMEN,

Douglas Manor, N. Y., January 21, 1950.

Hon. PAT McCARRAN,

United States Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Thank you so much for your statement before the Senate on January 6, 1950, on displaced persons, copy of which I received yesterday.

For a long time I have been in favor of a reduction in immigration quotas and a cessation of all immigration for at least 5 years, increased patrol of our Mexican border and the Gulf of Mexico shore line through which countless immigrants enter the United States.

I could make good use of 25 extra copies of your statement and hope I am not asking too many. Will you be good enough to have your secretary send them to me?

With appreciation of your effort to control the displaced persons matter, including immigration to the United States, which really means "conquest by immigration," I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHINE W. OTTMAN,

Chairman, National Defense,

New York City Colony, NSNEW.

P. S.—Please keep up your good work. H. R. 4567 should be defeated.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 17, 1950.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

Chairman, Judiciary Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: Congratulations on your splendid opposition to the DP advocates who would deliberately or thoughtlessly intensify our domestic unemployment situation.

Personally I feel that our obligation to the 60,000,000 American children, rapidly growing up and entering the job market, is in itself an overwhelming argument not only to stop the DP movement but to halt all immigration indefinitely if not permanently.

You will note from the enclosed clipping that my views on this subject recently appeared in the Chicago Tribune.

May your good work continue.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. ROGERS.

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of January 18, 1950]

DP'S AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

CHICAGO, December 27.—Every few days we read that two or three thousand more DP's

which will cause more butter to be in surplus on the other hand.

Mr. President, I believe that the Senate should defer final action on the conference report on H. R. 2023 for a minimum of 1 month in order that the grave implications of the conference report may be thoroughly studied. The bill could still go into effect on July 1 if we acted, let us say, on the 1st of April one way or the other on the conference report.

We are not making any unreasonable demand in this respect. The oleo bill was enacted as the first item on the Senate Calendar this year. There is ample precedent for delay of final action on a conference report. I refer particularly, for example, to the decision to hold over the final action on the basing-point bill from October 1949 to January 20, 1950.

I believe that the American consumers will come to see that it is not they who have won a victory in the conference report, but 30 large corporations seeking to destroy the butter market. The American consumers will see increasingly, as they have already begun to see, that they were sold a false bill of oleo goods.

Oleo, unidentified as such, will drive butter from the market, and when it does the implications will be grave to every housewife, every infant, every adult, every farmer, every workman, every businessman in the United States. The implications to soil conservation, the implications to the supply and demand of other dairy products will be grave.

I urge my colleagues, therefore, to defer action on the Senate-House report until they have had an opportunity to analyze the grave repercussions of the omission of the triangular packaging amendment.

How DAIRYING SERVES MANKIND

(By Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council)

Today dairy products comprise more than 25 percent of the food consumed by the Nation's 150,000,000 people. These men, women, and children sit at dining tables three times a day 365 days of the year to consume more than 118,000,000,000 pounds of dairy foods at 164,000,000,000 meals.

Milk, known as nature's most nearly perfect food, is constantly in the limelight as 60,000,000 quarts of fresh milk and cream are distributed daily to consumers through doorstep deliveries and stores.

The health of the Nation, to a large degree, has improved as invention and science have stimulated progress in finding new food values in milk and its products for the human diet.

Milk was an important article of food long before 6000 B. C. when the oldest written records of the human race were recorded in Sanskrit and preserved in India. To the early peoples of central Asia the cow was so important that wealth was measured in numbers of cattle. In fact, the cow at times was made a sacred animal and is still so considered by a substantial portion of the population of India.

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1621, they failed to bring with them a cow to provide children and adults alike with milk, butter, and cheese. The colonists became ill, and many died for lack of nourishing food. But conditions changed several years later when the ship *Charity* brought new settlers and cows from England. As the early Americans moved westward, their covered wagons were always followed by two or three cows.

Several hundred years slipped by before significant changes took place in methods of producing milk or manufacturing dairy products. One outstanding development that

stimulated growth in the dairy industry in the United States and foreign countries was the invention of a test to measure the content of fat in milk. Discovered by Stephen Moulton Babcock in 1890 and known in the trade as the Babcock Test, it serves as a major instrument in handling and processing dairy foods.

To Louis Pasteur, the noted French scientist, goes the credit of adding another major link to the chain of progress in the dairy industry. His painstaking research led to the discovery of the pasteurization process which guarantees the purity and keeping qualities of milk and milk products.

Among other noteworthy inventions in handling milk and its products are the cream separator, pasteurizer, milking machine, churn, cooling systems, filling machines, ice cream freezers, evaporating and milk drying equipment and scores of other essential machinery, all playing an important role in speeding production and improving the quality of dairy products. Contributing to this trend toward modernization were the railroads, which began to build special refrigerated milk trains to ship milk from milk sheds to industrial centers for processing milk for delivery at the Nation's doorsteps and for manufacturing butter, cheese, ice cream, and a myriad of other products. Then came tank cars and huge tank trucks, all of which enable the dairy industry to haul milk and its products many hundreds of miles every day of the year. Back of these important mechanical developments which contributed immeasurably to the growth of the dairy industry was an ever-increasing fund of knowledge from the country's leading scientific laboratories where men toiled incessantly to discover the dietary values contained in dairy foods.

The flow of milk from the Nation's 22,935,000 cows in 1948 amounted to 118,337,000,000 pounds. Of this, 44,000,000,000 pounds was bottled in glass or paper containers and consumed as milk and cream in cities and villages, and 12,306,000,000 was utilized on the farms. The remaining milk supply, 61,531,000,000 pounds, was manufactured into a variety of dairy foods to satisfy the needs and desires of the buyer on Main Street. These manufactured products, and the amount of milk required to produce them, were as follows: 1,214,000,000 pounds of creamery butter from 25,000,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,097,000,000 pounds of cheese, from 10,920,000,000 pounds of milk; 568,000,000 gallons of ice cream, from 7,900,000,000 pounds of milk; 3,434,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk, from 7,390,000,000 pounds of milk; 172,980,000 pounds of dry whole milk, from 1,310,000,000 pounds of milk; and 658,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids, from 5,663,000,000 pounds of defatted milk.

About 120,000,000,000 pounds of milk were produced or consumed in the United States in 1949. It is difficult to visualize that amount of milk, but if milk produced in this country in a single year were placed in tank cars, each of which would hold 56,000 pounds of milk, it would require 42,857 trains of 50 cars each. A single day's production would require 117 such trains.

Although milk and its products are generally considered as food for human consumption, they are also used in a wide variety of industrial products, such as plastics, textiles, paper coating, paint, glue, films, pharmaceuticals, insulation, fertilizer, insecticides, penicillin, plaster, dyes, animal feed, preservatives, explosives, and electroplates.

The magnitude of the dairy industry is apparent when it is considered that one out of every 15 families in the United States is dependent on milk for a livelihood. Actually, the dairy industry employs full time at least 1,500,000 people in the production, proc-

essing, and distribution of milk and dairy products.

Ten million persons depend upon the dairy industry for their livelihood. Nearly every segment of the country's manufacturing, technical, and professional skills are drawn into the industry at one point or another. Among them are veterinarians, building suppliers and construction men, fabricators of milk cans, milkers, filters, machinery of all types for processing and manufacturing, producers of raw materials from lumber through most of the metals, and transportation, including rail, truck, and ship.

Although dairying is national in scope, in 11 States it is the principal source of farm income. These States are: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Some milk is produced on at least 75 percent of the Nation's farms, and about 10 percent of the farms, or 585,900, are specialized dairy farms.

Every American family is a part of an industry that employs millions of people and produces billions of pounds of dairy foods. Dollarwise, cash farm income from dairy products is around \$4,000,000,000 annually, but in addition the dairy farmer receives about \$2,000,000,000 for the sale of dairy cattle for beef and veal. Significantly this income to the farmer is on a daily or monthly basis while most of his other receipts from agricultural products are seasonal. On a retail basis the dairy industry contributes \$10,000,000,000 to the national commerce.

Dairying has always been a stable branch of agriculture. It has fluctuated less than the national income. A productive dairy herd proved the salvation of many a farm family during the last depression when net income from other livestock and grains was entirely wiped out. Today the average dairy cow will produce annually 5,036 pounds of milk compared with 2,360 pounds in 1850. In fact, improved herds will average around 8,835 pounds. This increased production is the result of improved feeding and breeding programs stimulated by leaders in the dairy industry, breed associations, and the colleges of agriculture in land-grant schools across the country.

The dairy industry has spent and is spending now millions of dollars in the interest of finding new food values and new uses for its products. The dairy chemists are constantly engaged in converting what was formerly a waste into additional income for the farmer and into new, improved products for the consumer. To illustrate, defatted milk, totaling well over 10,000,000,000 pounds annually, is worth about 40 cents per hundred pounds today, while 20 years ago it was practically worthless. Both industrial research and nutrition research insure security for the future of farming as a sound business.

Research in nutrition makes clear the fundamental reason why milk is an essential part of the diet under conditions of modern civilization. Without milk the human diet would be so lacking in certain essential factors, particularly vitamins and minerals, that civilization as now developed could not exist. That's why health authorities across the Nation recommend a quart or more of milk for every child and as close to that amount as possible for adults, both young and old.

It was Dr. E. V. McCollum, a noted scientist at Johns Hopkins University, who singled out milk as the basic product in the dairy industry and showed how it served mankind so significantly in the diet from the cradle to the grave. Said Dr. McCollum: "The people who have achieved, who have become large, strong, vigorous people, who have reduced their infant mortality, who have the best trades in the world, who have an appre-

elation of art, literature, and music, who are progressive in science and every activity of the intellect, are the people who have used liberal amounts of milk and its products."

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate has before it House Joint Resolution 398, a complete substitute for which the committee has reported. The substance will be regarded as the text of the joint resolution for purposes of amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks about the pending joint resolution. The Senate was told a few days ago by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] what the joint resolution would do if enacted. I should like to give the Senate some reasons why a measure of this character is necessary at this time.

It will be recalled that during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress we enacted Public Law 272. In that law it was provided that the 1950 national cotton acreage quota shall be not less than 21,000,000 acres. When the time for the distribution of those acres was at hand, the county committees, which had the duty of distributing the acreage, were in considerable trouble. It will be recalled that the main reason was that since 1942 we had no cotton acreage allotments in the cotton-producing States. During the war a farmer could plant any amount of cotton he desired, without restriction. There was no necessity for the existence of county committees such as we now have. So it can be seen that no accurate record was kept of the amount of acreage planted during the years 1942-49, as had been kept before 1942.

The question soon arose as to how to distribute the 21,000,000 acres of cotton to be allocated under Public Law 272. The county committees were at a loss. The Department of Agriculture was consulted, and ways and means were devised by it as to how best to distribute the acreage. Questionnaires were sent to cotton growers throughout the country. From what I am told, unsatisfactory data were furnished, therefore the Department of Agriculture resorted to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in order to ascertain as nearly as possible the amount of cotton acreage planted during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The method pursued by the bureau to ascertain the acreage was to obtain from cotton gins throughout the Nation figures showing the amount of cotton ginned. Then the bureau, by dividing the number of pounds of cotton produced in a given area by the average number of pounds produced per acre, for that area, established a figure for the number of acres devoted to cotton throughout the cotton States during those 3 years.

I may say that, later, when this method did not prove satisfactory, a further at-

tempt was made to have the farmers give their acreage figures during the 3 years 1946, 1947, and 1948. I should like to read into the RECORD some of the figures given by the farmers throughout the Cotton States for the purpose of establishing the number of acres planted, in contrast to the number of acres ascertained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Here is what was found: For the year 1945, Alabama had in cultivation, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1,390,000 acres of cotton. According to the farmers who reported, however, the acreage was 2,029,707, or a difference of 46 percent more than the figures arrived at by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Let us take the case of Arizona: There the difference was only 6 percent. Now let us take the case of Arkansas: For 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics figured the cotton acreage as 1,554,000 acres; but when the farmers of that State were questioned in regard to how many acres of cotton they planted during the same year, they reported 2,422,341 acres, or 55 percent more acreage than that reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

During the entire year, for all the Cotton States, the number of acres figured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics aggregated 17,560,665, whereas reports from the farmers indicated 24,169,506 acres, or 37.6 percent more than the figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics had shown. The same thing occurred for 1946, proportionately; the same thing occurred for 1947; and the same thing occurred, likewise, for 1948.

It can readily be seen, then, that the job the committees had in allocating among the various cotton farmers of the States the 21,000,000 acres of land for cotton, was a huge task; it was most difficult for them properly, adequately, and equitably to apportion the cotton acreage. Especially is that true, Mr. President, inasmuch as in the previous year the cotton farmers of the Nation had planted approximately 26,000,000 acres of land in cotton.

So the administrators of the new cotton law, Public Law 272, in each State, were at a great disadvantage. Many of the local committees had no experienced men. Many of them did not utilize to the fullest extent all the provisions of the law. There was no compulsion for the committees to use them, it is true; but it will be recalled that under the law the Congress provided for setting aside 10 percent of the acreage in a State, and further, that the committee for each county or parish had 15 percent of its allocation which could be set aside and used in order to remedy, as far as possible, inequities which might occur in the distribution of acreage.

Mr. President, in order to try to adjust this situation—and I may say it is very serious—the House passed House Joint Resolution 398.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at this point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

At this point I am reminded that the distinguished Senator from Mississippi

[Mr. EASTLAND], who has just requested that I yield to him, likewise proposed a measure to meet the situation. He was joined by several other distinguished Senators, including the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Incidentally, when the committee had this problem before it for consideration, it considered the measure introduced by the Senator from Mississippi, as well as the House joint resolution.

Now I gladly yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Senator spoke of the necessity for the enactment of this measure. Is not the real necessity for the enactment of the joint resolution the fact that in a great number of counties throughout the Cotton Belt there are hundreds of farmers in each county who planted 5 acres or less of cotton; and when the cotton allotment was set aside, the farmers who planted 5 acres or less were exempted, under the bill we passed last fall; they took no acreage reduction. When the county's allotment was set aside and the acreage of the farmers who were exempt was charged against the allotment for the county, that left nothing for the farmers with tenants who planted 40 or 50 or 60 acres of land in cotton. The allotment being gone, those farmers and their tenants were faced with bankruptcy and with losing their property unless a system could be devised to give them an equitable acreage.

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course, that was one of the main reasons for the Senate's action.

The Senator's measure, of course, will correct to some extent the inequities to which he refers, and I have no doubt that it will do a great deal of good. However, it will not satisfy all of the farmers.

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course it will not.

Mr. ELLENDER. It will not satisfy many of the farmers who are in the position the Senator now describes.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. It will take care of every hardship case, as I have described them. It is true that it will not satisfy everyone. But I tell the Senator that it will take care of the hardship cases, the cases of farmers who will lose their property, and the cases of tenants who will have no land to work unless this measure is enacted. It is designed solely and exclusively to take care of that class.

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no question about that, Mr. President. As a matter of fact, the record shows that more than 90 percent of the cotton farmers of the Nation were unaffected by the passage of Public Law 272. The farmers the Senator now describes are the ones really affected; that is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. In my judgment, 95 percent of the cotton farmers have a fair and equitable acreage allotment and are satisfied with it. They have what acreage they are entitled to.

But there are a few—I refer now to the larger operators in counties where there are hundreds of farmers who are exempt—who, because of the provision of the act which exempted the 5-acre and the 3-acre cotton farmers, have no acreage, and face bankruptcy. They are the only ones who are entitled to relief.

Mr. ELLENDER. When the Senator refers to 95 percent of the farmers, I presume he refers to farmers within the State of Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. No.

Mr. ELLENDER. I think evidence was produced to show that about 90 percent of the farmers throughout the Nation received a fair allotment; that is, what was to be expected under the act as passed by the Congress.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I should like to say to the Senator that in one county in Tennessee we have had particularly numerous complaints about the working of the present act. The complaint is based upon the evidence adduced that the committee did not accept the PMA report. That is the farmers' own report, as I understand.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; that is what I was explaining a few moments ago.

Mr. KEFAUVER. They relied upon the report of the BAE.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. KEFAUVER. But the farmers themselves, in trying to establish a higher production, actually went to the gins and obtained the figures of the ginnings for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. They then computed, on the basis of those ginnings, that the PMA report was substantially correct, and very much higher than the BAE report. If their acreage could be based upon the actual ginnings, where based upon the information they got from the ginners themselves on their production, they would be satisfied with the result of this amendment. I want to ask the Senator whether under the amendment the county committee or the State committee, or whoever has charge of which formula is to be used, can take the actual report from the ginners and figure the acreage on that basis?

Mr. ELLENDER. The national acreage allotments as now figured will stand. Under the pending joint resolution, no provision is made to change the method by which the present allotment has been made. What the resolution really provides is that an additional acreage shall be made available. The additional acreage is to be taken from the "frozen acreage," which I expect to discuss in a few moments. The facts produced by us show that, although a ceiling of 21,000,000 acres was put on cotton plantings throughout the cotton States, the Department of Agriculture did not expect that more than 19,000,000 acres would be planted. Therefore it was anticipated that there would be approximately 2,000,-

000 acres of cotton land which would not be planted. With respect to that acreage, that is, the cotton acreage which will not be planted and which is considered to be frozen, the pending measure provides that it shall be reallocated among the farmers of the State with preference being given to the needs of farmers within the same county in which it was released.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the Senator will yield further, it would solve satisfactorily the problem we have in Macon County.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is, provided the State committee allocated a sufficient amount to this particular county, and the county committee then tried to make up the deficits in hardship cases.

Mr. ELLENDER. If I may point out to the Senator, in the joint resolution as reported to the Senate, there is a provision whereby a farmer shall receive acreage equal to 60 percent of the average cotton planted by him in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The difficulty about that is, taking the BAE reports, not sufficient acreage is allotted to some of our 15- or 20-acre farms to let them get along.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, may I answer that question, if the Senator from Louisiana will yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. In answer to the Senator from Tennessee, let me say that the joint resolution provides that the acreage surrendered shall be reallocated by the State committee, preference being given to the county in which the acreage is located. It must be satisfactory to the farmers in that country before any acreage can be taken out. That would solve practically the problem in every county.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am afraid it would not be a full solution; it would be only a partial solution.

Mr. EASTLAND. It is impossible to satisfy everyone. In fact, we shall not get very far if we try to satisfy everyone.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I appreciate that, but some of the farmers have been cut down from 20 acres to 6 or 7, and it is going to be very hard for them to get along.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If the Senator will read on page 6, I think the question will be found to be answered there:

Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee.

I think that will answer the Senator's question.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That, I believe, is the present law.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The difficulty is that while they consider the statement of the owner or operator, they actually take the BAE figures, even though they may also consider and take a look at the owner's statement.

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no question that the allocation which has already been made will not be disturbed. But the excess cotton acreage will be used in order to adjust inequities which resulted in the past. I know of no better way of doing it. Of course, as I pointed out, there has been a great difference in the number of acres reported as having been planted, according to the BAE, in contrast to the self-serving declarations made by the farmers, and it will be a difficult matter to resolve. I fear that, notwithstanding the fact that we may pass the joint resolution, there will still remain inequities. However—

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. As I have just indicated, the Senate version of the joint resolution provides for a minimum of 60 percent of the average acreage for 1946, 1947, and 1948, and there is a further provision which states, in effect, that no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision, to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage of the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation as determined under the present law, excluding from such acreage the acreage devoted to other crops subject to acreage restrictions.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I may ask the Senator whether he does not feel, however, that the language on page 6, which has been read by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, will give the county committee the right to consider the statement of the farmer himself?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, indeed.

Mr. KEFAUVER. And evidence other than the report of the BAE?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. However, as I have previously stated, no authority exists or is given to change the allocations already made and which were accepted by the farmers when they voted for acreage controls a few months ago. BAE figures will have to stand, and I believe they will, in all counties.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course, if there are cases wherein the county committees obtain evidence to show grave injustices, the committees would have the right to adjust those cases. But no effort is to be made by the Department of Agriculture to change the method which has been in effect since December with reference to the allocation of cotton acreage to the various States, as I have stated on several occasions.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator one further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be glad to yield for a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator decline to yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, in a case such as the one to which I have referred, in which the individual farmers have collected information to show that the BAE report is incorrect, or at least they have carried the burden of proof of showing that the BAE report is incorrect, then there is no prohibition on the county committee or the State committee to prevent it from considering the newly-discovered evidence. Is that not correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no prohibition whatever.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Then, how will the individual farmers obtain rectification of the allotment, after they have shown that the BAE report may be incorrect?

Mr. ELLENDER. It will depend on the amount of acreage which the county committee will have available for distribution. Under the law as it now stands, the county committees can reserve, out of the amount allocated to a county, 15 percent, and they can put that acreage wherever they deem proper, in order to assure equitable treatment for all farmers.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I understand that, but how about the State committees? Suppose the evidence shows that a particular county should have received a considerably increased allotment. Of course, the discrepancy cannot be made up by the committee of the particular county. There would have to be action by the State committee. How can the farmers in a given county get the State committee to do something about it?

Mr. ELLENDER. The additional cotton acreage provided by this measure is to be distributed by the State committee; preference, however, is to be given in those cases in which inequities are involved; the remainder can be distributed according to certain regulations which may be devised by the committee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator has been very generous in explaining this matter so clearly. Suppose the State committee refuses to act in line with the plain evidence in the case in rectifying inequities: Is there any right of appeal to the Agricultural Department or to the Cotton Acreage Control Board, or is the decision of the State committee final?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is final, as I understand. I now yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. Is not this the system which will be used under the provisions of this joint resolution, that if a farmer claims he has an inadequate acreage, not in accordance with the standards established in the law, he files a written request with his county committee and can present any evidence he desires to present to the county committee to claim an acreage of 60 percent of the land which he had under cultivation in 1946, 1947, and 1948, provided it does not exceed 40 percent of his cultivable acreage?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. EASTLAND. There must be someone to pass on these matters and

wring the water out if we are to have any acreage controls at all. Under joint resolution as passed by the House, the principal difference is that the farmer could plant 70 percent of what he planted in 1946, 1947, and 1948, but the county committee must take the word of the farmer. I submit that under that language we would have no effective control.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] says that the individual farmer, if he did not have adequate acreage, would have no right of appeal, no right to go beyond the State committee. Last fall, acreage allotments were made to farmers before an election was held. After each farmer received the acreage allotment he was to have in 1950 an election was called, a vote was had, and by a vote of 12 or 14 to 1, the action was ratified. If a farmer was not satisfied with his allotment at that time it was his duty to vote against acreage allotments for this year.

Mr. ELLENDER. It may be that the answer I made to a question a few moments ago left some confusion in the minds of a few Senators. What I had in mind was that the allocation of cotton acreage on a national basis had to stand, and that this measure contains no provision which would permit a change in that situation. Therefore, the administrators of this measure, if it be enacted into law, will have to use the facts as they find them, since there is no law nor any section of a law which would provide for a reallocation of cotton acreage on a national basis.

Mr. EASTLAND. That could not be done, because the farmer's acreage was assigned to him, and certainly we could not now take away from him acreage which has been assigned, because he has a vested right in it by agreement with the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. I tried to clarify that a moment ago. Perhaps my answer was not completely clear.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. The statement has been made on the floor that the so-called small cotton producer has been taken care of under the present law.

Mr. ELLENDER. The owner?

Mr. STENNIS. Yes. That applies only to the owner; it does not apply to the small tenant who may be included along with many other tenants on a 50- or a 100-acre farm.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. STENNIS. I should be glad if the Senator would explain that point more fully.

Mr. ELLENDER. The 5-acre allotment which was provided in the original act, in Public, 272, of the Eighty-first Congress, and in this joint resolution does not change that situation. The 5-acre minimum is first allocated to all the cotton farmers who own their land in a particular county or parish.

Mr. President, I should like to state that if it had been possible for cotton acreage to have been allotted to the States and then to the counties on the basis of accurate records and if 10 per-

cent of the State allotment had been set aside, and also if the 15 percent county allotment had been set aside, there is no doubt in my mind that Public Law 272, passed by the Eighty-first Congress, would have been adequate. That law provided means for adjusting most of the inequities. We provided that a certain percentage of the cotton acreage could be used by the administrators of the law for adjusting such inequities as have appeared since December 1949.

NEVADA COTTON ACREAGE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MALONE. The problem in the State of Nevada is one with reference to long-staple cotton. One hundred and ten acres have been allocated to the State of Nevada for 1950 as compared to 1,150 acres planted in 1949.

There are approximately 16 cotton States with about 21,000,000 acres. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. The ceiling fixed is 21,000,000 acres, but I do not believe the allocation under the Department of Agriculture quite reached that figure.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator's question pertain to this subject?

Mr. EASTLAND. It does.

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall gladly yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. I should like to tell the distinguished Senator from Nevada that the allotment granted his State, as I recall, is several thousand acres. I think it is 3,000 or 5,000 acres. One of those figures is in my mind. I think it is 5,000 acres. But the point I desire to make is that at a meeting in the city of Memphis, Tenn., a year ago of the farmers and farm groups, in which the Senator's State was represented, his State was given the acreage allotment which the farmers of his State requested, with no questions asked. It was written into the law. The State of Nevada is the only State in the Union in which cotton producers were given the acreage they requested.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I am getting some further details and shall perhaps have them in a half hour, but the record of a 110-acre allotment of cotton to Nevada for 1950 does not in any way resemble 3,000 to 5,000 acres.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad the distinguished Senator from Mississippi has answered the question, because, as I understand, he was present at the conference at which all the cotton States were represented.

Mr. EASTLAND. I was not present at the conference. I was in Washington, but I was not present at the conferences at which the matter of the Nevada acreage was discussed. I have repeated the statement that was made.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I recall—and I am sure the distinguished Senator from Mississippi will also recall—the bill which was enacted during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and

which is now law, was approved in advance by cotton growers throughout the Nation.

Mr. EASTLAND. The recommendations of the cotton growers were adopted in toto. In fact, Congress merely ratified what they asked us to do.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I mentioned, I have no doubt that the law would have worked exactly as we had contemplated, if it had been possible to obtain accurate data regarding cotton plantings for 1946, 1947, and 1948, and further, if the State committees and the county committees had set aside the 10 and 15 percent, respectively, to each State and county, so that adjustments might be made.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield first to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. In order to clarify the subject further for the distinguished Senator from Mississippi and other Senators I may say that I have before me Report No. 1509, House of Representatives, Union Calendar No. 628, dated January 21, 1950. Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the report. The individual acreages are given on page 6 of the report. Nevada is given 110 acres as of 1948. It shows 100 as the percentage reported by BAE.

Mr. ELLENDER. Those initials stand for "Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The figure represents acreage planted in the years mentioned. There was no acreage control in those years. However, the law provides for acreage controls beginning in 1950. I state unequivocally that the Senator's State was given the acreage which was requested by the growers of his State. The liberal treatment thus given to the Western States caused great criticism in the eastern end of the Cotton Belt. I believe it was right to deal liberally with the Western States, but the State of Nevada was dealt with more liberally than any other State in the Union, and far more liberally than the State of California.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator means with respect to cotton planted in the past.

Mr. EASTLAND. The big acreage in the six States was planted in 1949, as I recall it.

Mr. ELLENDER. There was no acreage planted in Nevada in previous years, so far as the record shows.

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator have a report which shows the acreages included in the earlier bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. To which bill does the Senator have reference?

Mr. MALONE. I understood the Senator to say that Nevada was given the acreage which it had requested. The only acreage figure I can find is 110 for 1948.

Mr. ELLENDER. That was the number of acres planted in the year which has been mentioned—1949.

Mr. EASTLAND. That was the number planted in those years. The Senator

from Nevada knows as well as the Senator from Louisiana and I know that the acreage planted in his State is entirely new acreage. The year 1949 was the first year in which any appreciable acreage was planted.

Mr. MALONE. In answer to the Senator's statement, the report states that the acreage for 1950 will be 110 acres. I understand that raising cotton is a new industry in Nevada, but it involves long staple cotton, and it has very little to do with southern acreage. Nevada is a new State, agriculturally, still developing and still has, perhaps, less than 1½ percent of its area in cultivation.

Mr. EASTLAND. There is a surplus in the production of long staple cotton in the United States, just as there is a surplus in the production of short staple cotton. The statement quoted by the Senator shows that the allotment is 110 acres. I stand corrected. The Senator's State has taken no reduction, according to the figures which the Senator read.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is absolutely correct. As I understand it, the law is intended to deal with States which have actually planted cotton, and not with those commencing the growth of it. I may state to the Senator that under the pending measure, as well as under the existing law, a certain amount of cotton acreage is allocated to a State, or to a county, which is to be used by the committees for new growers. That is the only provision I know of which exists in any law for such growers.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. My statistician has handed me some figures which show that the acreage under cultivation in Nevada on July 1, 1949, was 1,150 acres. The allotment for 1950, however, will be 110 acres. I submit to the distinguished Senator that it is just a little silly to have 110 acres allocated to an entire State. According to the reports we are receiving about potatoes, as well as reports on other sections of the farm program, I have no doubt that our lack of information is catching up with us. At the same time, it seems to me that a State should be allocated an acreage which would make sense while in the development stage. According to the amendment which has been offered, potato acreage would be frozen. Apparently acreage is going to be handled from the Senate floor believing that acreage controls the amount of the product. The only thing we forget on the Senate floor is that if we pay enough for potatoes and pigs, in 2 years we will have potatoes and pigs 10 feet deep all the way from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco. We apparently know very little about what we are doing, and only hope that the taxpayers' money holds out until we learn.

Mr. EASTLAND. How much acreage would the Senator desire for the State of Nevada?

Mr. MALONE. I should say there should be a minimum of 5,000 acres. There were 1,150 acres last year.

I was wondering whether the distinguished Senators would entertain an

amendment to the pending bill to make the minimum for a sovereign State 2,000 acres, or some other reasonable amount.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is totally unreasonable.

Mr. ELLENDER. I think it would be totally unreasonable. I have figures before me showing the acreage for the State of Missouri. According to the BAE statistics, these figures were almost 100 percent out of the way—almost as bad as the Nevada figures.

Mr. MALONE. How much did they have?

Mr. ELLENDER. BAE statistics showed in 1945, 268,000 acres. However, Missouri farmers reported that they had planted in the same year 540,174 acres. The error was almost exactly 100 percent.

Mr. MALONE. Two thousand acres for a sovereign State would not be very much.

Mr. ELLENDER. Personally, I should be glad to consider an amendment, provided it remained in line with the actual plantings of last year, minus a reasonable cut.

Mr. MALONE. It was 1,150 acres last year. Would the Senator accept an amendment of that kind?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am merely one member of the committee, and I should prefer that the Senator submit his amendment to the Senate, and let the Senate pass upon it. I will say frankly, however, that I think he has a very fair request to make of the Senate in submitting the amendment.

Mr. MALONE. If the Senator will yield for one moment, I might say that we can carry crop control to ridiculous proportions in dealing with States, especially in a case where there has been practically no acreage, and it becomes an economic necessity to rotate crops. I shall be very happy to prepare an amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I was attempting to point out to the Senate the essential difference between the joint resolution as it passed the House and the measure reported by the Senate committee as a substitute. The joint resolution passed by the House would increase the acreage by at least twice as much as would be the case under the joint resolution as reported by the Senate committee. The House measure provides for the larger of 70 percent of the average cotton acreage planted during the years 1947, 1948, and 1949, or 50 percent of the highest planting in any of those years.

In addition to that provision, which would increase the acreage considerably over the amount provided under the Senate version of the joint resolution. There is another provision which would, in my opinion, increase the acreage over the Senate version. The language to which I now refer provides:

That this section shall not operate to increase the cotton-acreage allotment of any farm above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

That means that with respect to any cotton farm, no matter if sugarcane or sorghum or wheat or rye have been planted on it, 40 percent of the entire

acreage is considered as being within the purview of the law insofar as the acreage limitation is concerned.

The Senate version of the joint resolution provides, that instead of 70 percent, only 60 percent of the average planting for 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be the limit. The 50-percent provision for the highest year, is left out altogether, and the 40-percent limitation, although retained in the Senate version, is further limited to tilled acreage minus any acreage which may have been planted to any crop other than cotton. In other words, the law as it now stands on the statute books—and it was enacted in 1938—remains as then written.

Those points, Mr. President, represent the essential differences between the Senate version and the House version of the joint resolution.

As was pointed out by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] when he addressed the Senate a few days ago, the facts adduced before the Senate committee show that there will be increased plantings under the Senate version of from 600,000 to as much as 790,000 acres of cotton. Under the House version, there might be an increase of from 1,400,000 to as much as 2,000,000 acres.

The Department of Agriculture has figured that although a ceiling of 21,000,000 acres was fixed in Public Law 272, it is probable, as I mentioned previously, that there will be at least 2,000,000 acres "frozen"—that is, they will not be planted. Therefore if the joint resolution as reported to the Senate is enacted it will mean that we are not going over the 21,000,000 acres provided for 1950 in Public, 272 and the chances are that the actual amount of acreage which will be planted to cotton in 1950, should the Senate version be enacted, will be 1,200,000 acres below the 21,000,000-acre quota.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. At the time the Senate passed the cotton acreage allotment bill last year was it estimated that these 2,000,000 acres would be frozen, or was it considered that most, if not all, of the 21,000,000 acres would be planted?

Mr. ELLENDER. The evidence shows that it was anticipated that not more than 19,000,000 acres would be planted.

Mr. LONG. That was at the time the bill was passed last year?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. The basis for that statement was the following: The Congress passed an act in 1942 or 1943 providing that all war crops planted in the cotton States would be considered as planted in cotton for the purposes of cotton allotments in the future, and, of course, that resulted in much difficulty. Because of the existence of that law it is now felt that although a quota of 21,000,000 acres has been established for 1950, only 19,000,000 acres will be planted. If the Senate version of the House joint resolution is enacted, it will mean that probably a maximum of 800,000 acres will be added to the 19,000,000 acres the Department says will be planted under the present law.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Department of Agriculture figures that the measure would add about 800,000 acres. The cotton trade estimates that it will run about 400,000 acres. I am frank to say that I believe the Department of Agriculture has better facilities and that its figure is more nearly accurate. But I believe, as the distinguished Senator from New Mexico said, that the figures of the Department are liberal, and that the joint resolution before us, if enacted into law, will not result in an increase of 800,000 additional acres.

The States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia have surplus acreage because of the credits they received for war crops, and with the enactment of the Senate version of the joint resolution will not plant the minimum acreage which is provided for in the previous legislation.

Mr. ELLENDER. As a matter of fact, I think the evidence shows that even if the joint resolution as passed by the House were enacted, although it provides for a greater acreage than does the Senate version, the 21,000,000-acre ceiling would not be reached.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Actually in many cases the effect of taking the BAE figures has been that as applied to the individual farmer who might have correctly stated his acreage—he will not be given what his proper share of the acreage allotment would have been. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. It results in that, yes.

Mr. President, unless the Senators have some questions to ask, I am about to conclude. There is only one other portion of the joint resolution I did not explain. That is section 2, which provides:

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

As I recall, there was quite a discussion on that section a few days ago when the distinguished Senator from New Mexico obtained the floor. I desire to say that I believe that one of the most serious mistakes the Senate has made in the enactment of farm legislation was to provide for support prices without any means in the law to curtail production, either by a marketing quota system or on an acreage allotment basis. I do not believe that any kind of a farm program can long survive unless it contains the means of controlling farm production while supporting farm prices. The primary purpose of any type of agricultural adjustment legislation of this kind is to bolster prices and enable farmers to secure a fair market value from their crops; when the program becomes a dole for the farmer, and crop production exceeds all bounds of consumption and demand, the taxpayer will refuse to foot the bill. If the farmer wants to be able to count on his Government to protect him by assuring a minimum price, he

should, he must, be willing to agree to controls on his acreage and production. The American farmer may well consider that runaway production under a price-support program might kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

AMENDMENT TO COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, under the cotton acreage allocation the State of Nevada was allocated 110 acres for 1950, while there were 1,150 acres actually in cultivation in Nevada during the year 1949. In the debate with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] this morning he indicated he would entertain an amendment to bring the acreage for Nevada at least up to the 1949 acreage.

Mr. President, Nevada is a new State. Less than 1½ percent of its acreage is in cultivation, and it is a growing State. It is necessary to have crop rotation. It probably is not too well known that the southern boundary of Nevada, approximately on the thirty-fifth degree of latitude extends as far south as the northern boundaries of Mississippi and Alabama.

It is realized that subsidies naturally call for acreage restriction, but some judgment may be exercised in respect to a sovereign State which is a new State and in a state of development. Therefore I submit the following amendment, to be added to the joint resolution as a new section:

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law there shall be allotted to the State of Nevada for the production of cotton in 1950 not less than 1,150 acres, which is the acreage planted to cotton in Nevada in 1949. The additional acreage required to be allotted by this section shall be additional to the national acreage allotment.

Mr. President, I submit the paragraph just read as an amendment to the pending measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report from the Committee on Armed Services certain nominations involving routine promotions in the Army and the Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WITHERS in the chair). Without objection, the nominations will be received.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration and confirmation of these routine promotions in the Army and the Air Force, and that the President be notified. The highest promotion on this list is to the rank of colonel. The promotions are all routine promotions. They have been in the committee for the prescribed period. No objections have been heard to them. I ask for the immediate consideration of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland for the immediate consideration of the nominations?

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator again state what they are.

Declaration of Independence upon the world is very apt. What he said respecting that document shows that if an idea is what we believe to be moral and spiritually right, and if it is honestly projected and widely understood, as I believe a simple message of the kind I have outlined would be, no one can measure the force of that idea down through the corridors of time. No man can measure its contribution, even if the proposal fails, toward causing a ferment among the people on both sides of the iron curtain who want to have a better way of living than the one they now have.

In my opinion one of the reasons the Russian revolution succeeded was that there was just enough apathy concerning the retaining of the old Czarist regime, and enough resurgence toward establishing a new regime, so the new regime was able to seize power because the people of Russia thought it offered a better promise for them, whether it did or did not really do so.

I believe that now there is a God-given opportunity for leadership by the United States to utilize every agency at its command, to use all its efforts, all its salesmanship ingenuity, all its advertising ingenuity, in sending this simple message out all over the world. It cannot do any harm. It springs from strength. The world knows how strong we are. We defeated one nation almost by ourselves, and contributed materially toward defeating two others, and in doing so we had to go across two great oceans. We do not have to apologize or to explain our position. The world knows how strong we are. The force of that message might conceivably rend some of the curtains and tear down some of the barriers now standing between the East and the West.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I pay my respects to the very able Senator from Maryland for an address which he not only presented forcefully, but which contains much merit.

Getting back to the practical side of the situation, I should like to ask the Senator several questions. Does the special counselor whom the distinguished Senator quoted reflect the position or the philosophy of the present head of the Department of State, or is the Senator speaking for himself? In other words, I should like to know from the Senator from Maryland, because of the position he occupies as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and as the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, if the appeal is a reflection of the present leadership in the State Department?

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe I can answer your question affirmatively for three reasons. First, he says substantially what the Secretary of State said in his extemporaneous remarks of 10 days ago.

Secondly, it comes from the counselor of the State Department, who obviously would not take a position opposed to the position of his chief.

Thirdly, the Reader's Digest very generously waived its copyright to the article so that it might have the widest examination in reprints all over the country.

I believe any one of those three reasons is sufficient, but taking the three factors together there can be only one answer: Yes; what I read and quoted is the present position of the State Department of the United States of America.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Maryland for his answer.

I should like to ask him another question if he will yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for another question.

Mr. WHERRY. Could the appeal proposed to be made to the leadership of the world and to all the peoples of the world, be made through the United Nations?

Mr. TYDINGS. That opens up a tremendous field for argument. I should prefer to answer the question in this fashion: I believe there is a better way to do it than through the United Nations. I believe the dramatics of the United Nations have now pretty well passed away. I believe that we have a great opportunity for presenting a dynamic proposal. I believe the call would have to come from a very high peak of authority and eminence in order to carry the conviction that it came from a source that was strong and powerful, that it came in a sacrificial sense, that it came from one who would give up more than anyone else to achieve an ideal.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his answer. I should like to ask one more question, if the Senator will yield for a final question.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the Senator from Maryland agree with me that this dramatic appeal which is proposed to be made, which would be judged by the whole world, should be made in the open? Would it not, with all the dramatics going with it, when given to all the world—even though in the end the satisfactory results the Senator hopes for might not be achieved—be more effective if made openly?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; certainly. There are many who live behind the iron curtain whose labor, sometimes under conditions almost of slavery, goes into a giant armament system instead of into the production of houses, of food, of clothing, and so on, who, if they heard the message, would question whether the government under which they were forced to live ought not to be replaced by some other form of government. There are many ramifications growing out of the proposal other than simply the matter of disarmament, but the greatest advantages to be achieved are those resulting from disarmament.

I thank the Senator from Nebraska for his remarks.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. There are some points the Senator has made with which I am not in agreement, as the Senator

knows from our private conversation, but as to the necessity for hard and constructive thinking about the affairs of the world we are in complete agreement.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McMAHON. I congratulate the Senator upon the spirit which has moved him, and I hope his spirits will not flag, and that he will not fail to continue to rise on the floor of the Senate and express his belief and his thoughts on a subject which we must continue to examine and re-examine in behalf of the peace of the world.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator from Connecticut for his remarks. Before I yield the floor I should also like to thank him for his own efforts to try to achieve a new approach to the stalemate which exists between the East and the West.

I would not want to surrender the floor without saying what I do not believe is necessary to say, that, of course, until we secure disarmament which gives us the same security we feel with armament, we must keep our defenses very, very strong. This is not a plea for unilateral disarmament, for disarmament by example, or any kind of disarmament which would leave us relatively weaker in any respect than we are now. It is a plea for strength in the interim up to disarmament, and for disarmament whenever it is possible.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] I send to the desk the amendment lettered "G" which I ask to have stated, and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "planted" and insert in lieu thereof "harvested."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Section 2 of the bill as it is now written has the effect of repealing all price support on potatoes which are planted after the enactment of this measure. The amendment which I have offered on behalf of myself and other Senators, by changing the word "planted" to "harvested" would have the same effect except that it would apply to all potatoes which are harvested after the enactment of the pending measure. The reason I offer it is that if such provision is not made there is a certain area in the United States in which farmers are now engaged in planting, and it will be impossible to tell who has or has not planted prior to any given date. During the 2 or 3 weeks' period the bill may be in conference, or during the period while it is awaiting the signature of the Pres-

ident they will have an incentive for engaging in an almost round-the-clock planting. The result would be that next summer, we will have the greatest congestion of potatoes ready to harvest at one time the country has ever seen, and the result will be a completely demoralized market.

I have discussed the question with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the majority leader, and I understand he has considered the merit of the amendment and might be willing to accept it. Will the Senator from Illinois respond to that statement?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I regret I did not hear the statement made by the Senator from Delaware. I was discussing another very important matter with my friend the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. Candidly I was not paying attention to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was pointing out to the Senator that the reason for offering the amendment is that it would prevent a congestion of potatoes on the market next summer. Without this amendment the farmers would have an incentive for planting faster during the next 2 or 3 weeks. During that time the farmers would have a price-support incentive for all-around-the-clock planting. I understood the Senator from Illinois recognized the merits of the amendment, and was willing to accept it.

Mr. LUCAS. I did advise the Senator from Delaware that I thought his amendment was sound. After talking over the matter with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] I found that I might have been slightly confused. The Senator from Florida will have something to say about the amendment. There is no doubt that the amendment, as now worded, is discriminatory.

However, as I said in my speech the other day on the floor of the Senate, on this subject, it seemed to me that it did not discriminate very much, because most of the potatoes which are planted now and some which are now on the market in the extreme southern section of the country sell on the market for a price higher than the support price. There may be a few exceptions to that; but on the whole, as I understand from the Department of Agriculture—and the Senators from the South can correct me if I am wrong as to this—I think probably 90 percent of all the potatoes which will be produced in the next month will sell at a price higher than the support price. So the support price really does not have too much effect on what we call the early potatoes which are grown in the southern area of the country.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if we accept the statements by the Senator from Illinois as correct, then there would be no objection at all to my amendment, because if the support price is not necessary to the southern potatoes, it would not make any difference whether we change this provision, and the amendment would eliminate the discrimination in respect to the farmers, from Virginia and North Carolina west to the California coast.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Delaware that in view of the

opposition of my distinguished friend the Senator from Florida, who is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I should like to have the Senator from Delaware present the amendment, and I should like to have the Senate vote on it, rather than to adopt it as my own at the present time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, in line 12, it is proposed to strike out the word "planted" and insert in lieu thereof the word "harvested."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on this question, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, as I have pointed out, I think my amendment is most necessary because of the planting season in North Carolina and Virginia. The potato farmers in those States are now in the midst of planting. In the next 3 weeks, given reasonably good weather, the potato farmers in North Carolina will be able to complete the planting, if it is necessary that they do so in order to get under the deadline; and the same thing is true in regard to most of the potato farmers in Virginia.

As evidence of the fact that a large percentage of the potatoes from that area do move through Government channels, under the support program, I shall show how the potatoes from North Carolina were moving in 1948. I do not have the 1949 records with me; however, so far as I know, the 1948 figures present a fair comparison with those for 1949.

On June 22, 1948, the State of North Carolina shipped 195 carloads of potatoes. That area would be involved under this particular amendment. Of the 195 carloads of potatoes which North Carolina shipped on that day, 155 of these went under the Government support program and were diverted from the normal channels of trade.

On the same date, the Eastern Shore of Virginia shipped 132 carloads of potatoes. Sixty-five of those carloads of potatoes, or nearly half, went to the Government support program.

The Norfolk section of Virginia, south of Chesapeake Bay, where the potatoes could be planted in time to come under this proposal, shipped on the same day 73 carloads of potatoes, and 64 carloads of them were sold under the Government support program.

So a large proportion of the southern potatoes can and do move under the Government support program and can result in just as great destruction of potatoes as we are now experiencing.

To show that June 23 was not an unusual day, so far as shipments of potatoes are concerned, if we refer to the situation on the following day, we find that on that day North Carolina loaded 149 carloads of potatoes, and only 16

carloads of those potatoes went into the normal channels of trade, whereas 133 carloads of them were diverted to alcohol factories or for use in other ways.

On the same day the Eastern Shore of Virginia shipped 264 carloads of potatoes, and 176 carloads of them went under the Government support program.

I do not think it is necessary for me to read the figure for all the States which shipped potatoes on that day; but the records show that as to the potatoes produced in the intermediate States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and the States to the west of them, a large proportion of the potatoes move into the support program, as much so as do the northern potatoes. If at this point we are going to try to correct the potato situation by repealing price support so far as all northern potato farmers are concerned, then let us repeal price support so far as all the potato farmers throughout the country are concerned.

As the Senator from Illinois points out, when we do that at this time, it is discrimination against one group of farmers, because then we have singled out as a guinea pig, we might say, the potato farmers. However, if we are going to single out the potato farmers, because of the scandal insofar as potatoes are concerned, let us do so with respect to all potato farmers, not merely those in one section of the country, because it has been costing just as much money to administer the price-support program for southern potatoes as it has for northern potatoes.

Another reason, and to my mind the most important one, why the Senate should adopt this amendment is that if it is not adopted the result will be that all the potatoes which are planted prior to the enactment of the law will have price support, whereas those which are planted after the enactment of the law will not have price support. Consider the situation, for instance, in Virginia or in North Carolina or in any other State of the Union, for that matter: There would be no way on earth by which the Government could tell whether John Jones planted his potatoes before midnight of a certain day or whether he planted them the following morning, after the bill had been signed. There would be no way to tell which group of farmers planted their potatoes before the joint resolution was signed and which group of farmers planted their potatoes after it was signed.

Under those circumstances, there is no way on earth by which a law based on the exact time of planting could be administered. Therefore, any law enacted under those circumstances, when we have knowledge of that situation, is ill-advised and unsound.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think we have no alternative but to repeal price support all the way across the board, or else drop the project in its entirety.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEAHY in the chair). Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Was there any implied promise to those who planted potatoes that they would continue under existing supports? Would the present proposal result in our violating what might be called an implied representation or promise to them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would say, in reply to the Senator's suggestion, that the proposal of the Senator from Illinois under section 2 constitutes a violation of an implied promise on the part of the Government to the potato farmers. But my point is that if we are going to violate that promise, let us violate it to all the farmers, not merely to a few farmers in the North, and leave the southern farmers unaffected by that violation. In other words, my point is that it is impossible to separate the groups of farmers, so far as this matter is concerned.

I think the Senator will recognize, as I do, that if the farmers of Colorado today are in the midst of planting, there will be no way on earth 3 months from now to tell whether the farmers planted their potatoes today or tomorrow. In fact, any farmer would run his tractors all night, in order to get all his potatoes planted ahead of the effective date—and so would I, if I were in his position.

Mr. President, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois could not be enforced; there is no way on earth by which it could be enforced. The result would be that the farmers would plant exceptionally heavy during the next 3 weeks; consequently, when the harvesting season came, all those potatoes would be harvested in the same period. That would result in a great congestion of the potatoes next summer and a completely demoralized market. All of them would be harvested at one time, and that would cost the Government an amount of money which could hardly be imagined.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. As to the farmers who plant their potatoes after the measure becomes law, would there be the same degree of violation of implied promises?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That would depend entirely on how far—

Mr. MILLIKIN. I mean to say, the farmer would be planting his potatoes at that time with his eyes open; he would know what was ahead of him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Colorado will agree with me, I think, that it depends entirely upon how soon a time following enactment of the measure the Senator from Colorado has in mind. As to Maine, I agree with the Senator, but I am referring to farmers in the area where potatoes are now being planted. Such a farmer—John Jones, let us say—might plant his potatoes today. John Smith, with the same intentions and the same promise from the Government that his price would be supported, has bought his seed potatoes and has bought his fertilizer and has plowed the ground and has done everything except put the potatoes in the ground. In respect to this proposal, we would have the same responsibility with respect to the man who is planting his potatoes tomorrow as we

would with respect to the man who is planting his potatoes today, because each of them has made his investment and have no alternative but to proceed.

The amendment of the Senator from Illinois proposes such a violation of a promise; but if we are going to violate the promise, we should do so for the entire group, because, as I have said, 3 months from now it will be impossible to obtain sufficient enforcement agencies to be able to determine just when the potatoes were planted. Unless we are going to make a division on geographical lines and say that the distinction shall apply to all potatoes south of a certain line, it will be impracticable to make such a division.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. There is no question about the force of the argument presented by the Senator from Delaware, and there is no question about the discrimination or about the repudiation of the implied promise on the part of the Government.

I do not think the Senator from Colorado was in the Chamber the other day when we were discussing the potato situation. My only purpose in offering the amendment, I may say to the Senator from Colorado, is that from the standpoint of the Treasury of the United States, the potato situation is so serious that the time has come when the Congress must take some action with respect to the potato program. Otherwise, the potato program alone, which has cost the taxpayers half a billion dollars, will ultimately destroy the foundation stones of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which has done so much for the farmers of the Nation.

When the Senator from Illinois submitted the amendment the other day before the committee—and it was carried in the committee—he came to the floor of the Senate immediately thereafter and presented a measure which would place the potato growers of the United States under the same strict, rigid controls as the ones presently applying to the farmers who are producing the basic commodities, such as wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton. I propose to follow that through immediately with hearings, and to have reported to the Senate a bill which will place the potato growers under such controls, to the end that we shall not have a potato surplus every year.

My thought was, I may say to the Senator, that the only way we can get quick action on that matter is to cut off the support price entirely until we can act on a bill of the kind I have mentioned. If we do not do so, we may not get down to business on a bill and, in the end, we may lose at least \$50,000,000 upon the 1950 potato crop. I am trying to save that for the Treasury.

Senators on the other side of the aisle, as well as Senators on this side of the aisle who are talking about economy all the time should realize that here is an opportunity to save \$50,000,000, without hurting anyone. The potato growers have fared better than any other group

of farmers in America. We cannot continue these large subsidies.

I am not blaming anyone. The Congress of the United States, Democrats and Republicans alike, are responsible. We had the program during the war. We followed it after the war. The Eightieth Congress followed the same mandatory price-support program, and at the present time, in the Anderson bill, potatoes are placed under a mandatory price support of from 60 to 90 percent. The move proposed by the amendment seems to be in the right direction, although I admit it repudiates an implied promise, and is drastic legislation. But sometimes drastic legislation is necessary in order to arrive at a solution of an existing problem.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the able Senator from Illinois pointed out the possibility that \$50,000,000 might be saved through the enactment of the amendment he proposes. I think that is a fine saving; heaven knows I am for it. But it occurs to me, and I should like to ask the able Senator from Delaware whether it is not correct, that if by the operation of the proposal of the Senator from Illinois, \$50,000,000 can be saved, cannot a substantially greater amount be saved by accepting the perfecting amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Unquestionably. I should say that about half the cost of the program will apply to the potatoes which would be planted prior to the possible enactment of the legislation. I agree with the Senator from Illinois it is drastic legislation, and I also agree with him that drastic legislation perhaps is necessary if we are to clean up a situation which has become a national scandal. I have criticized the potato program on numerous occasions during the past 3 years, yet we have never been able to get any legislation which would correct the situation.

I understand the Senator from Illinois has introduced a bill which he considers a step toward a solution of the problem. I think we should approach the problem with the thought in mind of solving it, not of going through another year, 1950, throwing away another \$100,000,000 and destroying a large volume of good edible food. I shall support the Senator from Illinois in his effort. As to whether his bill is what I would go along with, I do not know; I have not studied it. But I think we should take some action to obviate the wholesale destruction of potatoes, and not sit idly by and have a repetition in 1950 of what has happened during the past 5 years.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I want to thank him for the statement he has just made. I am very grateful to him for his viewpoint, which coincides with that of the Senator from Illinois. I am not so much interested in the word "planting," as against the word "harvesting." I think,

however, the Senator from Delaware has a very valuable point with regard to the substitution of the word. My amendment involves a deeper principle. I am trying to get something done with the potato program which will prevent a repetition of the scandalous things which have happened under the potato program year after year, and which have disturbed the press and the people of the country. It simply does not seem to me to be fair and right that potatoes should be subjected to no controls when other commodities, such as the basic commodities I mentioned a moment ago, are under rigid support controls.

I am tremendously concerned with the wheat program, the corn program, and the soybean program in Illinois and the Middle West. I am trying to do something to stop the criticism and public condemnation of the entire program which has been enacted by the Congress over the past few years. That is all the Senator from Illinois is trying to do. I am trying in the long run to eliminate the objectionable features from the potato program, and these include the exorbitant subsidies; in this way we may save the rest of the agricultural program.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Missouri for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like first to reply to the Senator from Illinois, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Very well.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not question the intentions of the Senator from Illinois, nor do I object to what he is trying to achieve. I point out, however—and I think perhaps the Senator will agree with me—that in trying to achieve his goal by means of his amendment to the joint resolution in the manner in which he has written it, there is a possibility that it would cost the Government several million dollars more than would be necessary, as a result of encouraging the farmers, by placing the incentive before them, to plant more rapidly for the next 3 or 4 weeks' period.

The Government would have to buy those potatoes at the particular time of the year when many of them could not be stored for an indefinite period. They would rot. Therefore, they would be removed from the market channels and within 3 or 4 weeks thereafter there would be a shortage of other potatoes coming into the market. It would result in exorbitantly high prices to the consumers. Therefore without my amendment, I think we would defeat the purpose we have in mind. We might save \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000 in one place, but we could very well lose more than half of it in another place, and thus benefit no one. I now yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I shall ask the Senator from Delaware a question in a moment. I shall have to precede it by a very brief statement, so I can make my question intelligible. I noticed with some concern the confes-

sion made by both the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Illinois that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois involves a repudiation of an implied agreement. I do not like to be put in the position, and I do not think any other Member of the Senate does, of voting for an amendment which amounts to a repudiation of an agreement, expressed or implied.

What I want to ask the Senator is this: Is not this the correct actual situation: Whenever Congress passes a law, such as the price-support law, it does so with the entire moral and legal right both to repeal and change the law at any time the national welfare shall make it advisable so to do, and therefore, even though the law be in effect at the moment of planting, any farmer who plants and makes his investment in advance, as was indicated a little while ago, does so subject not only to the legal right but to the moral right of the Congress in safeguarding the interests of the Nation to change or repeal the law at any time. I do not at all agree with the view that in adopting the amendment, whether it be with the word "harvested" or with the word "planted," we are violating any agreement, expressed or implied. I ask the Senator whether he does not think my statement is a correct statement of the situation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think the Senator from Missouri is correct—that Congress has a right to repeal or change any law which may have been passed. While I feel that there is an implied promise to the farmers, I point out to the Senator from Missouri, as a reason why I have no objections to going along with the change at this time, that when the support price was first passed as a wartime measure, we told the farmers that within a certain period after the war the price-support program would be discontinued. The farmer, therefore, fully expected no supports in the postwar period, yet Congress did extend such supports. By the same token, we are changing it now. It may be said we violated an implied promise when we projected the price-support program for another year or two, yet there was no objection. The fact that we projected it beyond the period when we said it would cease does not preclude our perfect right to stop it at any time we wish.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I merely wanted to make it perfectly clear at this point that, if I vote for the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, I shall not consider that I am violating any moral obligation of the Government any more than I am violating a legal obligation. If I thought it violated a moral obligation, I do not think I should vote for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Missouri about that. I think we have to weigh the other factors involved, such as the effect on agriculture generally and on the Nation as a whole if we fail to take this action.

Mr. DONNELL. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the other factors outweigh the consideration of the im-

mediate welfare of the potato growers, then we have no alternative except to vote for the amendment to repeal the potato-support program.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. In other words, I take it the Senator agrees that the Congress, the legislative body of the Nation, is charged with a duty and responsibility of taking care, so far as legislation can do it, along these lines, of the welfare of the people of the United States as an entirety.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. And when we pass price support law, particularly as the Senator has well pointed out, during the war conditions, we pass that law with the moral as well as the legal right to change it whenever in the judgment of Congress the best interests of the Nation will be subserved by such change. Is not that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is the way I feel. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, much as I always dislike to disagree with the able lawyer from Missouri, the distinguished Senator [Mr. DONNELL], I am constrained to say that, in my opinion, the passing of the so-called Anderson bill occurred at a time when the potato farmers of the country had already planted potatoes. There can be no question about that so far as the South is concerned. At the present time they are operating under the law. When we follow through with the amendment I have offered, if it should become law, we are absolutely repudiating not only an implied, but an expressed promise written into the law. In the opinion of the Senator from Illinois, we have a right to repudiate it because of the great emergency which exists in the potato-subsidy situation. That is my reason for offering the amendment. In other words, I am willing to do what I am trying to do because I believe it is a step in the right direction toward saving the entire farm program from complete collapse. As I think every Senator knows, public confidence is pretty low with regard to the potato program. If the economy of the Nation demands such a drastic step, I am willing to take it. If any Senator says that we are not repudiating an implied promise, I cannot agree with him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Regardless of whether we are repudiating an expressed or implied promise, there is no more repudiation in changing the wording as I suggest than would otherwise be the case.

Mr. LUCAS. That is a different proposition. The whole tenor of my amendment is not changed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It was my understanding that the Senator from Illinois was attempting to work out some correction of the potato problem.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. If I had not introduced a bill following this amendment my conscience would

not be very clear. But we shall have a bill before this session of Congress which will place the potato growers of the Nation in the spot in which I think they want to be. In other words, I believe they want complete and rigid controls from here on. They do not want to be placed in their present situation any more than does any other farmer in the Nation.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. We have had much discussion about morality, and particularly about the manner in which things have been carried on by the administration. I had never suspected that the Senator from Missouri would take a more liberal view, let me say, on this question than has the administration. I want to read what I think is an entirely accurate statement:

It has been the historic policy of the Department of Agriculture not to change a program in the middle of a crop season. The Department policy in this respect has been repeatedly stated by numerous high officials.

The most recent official reiteration of record of the Department's policy was the testimony of Mr. Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Trigg, while testifying on September 19, 1949, before a Senate subcommittee hearing on S. 2482, to repeal price support on potatoes and eggs, stated the policy of the Department, in reply to a question, in the following language:

"If there are any adjustments to be made, we think they should be made at the end of a marketing season of a commodity, whether it is a calendar-year basis or another basis, but not in the middle of a program to the extent of removing supports entirely."

We have been assured today, by other top-ranking officials of the Department of Agriculture, that that policy has not been changed.

In other words, they recognize that there is some obligation, certainly moral and possibly legal, when we have announced a program and farmers have proceeded under it to carry on. Our wartime program was to be carried on for 2 years after the war. We lowered the support price of potatoes from 90 to 60 percent. We continued the program on the other basic commodities. That was a carefully considered action. This is the first time there has been a responsible suggestion that a change in the middle of a season did not constitute some degree of repudiation of certainly an implied obligation. I appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Illinois, who frankly recognizes that is the case, although he feels that the circumstances justify it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I want the Senator from Maine to understand that the Senator from Illinois is doing this on his own responsibility, and not as majority leader. I conferred with the Department of Agriculture concerning this amendment, and also concerning the bill which I introduced, and represent-

atives of that Department helped me prepare the bill. I think the Secretary of Agriculture, if he were called to testify, would probably take the same position he took in September.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I yield now to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, since the validity of the moral pronouncements of the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] has been called into question, may I defer my request for recognition? It is such a strange and unusual situation that I should like to hear what the able Senator has to say about it.

Mr. DONNELL. I do not think it is necessary for me to say much more, because I think my position is perfectly clear and sound. I appreciate what the Senator from Maine has said. I assume he was reading from—was it someone's testimony?

Mr. BREWSTER. It was a statement by the Potato Council. The quotation which I read was from Mr. Trigg's testimony before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senator from Illinois was kind enough to say that the Secretary of Agriculture would confirm the statement that we did not contemplate changing the program in the middle of the season.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I can well understand that the policy of not changing the program during the middle of the crop season is perfectly sound and should be followed, but I do not think that alters the fact that the Congress of the United States is entitled at any moment to use its best judgment as to whether existing laws, whether they be price-support laws, tariff laws, or whatever they may be, should be changed or repealed. When I vote for a bill which is to be enacted into law, unless there is some provision which says how long it shall remain in effect, I think every Member of the Congress has a perfect right, if we find conditions changed to the extent that it is advisable to act from the standpoint of the welfare of the Nation as a whole, to vote to repeal such a law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I concur with the Senator from Missouri in the statement that we have a perfect right to do so. We have a perfect right to change a law at any time. This is not the first time it has happened.

The price-support law was supposed to expire 2 years after the war. In 1948, in the latter days of the session, we enacted the so-called Hope-Aiken law. Had it not been enacted, there would have been no price-support provisions. The potatoes in Maine were in the ground at that time.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Senator is in error. The potatoes were in the storehouses.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We enacted that law in June. It was during the planting season in Maine. We enacted it about

the 19th of June, because it was almost the last act of Congress at that session. The same is true of 1949, when we enacted the Anderson bill. We changed the rules in the middle of the game with regard to the wheat farmers, who planted wheat in the fall. After the wheat was planted, we changed the rate of support. Congress has done that on other occasions. I think we have a right to change the rules the other way.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. The actual facts are that potatoes are planted certainly before the end of June. They are usually planted before the 1st of June. The Senator says we changed the law. As a matter of fact, under the marketing practices, Maine potatoes are all in storehouses by November. I think the Senator from Delaware must be familiar with that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. In other words, on December 31 potato prices were still supported at 90 percent. Every potato in Maine necessarily must have gone into the hands of the Government unless there was some assurance that they would be supported for the remainder of the marketing season. It is quite true that the wartime program could have expired on December 31, but everyone with common sense recognized that unless there was some support of the 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes remaining in the northern market at that time they would all be turned over to the Government. It was for that very practical reason that the support price on potatoes was extended for 6 months, the remainder of the marketing season. In my judgment that was nothing other than a recognition of a practical solution of the problem. It does not seem to serve as an example of changing the situation in the middle of a crop season.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not questioning the right of Congress to extend the program 6 months beyond the first of the year in order to give them time to market the potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. It saved the Government millions of dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Otherwise the Government would have had many more potatoes at the end of December. I recognize that fact.

Mr. BREWSTER. Those potatoes would have been turned over to the Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the fact remains that in 1948, after the potatoes were planted, Congress did change the rules of the game for the subsequent year. Last year, when Congress projected 90-percent support on wheat for this year's crop, again Congress changed the rules of the game. Had the Anderson Act not passed, the flexible provisions of the Aiken law with its lower price supports would have been in effect. So that we have on other occasions during the crop year changed the level of support on agricultural commodities. When we adopted the support program

at the beginning of the war it was all new legislation.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wonder whether the Senator will recognize the fact that there is a moral obligation which the Government owes to the potato and wheat growers. If the Government decides to increase the allotment, certainly there is no violation of any moral or legal obligation, but if the Government decides to curtail and reduce the allotment, the situation is quite different. No one is suggesting that the Government does not have a legal and moral right to be more generous. Whether the Government has a right to repudiate an obligation already existing is the issue which is presented here.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I deny that there is any obligation existing. I do not believe there is.

Mr. BREWSTER. I said that is the question which is presented here.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator indulge me, please. I would appreciate it if the Senator would permit me to finish my statement. I agree that in a normal situation there should never be any change made during a crop season. I fully agree with that. I believe it would take an extraordinary situation to justify Congress to change rules during a season. However, I think that if Congress, in its wisdom, determines that the situation is such that the best interests of the Nation as an entirety will be served by a change during the season, Congress has a perfect right, not only legally, but morally, and indeed, the duty, under some circumstances, to do it.

Mr. President, if I may I should like to address a question to the distinguished Senator from Delaware. Does the Senator from Delaware believe that merely because Congress provides a certain tariff level, let us say, on a particular commodity, which leads investors to erect buildings and make their investments, Congress is thereby precluded from changing the tariff whenever, in its judgment, the best interests of the Nation as a whole may make it advisable to do so?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has always been recognized that Congress can change any law which it has enacted, and that it should change a law at any time the best interests of the country as a whole justify the change. It is more unfortunate that the correction was not made at the time of the enactment of the law last year.

Last year when the Anderson bill came back from conference, I was one of the Senators who voted against the bill, because, as I pointed out at that time, I felt it would not work, and that it would ultimately result in the greatest wholesale destruction of food which the country had ever known. I still feel that way about it. I believe that section 2 is a step toward correcting the potato situation. We may see other food-destruction programs if we do not now recognize the fact that we have on the statute books a farm program which cannot be sup-

ported by the Treasury. The program must be lowered, not only on potatoes, but on other commodities. I intend to introduce another amendment to the pending resolution which I believe will partly take care of the situation. If we do not lower the support prices, potatoes will be only a small fraction of the overall loss.

Mr. MILLIKIN and Mr. BREWSTER addressed the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield first to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I have little remaining interest in the debate, because the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri has restored the pillars to the temple, and I am satisfied with his definition of the law. I should like to remind the distinguished Senator from Delaware that of course the purpose of agricultural acts is to serve notice on the farmer how he can plan his life, do his work, and how he can invest his capital. I agree that we can change any law. We can make a tax law retroactive, within certain limits. We can, as the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri has suggested, change our tariff laws. We can change anything we have passed. We can undo it and we can amend it. The question is still whether we should do it. I did not want what is proposed here glossed over with any kind of fancy semantics. We have passed a law under which people have planted crops. The question is whether we should change the law before the crops are harvested, and after the farmers have spent their money, and after they may have changed their ways of life. Perhaps the situation warrants it. A very strong argument can be made that it is an extravagant law, that it provides unjust windfalls, or a law that we cannot see through, and that a change is warranted. However, I should like to see this debate proceed on the basis of what is really involved, without any glossing over with fancy terminology. We changed our gold-clause contracts at one time on the ground of paramount public interest. We have done all kinds of things of that type. Some of them, I think, were unfortunate. I think we should always be extra cautious in pulling back any implied promise to people. We should have a very strong case.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The point I am making is that we should not take one group of farmers and penalize them alone. Let us take all potato farmers and put them in one group. Let us not draw a geographical line across the country and say that we are going to repeal supports on only those farmers north of the line. If we do not do that, we do a severe injustice to farmers who are in the midst of the planting season because it would encourage them, by dangling our price supports, to go ahead and plant potatoes in the next 2 weeks that they would normally plant in late March or early April.

If Congress is going to take this drastic action, if that is what we decide to do, I think we should not upset what might remain of our so-called free market by now taking action which will completely demoralize the potato market next June and July.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator has answered in part an objection which I raised to his argument awhile ago—that is, he points out an administrative difficulty. I still suggest that there is a difference between changing the rule on someone who has already planted his crop and changing it on someone who has not planted his crop. The Senator answers by saying that there is a dead line that causes administrative and policing difficulties. That situation exists as to every piece of legislation in which there is provided an effective date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not to the extent to which we have it in this case. If it were not for the fact that the law could not possibly be enforced, as I see it, I would not propose the change. I can see a greater responsibility with regard to the acres which are planted than as to those which are not, yet there are borderline cases in which we have an equal responsibility. When a man who has now gone to the extent of investing his money ready for planting we do have the same responsibility. That is the difficulty of trying to correct the situation in the middle of the season.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator from Colorado is not now taking any position in this matter. I have listened with great interest to the debate, but, as I said before, we should know what we are doing, and know the implications.

Mr. THYE and Mr. HOLLAND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOBY in the chair). Does the Senator from Delaware yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield first to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I wish to say that the Senator from Delaware is entirely correct in calling to our attention the fact that unless some emphasis is placed upon the question of the acres to be harvested, there will be a rush to plant additional acres before the measure goes into effect, thereby causing greater difficulty to the administrators, and possibly placing a heavier drain upon the Treasury than otherwise would be placed on it.

I also call to the attention of the Senate the fact that there are times when the rules are changed. For instance, take the poultry producer whose flock of pullets comes into production in the fall of the year. The Department of Agriculture reduced the support price for eggs 8 cents as of the first of the year. The pullets to which I have referred are grown throughout the summer of the previous year, and come into production in the late fall. They are actually in production now, and the producers are receiving 8 cents a dozen less for the eggs than they actually anticipated at the time they placed their orders for the baby chicks, and grew the pullets.

Mr. President, that group of farmers are certainly placed under a handicap, in view of the high prices of grain, such as corn and wheat, under the high-support levels. They are being placed under a further handicap because they are the buyers of this high-priced grain which they must acquire in order to

produce the eggs. So I say that the producers of poultry and the producers of eggs have been placed under a handicap in the past 2 months because of the new announced support price on eggs.

I believe the amendment offered by the able Senator from Illinois, by which he proposes immediately to strike off any support to potatoes does not go far enough. To that amendment there should be coupled an actual acreage control or a marketing agreement provision so as to cover it all. But that cannot be done on the floor. Such proposed legislation should go to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and an intelligent program developed through hearings. Producers should be allowed to come before the Senate committee. In that manner it could be determined what should be embodied in the legislation. Then it could be brought to the floor and enacted. In that way the producers would have greater confidence that all of us were trying to get to the bottom of the question, and draw up the legislation in the proper manner.

At the present time of the farmers who are engaged in the production of potatoes there are those who have held back a certain amount of seed stocks which are now in warehouses to be planted this spring. They probably lost an opportunity either to sell seed potatoes to the producers in the deep South or they have lost the opportunity to place their potatoes on the market. I think we are changing the rules at a time when it is going to be most embarrassing to the farmer who held back seed stock which he proposed to sell to the southern producers when the southern producers asked for seed last fall.

Mr. President, I share the feelings of the Senator from Illinois. I know he is sincere in his efforts, and that he is just as grieved over the fact that we must change the rules at this late date, as any other Senator could possibly be. But I honestly believe that we should not confuse the growers any more than they are already confused, by agreeing to the amendment, unless we can couple the amendment with some expression that we intend to deal with the subject by legislation which will embody marketing agreements and also acreage controls, so that when the producers see us in action here they will know that they are going to be protected in the end, rather than that all support is going to be taken off.

The earlier potatoes are already coming to market. Some of the potato farmers have already had the benefit of the 60-percent support on crops they have now harvested. So I say that before we act on the amendment let us embody acreage control or marketing agreements so that we may know what we will have in the legislation, and where we will be after the legislation has been enacted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Minnesota that I think it is most unfortunate that we are trying to write this legislation on the floor. Nevertheless, we are confronted with the fact that we have pending on the calendar a

measure which is now before the Senate by which it is proposed to repeal the price support of all potatoes which are planted thereafter. If we are going to do that, let us do it with our eyes open, and let us do it across the board. Let us not divide the potato farmers into two groups, but do it all across the board, and thereby remove or do away with the congested period of potato harvesting, which would not only upset the economy of the farmers, but also increase the cost of the program so far as the Government is concerned.

The Senator from Minnesota has overlooked one thing. He pointed out that only on the basis of acreage control can we hope that a reasonable quantity of potatoes will be planted. I was not necessarily referring to that fact.

Mr. THYE. Will the Senator permit me to correct my own statement?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let me finish, and then I will yield.

It is not a question that the potato farmers will plant more potatoes than they would with or without the law. What I am trying to point out is that Farmer John Jones would at an earlier date plant the 10 acres he is going to plant, perhaps the first of April. He will rush and get them in the ground the latter part of February or the first of March, thus trying to get them under the deadline. The result will be not more acreage planted, but simply a congestion for a period of 2 or 3 weeks of potato planting, whereas the planting of potatoes should be spread out over the usual period. That is the reason why I offered the amendment, so that if the legislation is enacted, it will not result in upsetting the economy for the marketing season in the months to come.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield long enough so I may correct my own statement?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Instead of saying acreage quotas I should have said marketing quotas. I should like to correct the Record in that respect. Then we would overcome the difficulty the Senator from Delaware has called to our attention. If we have marketing quotas we would overcome the difficulty the Senator from Delaware has outlined.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not think the Senator understood me. Let us consider for example the county of Wicomico in Maryland immediately below where I live. If the legislation took its normal course, up to the time of the signing of the measure by the President, the farmers in that county could rush their planting and get most of their potatoes into the ground ahead of the deadline. Under the marketing quota they are still entitled to plant the potatoes when they get ready to do so, and they can market them when they get ready to do so. What I am contending is that unless the amendment I have offered is agreed to, farmers will rush to plant their potatoes in a 2- or 3-week period, earlier than they otherwise would, and they would be ready at a time when the North Carolina potatoes would come into

the market. Marketing quotas do not provide that a farmer can market only so many potatoes at a given date. It merely provides that so many potatoes may be planted, but the date for planting may be earlier or later.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, at the outset I said I approved of the amendment of the Senator from Delaware to the committee amendment because it went further than the latter and would have the effect of protecting the Treasury against the potatoes now in the ground or that could be planted in the next few weeks. But I went even further and said that unless we provided in the law for marketing agreements, marketing quotas, we would confuse the producers or growers of potatoes, rather than clarify the situation for them. It is for that reason I said that while the Senator from Illinois is absolutely correct in offering his amendment and the Senator from Delaware is absolutely correct in proposing his amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, yet both of them leave a problem still unanswered, and that we should enact legislation which would provide for marketing agreements and marketing quotas, and which should go through the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, where hearings could be had. In that way confidence on the part of the producer would be developed, because he would have an opportunity to be heard before the legislation was enacted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement in response to what the able Senator from Minnesota has said. The Senator from Minnesota was not present last week when I introduced a bill on the subject of potatoes. Previously an amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois had been placed in the joint resolution. The Senator from Illinois made a short statement respecting it, and followed that by introducing a bill.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Illinois that the only way that legislation affecting potatoes can be passed in the present session of Congress is to adopt the amendment.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, has now returned to the Senate. He introduced a measure similar to the one I recently introduced. I am satisfied, from his attitude the other day, that he is willing and ready to hold hearings immediately upon that bill. So long as we have in the joint resolution the amendment I proposed, we are bound to get a potato bill this year. But just so sure as the amendment is not agreed to, the hearings will drag out over weeks, and we may not have any action in the House. What will then happen is that we will have another year of large potato surpluses, with no relief for the taxpayers of America. That is what I want to point out to the Senator from Minnesota.

Furthermore, if the potato program is permitted to continue, and potato growers are subsidized out of all reasonable proportions, then, as I have said many times before, our entire farm program

dealing with the basic commodities will be seriously threatened. The potato growers are not objecting, as I understand, to being placed under rigid control through marketing quotas and marketing agreements. But what I fear is that if we do not agree to the amendment we will not get a potato bill through the present session of the Congress. If we do not get it passed during this session of the Congress, not only will the Treasury lose a great deal of money, but the farmers and the people generally will lose confidence in the entire farm program. The Senator from Minnesota is no more anxious to pass a bill of this sort than is the Senator from Illinois.

The Senator from Illinois made it very clear in his speech that he was ready to go forward at the proper time and have hearings on the potato bill which I introduced. That bill is rather a long one. It is technical in nature. Hearings will be held upon it. Such a bill cannot be written upon the floor of the Senate and acted upon on the floor of the Senate. Therefore, it seemed to me the wise thing to do was to offer a simple amendment which everyone can understand, and the adoption of which will definitely produce a potato bill this year.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The Senator does agree, then, that he will accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware because that would cover all potatoes, and not impose a drastic hardship on those growing potatoes in the latter part of the season or the latter part of the year. It would affect all growers of potatoes whose potatoes would be marketed today and marketed henceforth.

Mr. LUCAS. I told the Senator from Delaware that I was very much in sympathy with his amendment and I thought it proper that I should go along with him in substituting the word "harvested" for "planted."

But after talking to my good friend, the Senator from Florida, who is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I suggested to the Senator from Delaware that he had better present the amendment and let the Senate vote upon it, because the Senator from Florida is much opposed to it.

But I am in total sympathy with what the Senator is trying to do.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am sure we appreciate the position of the Senator from Illinois and we know how greatly he is concerned about the matter. I appreciate also the degree of influence which he wields on the floor of the Senate and the control he exercises over the program we take up here. So there could be no Member of the Senate who would be more likely to be able to redeem his assurance that this will be taken care of in due course.

But I think even he recognizes, in view of the history of legislation, that the execution of the potato growers at this time, as is accomplished by his amend-

ment, coupled with the assurance of the Senator from Illinois that subsequently there will be legislation which will take care of them, does leave them in a somewhat precarious position, particularly because I believe the Senator from Illinois will agree that legislation looking to this matter has been before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for 5 months, but no hearings have been held. If hearings had been held, we could have gone into this matter. The potato producers are ready to go into hearings on it, and I can assure the Senator that there will be no delay so far as the potato growers are concerned. The delay which has occurred thus far has been due to other legislative problems.

We are not critical; but we feel it is a little drastic, particularly when we are not the cause of the delay, for the Senator from Illinois to cut off price supports now, with the assurance that subsequent action will be taken.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator that it is a little drastic, but not in view of the potato situation, particularly when potatoes have had support preference over any other agricultural commodity, either basic or nonbasic. So I think the potato growers could stand a complete loss this year and still would be far ahead.

However, I am not proceeding on that theory in any way whatsoever. I am proceeding on the theory of getting a potato bill passed at this session, so that we can stop the trend of a detrimental public attitude, a lack of public confidence in the entire program, and also save \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. BREWSTER. What the Senator from Illinois is doing speaks so loud that it is difficult for us to hear what he says. If only the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry would have a hearing on the quota bill of the Senator from Illinois or the quota bill of the Senator from Oklahoma, then we would be very greatly reassured.

Mr. LUCAS. I guarantee the Senator from Maine that there will be a hearing upon the potato bill. I do not know whether the Senator from Oklahoma is now in the Chamber, but I know exactly how he feels about the matter; and there will be a hearing.

The only way we shall get a hearing and the enactment of a bill on the subject is by adopting this amendment at this time, because the protests among the potato growers will then be so strong for the enactment of the kind of a program envisioned by the bills which have been introduced that we simply will have to hold hearings.

Mr. BREWSTER. The potato growers have not been able thus far to influence the Senator from Illinois to adopt their viewpoint, so we are not sure that it will be possible to do so subsequently. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has had full power to hold hearings at any time in the last 5 months.

Mr. LUCAS. I am only one of the members of the committee. During that period the potato growers have not talked to me at any time about holding

any hearings whatsoever. I think they perhaps have written to the chairman of the committee. But the Senator can count on having the Senator from Illinois cooperate with the potato growers in obtaining the passage of the proposed legislation to which I have referred and thereby prevent the recurrence of potato surpluses.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. When the Senator refers to the bonanza for the potato growers, that may be true of some of those who have been growing potatoes for a long time; but I am thinking of some of the thousands and thousands of young men who have started in that business since the end of the war, and who probably have obligated themselves not only to produce potatoes but also in respect to certain seed stock. Such young men now have their seed stock on hand for planting in the coming season. I am thinking of them. By the action proposed here today, we would take everything away from them.

Senators say that if this amendment prevails, they promise the potato growers a day in court, so to speak, a day before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I know the Senator from Illinois will see that there will be a Senate committee hearing on his bill. I know he will do that. I will help him, if necessary, to get it; but I do not think he will need my help.

Nevertheless, we will go through the entire spring season with argument on the proposed legislation, and we may not be able to secure its enactment, for in the measure now before us there is no mandatory provision on our part, in respect to the enactment of such legislation.

As a result, we leave in a serious predicament the young potato grower who has assumed the obligation of purchasing high-priced machinery and paying inflationary prices and paying high prices for seed. We leave him with no assurance that he will get any relief in the future, although, probably, he was one of the young men who carried the responsibilities of the Nation by fighting on the battlefields in the recent war; and since that time, over a period of the last 3 or 4 years, perhaps, he has gone into farming. We would do away with all price supports so far as he is concerned, and we would do so just as he is preparing to plant his crop.

Therefore, I think we should deal with the entire question now, and not now cut the price supports from under him; and perhaps later, perhaps in 3 or 4 weeks, begin a hearing, but perhaps by the conclusion of the session not give him any support.

The young man who incurred many obligations in order to have a chance at the bonanza to which the Senator from Illinois has referred will not be the one who will be protected; the one who will be protected will be the man who has made his bonanza, and who probably will be in Florida, and can stand the change.

I am not talking about the latter group. I am talking about the young men who,

during the past 3 or 4 years, in a time of inflationary prices, have had to purchase the equipment and have already made that investment.

That is why I do not wish to see this amendment prevail, because it will take everything away from such young men, and will leave them dependent upon the possibility of the taking of future action by the committee and by the Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not think it is possible to enact any law which does not have an adverse effect upon someone. The argument the Senator from Minnesota is making can always be made, namely, that someone will be adversely affected. It is true that a man who went into the potato business last year or this year may be hurt a little. But that always is the case; someone is always getting economically hit, so to speak, as a result of the enactment of legislation. If that argument were valid, and if we had to follow that theory from beginning to end, no legislation affecting the economy of the country would ever be enacted.

The Senator can take that position, of course; and it is perfectly logical for him to do so if he wishes to. But I am one who cannot continue to see the editorials and the articles which are written about potatoes, and continue to receive the hundreds of letters from people in my section of the country who ask, "What, if anything, can you do about potatoes?" without attempting to do something about them.

The Senator from Minnesota and I both know that the potato growers have had half a billion dollars in subsidies since the war—more than the subsidies paid for all other commodities, basic and nonbasic, put together. When anyone tells me that the potato growers have not had a bonanza out of the subsidies, and that we should not stop it, for fear of injuring some young fellow in Minnesota who has just started in business, I point out that he is not the only one who is injured by the present situation.

Mr. THYE. Let us not single out Minnesota; let us also include North Dakota, Alabama, and many of the other States.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, yes; and we can include Illinois, too. I am sure the Senator from Minnesota was thinking of some of the young fellows in Minnesota who are of voting age, and I do not blame him for doing so.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Illinois does not want the words "voting age" included in the Record. He and I do not operate that way; at least, I never have operated that way.

I am thinking of the young man who went into farming following the war. All we have to do is to look at the record, and we find that that young man paid \$2,300 or \$2,400 for a tractor last fall, and nearly \$400 for a spreader, and he has commenced to obligate himself for the purchase of planting machinery and insecticide spraying machinery. The Senator and I have no conception of what his obligations are unless we examine the figures. Otherwise, we have

no conception of what the young farmer who has begun farming in the past 2 or 3 years has had to obligate himself for.

At the present time it costs anywhere from \$5,000 to \$6,000 or \$7,000 to begin farming. This young man has obligated himself for \$7,000 or \$8,000 or \$10,000 in order to get a crop. If the Senator and I take the props from underneath his price support this afternoon, without assuring him that adequate legislation on the subject will be enacted, he will have nothing to take to the banker when he asks for a renewal of his note or for a little additional credit in order to be able to carry himself through the coming planting season. In such event, he simply will not get any credit.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sorry I used the words "voting age." Let us substitute the words "legal age."

Mr. THYE. Let us drop that from the Record. We do not want the Record to convey the idea that the Senator and I are trying to get votes by what we do here. I do not have to get my votes until 1952. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota is one of the able members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I think he will agree with me that there is not a single member of that committee who will not vote for the kind of bill the Senator from Illinois has been talking about, after we have had hearings and have perfected the bill. We have discussed this whole matter pro and con across the table, both in executive session and elsewhere, and I can assure the Senator from Minnesota, so far as I am concerned, that hearings will be held within the next 10 days on this bill.

I am saying to the Senator that the only way we shall obtain the enactment of such a bill at this session of Congress is by the adoption of this amendment at this time. If we do not, this matter may drag out over a long period, and perhaps there will not be any legislation of this sort passed by the House of Representatives. But if we vote for this amendment, and if it is adopted, everyone will see to it that hearings will be held.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator has referred to the adoption of his amendment as the only way by which the enactment of a potato bill can be forced at this session of Congress. Let me ask him who he thinks will be forced.

Mr. LUCAS. No, I do not say it is probably the only way, but it is the only sure way, I may say to my friend from Vermont, to get a potato program this year. We have gone a long time, and nothing has been done about potatoes. This is the first time it has been seriously considered by the committee and the Congress and this has been wholly the result of the little amendment which the Senator from Illinois proposed to the joint resolution respecting cotton and peanut acreage allotments. It has created quite a bit of controversy.

Mr. AIKEN. If we have been unable to have a hearing on the joint resolution within the past 6 months, what causes the Senator from Illinois to hope we

shall be able to have hearings on it before the end of the potato-planting season, so the law can be enacted before the end of the potato-planting season this year?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know. The Senator from Illinois does not have very much influence around here, but I believe he has enough to get the potato legislation considered. I think the Senator knows that if we have hearings there will not be a member on the committee who will not vote for the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I wonder whether the Senator would have the same enthusiasm for repudiating a contract with potato growers in the State of Illinois, if Illinois were not the State having the lowest potato yield of any State in the Union, or approximately so? Suppose the potato growers of Illinois produced 400 bushels an acre, instead of 100.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is now asking a hypothetical question having nothing whatever to do with the issue. The Senator from Illinois does not care to be dragged now into a dead-end street on some other issue which is not before the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator believe that the same moral right to violate or repudiate a contract made by the Government with potato growers would hold good for the repudiation of a contract with the cotton grower, the corn grower, the hog grower, or the wheat grower?

Mr. LUCAS. Whenever the question is raised, the Senator from Illinois will answer it.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Senator from Illinois should tell us now where he stands. Who knows but what someone will come in tomorrow with a proposition to repudiate price support for the corn grower?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Illinois will cross the bridge when he gets to it. The only question now before the Senate is the one regarding the price support of potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. And the repudiation of the contract with the potato growers.

Mr. LUCAS. That is all right; if the Senator from Vermont desires to offer an amendment taking the support prices away from corn, wheat, cotton, or some other basic commodity, the Senator from Illinois could answer that in due course.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont believes that the integrity of the Government should be binding, and that when the Government makes a contract, even though a bad one, it should comply with the contract and then hope to profit by the experience.

Mr. LUCAS. There have been many instances cited. The Senator from Minnesota cited one a short while ago, with regard to the lowering of the support price on eggs by the Department of Agriculture, which was done by regulation. The Senator from Colorado called attention to the repudiation of the gold clause.

Mr. AIKEN. But is it not a fact that in lowering the support price on eggs, the Department of Agriculture kept within the law?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. Though the Department kept within the law, it still might have been a hardship to many farmers and seemed to them to have been

a repudiation. But that is neither here nor there. We have only one issue before us today, and it can be decided any way the Senate desires. I have done my best to present to the Senate something which will perhaps get us out of the trouble we are in with respect to potatoes. How Senators representing potato-growing States can continue to ask for this kind of subsidy, on the theory that otherwise there would be the repudiation of an implied promise, when they have had half a billion dollars of subsidies since the war, more than those of all other basic and non-basic commodities put together, is a little more than I can understand. If Senators representing potato-growing States do not want to correct this situation, and are insistent on obtaining the subsidy, then let them vote the amendment down, and, when the amendment is voted down, let the Government go ahead and pay another \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 out of the Treasury to potato growers, who destroy the potatoes after raising them, under the present program. Senators may do as they wish. When I have finished, I shall have done all I can to apprise the Senate and the country of what the situation is. I am doing the best I can in that regard.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I am in thorough sympathy with the objective of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I know the potato program has been an undue burden upon the taxpayer. The law may not have been perfect, and certainly the administration of it has not been perfect, in my humble opinion. But I want to call the attention of my distinguished colleague to a possible result which I do not think he intends. As I understand his amendment, it will not apply to potatoes already planted when it becomes the law. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct, unless the amendment is adopted—

Mr. ROBERTSON. I am assuming I shall support the Senator's amendment. In Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, in Virginia, a good many potatoes have already been planted, but not all of them. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and extending into the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a few potatoes have been planted, but not a great many. The joint resolution will have to go back to the House for action, and to the White House to be signed. It will probably be the 8th of March at the earliest before it can become a law. In the meantime we have gotten almost up to the full planting period in Tidewater Virginia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, yet there will be a few farmers who had wet land or some other condition which made it impossible for them to plant, whose potatoes will not be planted by the time the joint resolution becomes effective, unless we are going to make them lie about it. In fact, who is going to say, "The potatoes were planted just today"? The farmers are operating by days now. I was wondering whether my distinguished colleague would be willing to

eliminate an administrative feature which I think would be very difficult to enforce. Certainly it would be most unfair to say to one farmer, "You planted on the 7th of March; you will get paid," and to another, "You planted on the 8th of March, and you can get nothing." If the Senator would be willing to fix a definite date, let us say, the 15th of March, it would take care of all the other potatoes that go to market in June. There are a good many winter potatoes in Virginia, as there are also in the North and in the West; and we can look into the subject when we have a little more time.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator puts it on the 15th of March, the farmer who planted on the 16th will lose out.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But I am saying that in these areas that bring potatoes to the market in June, they have got to plant them by the 15th of March, otherwise the potatoes will not mature.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator can offer an amendment of that kind. If he does, I shall be glad to consider it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I hope, if I do, the Senator will accept it.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I cannot undertake to say that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator would not vigorously oppose it, though.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not vigorously oppose anything the Senator from Virginia does.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to cooperate, but I should like a little reciprocity. [Laughter.]

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, there is no question that the dramatization of the potato program by the Department of Agriculture and the metropolitan press has done a great deal of harm to the entire farm-support program in the United States. We do not want to forget that the farm-support program helped America win the war just as war contracts in industry helped. Under the law, we were bound to continue the farm-support levels for 2 years following the war. We are not bound to continue the supports at that level from now on. There have been several factors which have contributed to the present unfavorable situation regarding potatoes. I should like to point out before I go any further that potatoes are not the only crop by any means. It is true that immediately following the war, and even respecting the 1948 crop, it cost \$224,000,000 to support the price of potatoes. It will probably cost \$80,000,000 this year. But potatoes are not the only crop. It will cost at a minimum about \$70,000,000 to support peanuts for last year. It will cost about \$75,000,000 or so for the support of eggs. When the books are all balanced, a few years hence, it will be found that the cost of supporting some of the grains and other commodities will have amounted to as much for the year 1949 as the cost of supporting potatoes. But let us see how we came to be in the present situation. The Department of Agriculture, as authorized by law, allocates to each State each year a certain acreage which the State is permitted to plant in potatoes, and to be eligible for price supports. They have done so.

Each year since 1943 the potato farmers have planted fewer acres than have been allocated to them by the Department of Agriculture—fewer acres than the Department has estimated were necessary in order to produce the amount of potatoes needed by the country for human consumption. But the yield per acre has been increasing. I am very happy that is true. It has been increased with respect to other crops also. Some of the tobacco growers have doubled their yield per acre. The peanut growers, while taking a cut in acreage last year, increased their yield by 8 or 9 percent per acre. It is a very proper thing for farmers to use their land to its best advantage, and they have a limited number of acres to plant, of course they are going to try to get the most out of those acres. So the increase in the yield per acre has been a factor in the overproduction we have now. We also have many more small fields, I believe, than had been planted in previous years, fields that would produce from 25 bushels up to 200, 300, or even 500 bushels, which do not come under the classification of commercial producers. That has added to the crop materially. We have also had, as a factor contributing to our difficulties, a gross underestimation of the yield of potatoes for last year. In September it was estimated that the yield of potatoes would be 363,000,000 bushels. That was the estimate of the Department of Agriculture. It would have been approximately the amount of potatoes which the United States needed during the last year. But between September and December the estimate on the yield increased from 363,000,000 to 402,000,000 bushels, some 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels more than the country needed. It is incredible that such an error could have been made in estimating the size of the potato crop, but nevertheless the error of 40,000,000 bushels crept in somewhere. The growing season was pretty nearly over by the last of September, in all parts of the United States, and yet, when the potatoes were counted, it was found there were 40,000,000 bushels more than the Department of Agriculture had estimated there would be.

We have been afflicted, from the viewpoint of the potato growers, with a considerable decrease in the per capita consumption of potatoes. That has been due to several causes, but is principally due to the fact that persons who work in our plants and factories have had in recent years more money with which to buy meat and poultry, and they have bought more meat and animal products and fewer potatoes, until we are now probably at an all-time low in the history of the United States with regard to potato consumption per capita.

We might add also to the trouble of the potato industry the great increase in the cost of transportation and handling which at this time makes it unprofitable to ship potatoes from the surplus area of Maine into the interior part of the United States and to dispose of them in that way. In fact, it appears to be cheaper for the port cities on the Gulf coast and the Atlantic coast to buy Canadian potatoes, which our Govern-

ment permits to enter this country unrestricted, and to pay the price, including the duty and water transportation. Canadian potatoes can undersell the potatoes which are produced in this country.

Those are some of the reasons, Mr. President, why we find ourselves in the difficulty we have had with reference to potatoes. I might say, and I think I could prove it, that the situation has been very badly handled this year, not only through an overestimate of the acreage over-all, but through a gross overestimate of the acreage allocated to the commercial potato areas. Furthermore, there has been, to my knowledge, no serious effort to increase the distribution of potatoes through the normal channels of trade, although under the Agricultural Act of 1948 and the act of 1949 the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to move the surplus crops through the normal channels of trade and increase their use, if it is possible to do so.

A month ago Washington celebrated Broiler Week, which resulted in moving immense numbers of broilers to Washington. Every restaurant in the city served broilers, whether we wanted them or not. There has been no comparable movement in behalf of the potato crop.

Another rather unfortunate circumstance has been that nonprofit institutions and the poor people of the country have not been able to get potatoes as they should for human consumption. The potatoes are available, the need is present, but the rules and regulations established for their distribution are such that most institutions do not bother to try to unravel the red tape necessary to get the potatoes. In my own State, the overseers of the institutions for the poor do not bother to go through the rigmarole necessary to get potatoes for the families which are being assisted by the public.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] said there may have been an implied agreement on the part of the United States Government to support the price of potatoes this year. I say there has been no implied agreement, but there has been a direct contract on the part of the Federal Government to support the price of potatoes this year. A notice to the potato growers was issued on November 16, 1949. It was issued at that early date in order that the potato growers, both North and South, could make arrangements for their seed and fertilizer to prepare to produce the 1950 crop. In the South, probably as far north as Washington, D. C., a great part of the expense of the crop has already been entered into. In the North, where fertilizer is such an important item, I know that if the potato growers have not already made their purchases of fertilizer they will probably be out of luck in getting it this year, because of the shortage of potash and possibly of other ingredients.

The commitment which the Government entered into with our potato growers on November 16, 1949, has some modifications in the program in which we engaged last year. First, there is a reduction in the support price of potatoes from

\$1.08 a bushel to 96 cents a bushel. Then there is a reduction in the amount of acreage which each commercial potato-growing area can plant. The Department has insisted on a reduction of 86,000 acres for the 1950 crop, as compared with the 1949 crop, and each State has already had allocated to it the number of acres it can plant to commercial potatoes.

Maine has been allocated 120,400 acres.

North Dakota has been allocated 102,800 acres.

California was allocated so many acres for late potatoes and so many acres for early potatoes, and so forth.

The allocations have all been made, but they have been reduced from those of last year to the sum total of 86,000 acres which the Department of Agriculture estimates will produce an over-all potato production of 335,000,000 bushels.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does that take into consideration the experience in the past few years in which potatoes have been planted more closely together and have been more highly fertilized?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I think the Secretary has estimated 100 bushels to the acre in Illinois and 150 bushels to the acre in Maine. There have been some differences in the methods of planting, but not to the degree which some persons would have the public believe. Many of the planters who used to place their rows 36 inches apart now place them 34 inches apart. If they put them too close, the law of diminishing returns sets in. The farmer cannot properly cultivate and take care of the crop. Thirty-six inches apart is considered to be the minimum feasible distance, but there is no question that potato growers have found out how to produce much more efficiently than they did in prewar days.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understand that potentiality has been taken into consideration in fixing support quotas for the growing year.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understand my distinguished colleague is of the opinion, if we have no additional legislation, that there will be no great surplus for the Government to buy on the basis of the present quotas.

Mr. AIKEN. Unless the Department of Agriculture has grossly underestimated again. But, with the experience of the past few years, there is no reason why that should be the case. It seems that the potato industry has just about reached the maximum of its production at the present time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does the Senator think that the Department might make the same mistake three times in succession?

Mr. AIKEN. It should not make the same mistake three times in succession. I am advised that the Department is allocating an acreage which it is expected will produce 335,000,000 bushels of potatoes, some 17,000,000 bushels less than would normally have been required in the year 1949.

There was in the Agricultural Act of 1948 a provision which was continued

in the Agricultural Act of 1949, as follows:

Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support.

That was intended to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require compliance with marketing agreements, and orderly marketing of the potato crop if the grower expected to benefit from a support price guaranty.

This provision of the law was not enforced last year. I understand that the Department felt that there was not time to put it all into effect last year, and, further than that, certain commercial areas of the country, particularly, one out in California, as no doubt the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] recalls, refused to enter into a marketing agreement.

Although there was authorization for the Secretary to require marketing agreements last year as a qualification for price support for potatoes, yet for various reasons that was not done. I am advised that had marketing agreements been in effect it would have been possible to save at least two-thirds of the cost of the potato program at this time.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. What was the reason assigned for not doing it?

Mr. AIKEN. I understand the Department said that there was not time to get these agreements into effect and enforce them last year. I have not had any discussion with the Secretary directly on this subject. Furthermore, California refused to come in. At that time it was felt by the Department that the crop might be short, or at least not much more than was needed—in the middle of September the estimate was only 363,000,000 bushels—and that those who did not enter into the agreement would profit by reason of the support price which was being given to those who did enter into it.

Mr. BREWSTER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I quote from the statement made this year on the 1950 crop:

Eligibility for price support will be conditioned on having appropriate marketing agreements and orders in effect and in operation.

It goes on to say:

It should be possible for all such areas to have programs in operation for 1950.

I take it that answers the question why they did not feel it was necessary last year, but do feel, and have so declared, it is necessary for this year. The report was issued in November 1949.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the Department felt it was not feasible to put the program into operation effectively last year. I believe also that at least during the early part of the season the Department felt it was not going to be needed. They are going to carry it out this year.

The amendment which I shall offer a little later will strengthen the hand of the Department of Agriculture by making the requirement for marketing agreements mandatory instead of simply permissive for the Department.

There is no use considering the support program in terms of Maine potatoes or Florida potatoes, because, as a matter of fact, they are all in the same boat. Florida cannot blame Maine for the trouble. Maine cannot blame Florida for the trouble.

With the situation as it is now, most of the surplus which would be destroyed is left in the State of Maine and on Long Island. If, instead of supporting the price, the potatoes are taken off the market and the Government says, "Put them all on the northern markets"—and they are A1 potatoes—I am afraid that the price for the early Florida potatoes would be subjected to a disastrous drop. On the other hand, the situation could be reversed. So we should not consider the problem in terms of Florida, Maine, Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Illinois, with its hundred bushels to the acre. That does not enter into the picture at all. It should be considered in terms of the potato situation throughout the United States, the needs of the growers and the needs of the consumers.

The Senator from Illinois has proposed an amendment, which was approved by the committee last week and is printed in the pending bill. It provides that no support can be given to potatoes which are not already planted at the time of the enactment of the bill. That means that we would probably have support for all of potatoes as far north as Virginia, with the possible exception of western North Carolina, Kentucky, and the neighboring area, but no support for the potatoes north of that latitude. As has been admitted by the Senator from Illinois, that is just plain discrimination against northern potatoes. However, he said he would take care of the matter by having hearings promptly and by enacting a quota law which would bring all potatoes within a quota requirement. That is a mechanical impossibility.

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. I called the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture this morning relative to hearings on the bill to establish potato quotas, and he said there was no prospect of an early hearing. So I believe that instead of talking about immediate hearings, in order to hurt nobody we had better talk to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. It is utterly ridiculous to say that we should let potato growers force hearings. Who can better force hearings than the majority leader and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture? I believe the talk about putting the responsibility on the potato growers and passing the buck to them by cutting all supports off from under them so that they will do something, is hot air.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the Senator from Idaho is entirely correct. I do not see any more indication of a hearing on

the potato quota bill in the near future than there has been in the last 6 months since the bill was introduced. I think the President might well plan to sign the potato quota bill as an act of this session on the same day that he plans to sign the anti-poll-tax bill into law, because there is just about the same likelihood of getting it through in time to affect this year's potato crop.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair). Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that in the committee, in the discussion of the bill which has been introduced by the majority leader, I think it was the consensus, on the part of the chairman and others present, that we would immediately have hearings on the bill. Is not that a fact?

Mr. AIKEN. That was discussed, but there was no assurance that there would be early hearings, and certainly the time which might be denominated "immediately" has already passed, as that happened a week ago, and there still has been no move to call for any hearings on the potato quota bill. I think we should at an early date consider a potato quota bill, but I do not think it is possible to enact one into law and get it into operation until at least three-fourths, if not all, of the 1950 potato crop has been planted.

Then what do we do? We require those who have already planted their potatoes to comply with quotas. We cannot require those who have already dug their potatoes to comply with them, because those potatoes have gone on the market under the old law. What do we do then? We require those who have planted more than their quota to destroy the crop at their own expense—or what? The situation is so complicated we cannot put any new law on the subject into effect this year.

Madam President, I think we should hold hearings on the subject and get some kind of law, if it appears advisable, before the end of the present session, to take effect next year. But potato growers have to know in the fall what they are going to do about their crop in the following year. In fact, the Senator from Illinois knows the potato-quota bill contains a requirement that the allotments or allocations shall be made by September—either the 1st or the 30th—of the previous year. We cannot go back to last September now and determine how many potatoes each State shall have for its quota or each grower shall have for his quota. It is simply a mechanically impossible proposition which the majority leader is putting up to us.

I should like to make one other comment respecting the remarks of the Senator from Illinois. He said that if we do not do something about the potato program, even repudiate it, it would break down the whole farm-support program. I maintain that the repudiation of an agreement by the United States

Government with the producers of a certain crop will do more than anything else to destroy the confidence of the farmers of the country in their Government. If we repudiate an agreement with the potato growers, can the wheat grower or the cotton grower or the peanut grower or the tobacco grower or the egg producer or the honey producer or the wool producer or any other producers who are guaranteed support prices by the Congress and by the executive branch of the Government, depend upon the Government to carry out its agreement with them?

I should like to have those beguiled advocates of the Brannan plan to take note of what is going on here today, and seriously consider whether they want to depend for their income upon a check from the Government contingent upon an appropriation by Congress, when the majority leader of the Senate advocates the repudiation of the price support agreed to by the potato growers.

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Senator from Vermont doubtless is familiar with the considerable uproar which arose recently when the House of Representatives failed to vote funds for Korea. He will recall that there was a great outcry made that we had a moral commitment to Korea. Does not the Senator think that a moral commitment to our own citizens, namely the potato growers in this instance, is as important as a moral commitment to Korea?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont has always believed that the word of the United States Government should be as good or better than the word of the best of its citizens. We do have that moral commitment, and we have no right to break an agreement.

I admire the courage of the Department of Agriculture in taking the stand it is taking. Frankly, I thought the amendment was offered to take the Department off the hook. I hear that the Department is very much provoked that Congress should require them to break a contract with the farmers in the middle of the season.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think the Senator will agree that the integrity of the Government is a priceless asset, and that any Government which becomes corrupt and whose word is no longer good, cannot long exist. We certainly have a splendid example of that before us in the case of the government of Chiang Kai-shek. His government was corrupt, and look where it is now. I think this is a very late date for our Government to start breaking its word, even though it may be with only a small unfortunate group of potato growers, not even with all the potato growers, but simply with a part of them. I think we had better keep our word with them.

Mr. AIKEN. I will say to the Senator from Idaho that it is just as important for the United States Government to keep its word with a small group of potato growers as it is to keep its word with the next-greatest nation on the face of

the earth. We must maintain the integrity of our Government.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, what was the document from which the Senator read a while ago, which represented, I believe, in his opinion, a promise from the Department of Agriculture to the farmer?

Mr. AIKEN. It is a document released by the Department of Agriculture on November 16, 1949.

USDA ANNOUNCES 1950 POTATO PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM

A 1950 price-support program for Irish potatoes, continuing price support at the 60-percent-of-parity level in effect this year and setting a lower national commercial acreage allotment of 1,137,800 acres for 1950, was announced today by the Production and Marketing Administration.

These steps, taken in recognition of decreased potato consumption and increased yields per acre—

That answers the question asked by the junior Senator from Virginia a moment ago—

are designed to effect a better balance between potato production and requirements.

I have only this to say in reference to the two amendments which are now before us, the committee amendment sponsored by the Senator from Illinois, which would prohibit supports for any potatoes except those already planted, and to which I am opposed, and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], which would prohibit supports for any potatoes not already harvested. So far as I know the only ones harvested so far are in southern Florida and perhaps in the extreme lower coast portion of some of our other States.

I feel a good deal like the Senator from Illinois does about the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware. If we repudiate our agreement with half the potato growers, it is only fair to repudiate it with all of them. But after the amendment of the Senator from Delaware has been acted upon I will offer an amendment which is printed and on the desks of all Senators, and which reads as follows:

On page 7, strike out lines 11 through 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes."

As Senators have heard, the Department of Agriculture intends to exercise its authority in that respect. I think it will have a very beneficial effect if the Congress backs up the Secretary of Agriculture in his effort by making use of the marketing agreements providing for the orderly marketing of potatoes and keeping the cheap grades off the market when they are not needed. I think that will make it mandatory instead of simply permissive.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In the opinion of the distinguished Senator would that

amendment, if agreed to, and if it became law, together with the other restrictions which have been suggested by the Department of Agriculture, keep the situation clean this year?

Mr. AIKEN. I think it would, and I believe the Department thinks that if it can enforce marketing agreements—and I admit there is going to be a job in policing any potato program or any other crop program—and if the growers can keep within their acreage allocations, which they have done for many years, and with the lower support price, dropping from \$1.08 to 96 cents a bushel eliminating certain production in very high-cost areas, that the potato program should somewhere near break even this year. I do not know how we can be sure of having enough potatoes in any year without asking for a few more than we think we are going to need, because sometimes we will have a bad crop year.

We had just about the finest year for growing potatoes last year that the country has ever seen. We obtained an unexpectedly large crop, even where improved production methods were not in effect. Even the Senator from Vermont planted a bushel of potatoes and got enough for himself and the neighbors.

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it the Senator's opinion that if the amendment he proposes to offer is agreed to it will be necessary for the Department of Agriculture to go further than simply enforce marketing agreements? I understand the Senator provides not only for marketing agreements, but also for marketing quotas. But what is the judgment of the Senator as to whether the Department of Agriculture could accomplish the purpose we seek?

Mr. AIKEN. I personally think the Department of Agriculture has enough authority to accomplish the purpose of control, of jurisdiction over marketing agreements and orders and marketing practices. When we were considering the Agricultural Act of 1948 representatives of the Department of Agriculture asked for inclusion of that provision in the law, which we put in for them for this very purpose. That was continued in the Agricultural Act for 1949.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it the judgment of the Senator that if that is done next year it will be unnecessary to put a program of marketing quotas into effect? That to me would seem to involve a much more difficult program, and enforcement, and all that goes with it.

Mr. AIKEN. I have always believed that the exercise of this authority would control the marketing of the potato crop so that the expense of the taxpayers would be reduced to a minimum or to a negligible amount. If it does not succeed, then I think the entire potato program is definitely jeopardized. But I believe it will succeed. That is why I supported the provision for the last 3 years.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to ask the Senator one more question. Does the Senator feel that if the marketing agreements had been in full force and effect during the present year—and the Sen-

ator said the Department of Agriculture has authority to enforce such agreements—the situation in which we now find ourselves could have been averted?

Mr. AIKEN. I am advised by some of the persons in the Department that they think if it had been in effect last year, the cost could have been reduced by about two-thirds. It could not have been completely eliminated, because the enormous crop, due to the perfect growing season, could not have been exactly foreseen.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me ask this final question: In view of the Senator's experience and in view of the statements just made, if the Department of Agriculture would use the authority it now has relative to marketing agreements, and with the average production we are supposed to have, is it the Senator's opinion and judgment that, everything included, the purpose relative to the surplus of potatoes could be accomplished?

Mr. AIKEN. I believe that to be a fact.

I would also say that we have spent only \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000, to date, on the potato program. The rest of the expenditure is anticipated, from now on. The Government could, if it saw fit to do so, push the potatoes of the 1949 crop on the market, and could pay the loss on the 1950 crop of southern potatoes. I do not think that would be the wise thing to do. Nevertheless, the Government could carry over a great deal of the expense from the 1949 crop to the 1950 crop if it wished to operate in that way. That is what I had reference to when I said we cannot consider this matter in terms of Florida, Maine, Louisiana, and Idaho, but we must consider it in terms of the potato crop of the entire United States.

Mr. DONNELL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator tell us what marketing orders under the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 are included?

Mr. AIKEN. Marketing agreements, as I understand, are agreements entered into between the Secretary and handlers in a particular marketing area, whereby it is agreed to market the crop in an orderly manner and to keep the second-grade production off the market, unless the market demands it; and whatever marketing order is issued by the Secretary as a result of the agreement must be approved by the producers.

I am informed that all potato-growing areas in the United States now have marketing agreements, or have them practically completed. One county in California, as I have said, rejected the marketing agreement last fall; but I am advised that they have informed the Department that they wish to vote over again on that matter, and that they will approve the marketing agreement, so that all potato-growing areas in the United States will undertake the orderly marketing of their crop.

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am sorry I did not hear all the discussion that took place;

I was serving on one of the committees just now.

The Senator does not contend, does he, that under a marketing agreement the Department can curtail acreage this year?

Mr. AIKEN. No; but the same provision of law which permits the Department to require compliance with the marketing agreements also gives the Department the right to announce production goals and acreage allotments. That is under the same provision of law.

Mr. ELLENDER. But, as to the production goals which are announced, there is no way by which the acreage can be controlled, is there?

Mr. AIKEN. Not unless we adopt the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does not the Senator from Vermont think that is the most effective way to control production?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not think the repudiation of an agreement with the potato growers which was made on November 16 is the most effective way of handling this situation. In other words, if we were to do so, we would say, "We are going to let your crop fall apart and go to pieces, with no support at all." That is what it amounts to.

Let me reconsider the statement I have just made, and say that what the Senator from Louisiana has proposed would doubtless be an effective way, but it would not be a very honorable way.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Vermont is familiar with the efforts put forth by the House of Representatives in order to get the potato growers to adopt an arrangement whereby acreage could be controlled; is he not?

Mr. AIKEN. I am not familiar with the efforts the House of Representatives has made in that respect.

Mr. ELLENDER. For the past 3 years, efforts have been made by the House of Representatives to secure the enactment of such legislation, and to put potatoes in the same category with cotton and other basic crops in so far as acreage controls are concerned. But the only answer the House received from the potato growers was, "Let us look a little further into it." They never have been able to get together on it, apparently.

Mr. AIKEN. But what is done by the House of Representatives does not excuse the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I grant that. But, as I have always contended before the Senate committee, it strikes me quite forcefully that no farmer should expect this Government to protect his crops by price supports unless at the same time he is willing to enter into an agreement to curtail production by reducing the acreage. The only way I can see that this matter can be handled is by forcing the issue.

Mr. AIKEN. But the law already permits the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the acreage, and he has done so.

Mr. ELLENDER. However, there are just a few noncooperators who will not abide by the marketing agreements; and they usually plant all they can plant. Both the cooperators and noncooperators use more fertilizer than they should; they

plant their potatoes closer, all of which results in greater yields. The first thing we know, there is a very large surplus which affects adversely those who have entered into the marketing agreements.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me point out that the noncooperating areas have, as I understand, agreed to cooperate this year; and the Secretary has served definite notice on them that if they do not cooperate, they will not get any price support at all.

Mr. ELLENDER. They should obtain no support, unless they do cooperate. I am sure the Senator will concede that under the marketing agreements, however entered into, the only thing the Department can do is to try to prevent those who enter into the agreements from selling their culls; otherwise, insofar as the sale of potatoes on the market is concerned, no effort is ever made to prevent that.

Mr. AIKEN. The marketing agreements entered into by the producers in different commercial areas have to be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BREWSTER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. This year the marketing agreement for our State excludes No. 1 potatoes up to 2½ inches in size. Those are not culls at all. But we have excluded them, under the marketing agreements. We also have complied with the acreage quotas in every instance; in fact, we are away under the acreage quotas.

Mr. ELLENDER. Madam President, will the Senator from Vermont permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Maine?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; if I may have unanimous consent for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Maine has stated that all growers in Maine have complied with the marketing agreement. Have all of them agreed to it? I was informed differently.

Mr. BREWSTER. The compliance in Maine with the acreage quotas is the highest in the country. It is between 85 and 90 percent.

Mr. ELLENDER. In other words, in Maine there are from 10 to 15 percent of the farmers who have not complied, but who are growing potatoes to the extent of their ability?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. And of course that situation necessarily adversely affects the potato growers who cooperate.

Mr. BREWSTER. But only in a very small way. The production is away down. We have reduced our total production this year by 10 percent, which is the same as the national quota. If it had not been for the very fine growing season and for the 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes being brought in from Canada, we would not have had any problem at all. Those are the only two factors which have caused the problem this year.

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President, the very amendment I offer will require the

10 to 15 percent of growers to come under the marketing agreement; otherwise, they will not get any support at all.

Mr. ELLENDER. How will the Senator's amendment accomplish that?

Mr. AIKEN. By providing that compliance with marketing agreements or marketing quotas, if established by law at a later date, shall be a requisite for price support.

Mr. ELLENDER. But only as to cooperators.

Mr. AIKEN. There are thousands of noncooperators who are exempt from any of these programs at all. Those who produce less than 3 acres are not covered by any of the programs, as I understand. I said earlier today that they are, in part, responsible for the surplus we have this year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Suppose the Senator's amendment were to be adopted—would the 10 to 15 percent of Maine growers who have not—

Mr. BREWSTER. Madam President, if the Senator will permit an interruption, let me say that I find I must correct the statement I made a few moments ago. I have just been handed the official figures, which are that 93 percent cooperated on acreage and 100 percent cooperated on the marketing agreements.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Senator perhaps would be correct if he stated that from 10 to 15 percent of the total growers of the country have not done so.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am sorry I was in error in my previous statement.

Mr. AIKEN. When we give the percentages, we should consider that the crop last year was approximately 10 percent larger than was needed.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to ask the Senator this question: Regardless of when we should do it, does the Senator not believe that the only effective remedy we can provide is to pass a marketing-quota law giving the Secretary of Agriculture the same power that he now has with respect to cotton and other basic crops, in an effort to control potato production?

Mr. AIKEN. That may be true not only with respect to potatoes but with respect to every other crop.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. But as to whether it would be effective, only experience can tell.

As I said a little earlier in my remarks, it will be a terrific job to police any program of this nature, and probably will be more difficult in the case of potatoes than, let us say, in the case of cotton, which goes through a certain number of bonded warehouses, or in the case of wheat or similar crops. It will be difficult to police any kind of a potato program.

However, I think what I am proposing is the best thing to try this year. What I object to is a repudiation of the agreement the Government has made with the potato farmers, and I understand the Department of Agriculture does not want to have it repudiated in the middle of the season.

I think what is proposed will bring any cost to a minimum, if not to the

vanishing point. If it does not, than I shall be perfectly willing either to abandon the program altogether, or to have a strict quota law put into effect for the 1951 crop.

Mr. ELLENDER. In the Senator's amendment, I notice that he suggests that no price supports shall be made available to farmers unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law are established.

Mr. AIKEN. Or marketing agreements. Marketing agreements can be put into effect for this year.

Mr. ELLENDER. So far as I am concerned, and judging not only from the experience I have had in my own State, but also from what I have read and heard, I do not believe the marketing agreements will do the job. We might just as well discard it so far as production of potatoes and probably quite a few other commodities is concerned. But the question I want to address to the Senator is this—

Mr. AIKEN. I want to answer the Senator's first question, first. If marketing agreements and the control of marketing practices do not do the job, then the Department of Agriculture did not know what it needed in order to do the job when it asked for that provision of law.

Mr. ELLENDER. That may be true. I want to ask the Senator this: He says that no price support should be made available unless quotas hereafter authorized by law are established.

Mr. AIKEN. Or marketing agreements.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator want to introduce a bill to that effect, or will he support a bill during this session of the Congress, so that the Department of Agriculture can effectively carry out the program?

Mr. AIKEN. I may say to the Senator from Louisiana. I have been favorably inclined toward providing quota provisions, not only for potatoes but for other crops which may come under the price-support program. But I am opposed to repudiating in the middle of the season an agreement already made, particularly when it leaves part of the crop, let us say 30 percent of it, already planted, and the other 70 percent not planted, and therefore excluded from the support program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would the views of the Senator be tempered in the event the law provided for the 1951 crop and omitted this year's crop?

Mr. AIKEN. The views of the Senator from Vermont would be very much tempered, but he would still be opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, which cuts off the support for two-thirds of the potato growers of the country in the middle of the season.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator has referred a number of times to marketing agreements. I notice in his amendment the term employed is "marketing orders." Are the terms "marketing

agreements" and "marketing orders" synonymous?

Mr. AIKEN. Marketing orders must be approved by the producers. The Senator is probably familiar with the marketing agreements and marketing orders in the case of fluid milk, but in that case the Department of Agriculture actually sets the price of the product from month to month, usually under the terms of a formula which has been arranged for the particular area involved.

Mr. DONNELL. In noting the contents of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, I observe that there is a reenactment of certain sections, namely, section (b)—that is to say, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act—which is described in the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 as "relating to market agreements." There is then a reenactment of section 8 (c), which is described in the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 as "relating to orders."

I was wondering whether the term "marketing orders," as set forth in the Senator's amendment No. 15, of February 20, 1950, means the same as the marketing agreements, in view of the distinction made in what I very hastily observed in the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

Mr. AIKEN. As the Senator from Missouri knows, I am not a lawyer and not too familiar with legal terms, but I understand the marketing orders are made under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. The Senator will recall that the first Marketing Agreement Act, which was passed along about 1934 or 1935, was declared invalid in part by the Supreme Court.

As a result, the price of milk in my State went down to a little over 1 cent a quart, and something had to be done and done in a hurry. In the early part of 1937 the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act was enacted, which met the objections of the Supreme Court, and which has worked effectively in most of the fluid-milk centers since that time. As to the term "marketing orders," and its relation to the marketing agreements, these two provisions augment each other. Usually the agreements are the terms agreed upon, and the orders put teeth into the agreement. The orders must be approved by the producers.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say to the Senator I am not asking this question from any mere technical aspect, but I want to be sure I understand, in considering the Senator's amendment, just what marketing orders are.

Mr. AIKEN. May I say to the Senator from Missouri the amendment has been considered by lawyers who are familiar with this type of law, and they have advised me, who am no lawyer at all, that the wording is proper.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Vermont has advised the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture already has authority to impose upon the potato-growing industry marketing practices or agreements.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the Senator from Vermont advise us whether under the existing law the Secretary has authority to impose marketing quotas upon the industry?

Mr. AIKEN. No; only in terms of acreage allotments. He cannot impose them in terms of bushels marketed, except as required under a marketing agreement.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Under the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, it is stipulated that marketing quotas must be in effect before there can be any further price supports. Can the Senator tell us about how long it would take to put into effect a system imposing marketing quotas upon potatoes?

Mr. AIKEN. I think the 1950 crop undoubtedly would be 90 percent planted before it is possible to get that type of legislation passed. There have been bills before the Senate for the past 5 or 6 months, and no action has been taken on them and no move made to hold hearings on them. Senators on the floor were advised this very afternoon that the chairman of the committee said, so far as he knew, there was no date in the immediate future which had been set for a hearing on the marketing-quota bill, although I may say I think we should hold hearings before long.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then, in effect, the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois goes far beyond what we may now believe, when it requires the imposition of marketing quotas, because it would require several months to perfect such a program. Is that not correct?

Mr. AIKEN. I think it would take a considerable length of time even to set up the machinery to invoke marketing quotas even after a bill is passed.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Again I want the Senator to understand that this question is not asked from any captious or technical aspect, but I want to be sure whether the right words are being used. After all, if we adopt the amendment, we want to know that it is going to accomplish what the Senator from Vermont sincerely desires it to accomplish. I notice in Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, that section 8 (c) seems to be the one applicable to so-called orders, and as I mentioned a moment ago, it appears, as I read, very hastily, and possibly mistakenly, the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, there is a distinction between marketing agreements and orders recognized by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. The amendment, Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, describes orders in this way:

ORDERS

SEC. 8 (c) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to the provisions of this sec-

tion, issue, and from time to time amend, orders applicable to processors, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof specified in subsection (2) of this section. Such persons are referred to in this title as handlers. Such orders shall regulate, in the manner hereinafter in this section provided, only such handling of such agricultural commodity, or product thereof, as is in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, or which directly burdens, obstructs, or affects, interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof.

I am wondering just what it is the Senator has in mind as being covered by the marketing orders to which his amendment refers.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say to the Senator from Missouri that perhaps the Senator from Vermont could answer captious questions better than technical ones.

Mr. DONNELL. I did not mean the questions in either sense.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe it is the type of wording which the Department of Agriculture will use. Whether the suggestion originally came from that source, I do not know, but I will undertake to reassure the Senator from Missouri as to the wording, within the next 15 or 20 minutes. If it is not exactly what we mean to provide for, it will be changed so that it will mean what I think it now means. I think it is the proper wording, but I shall find out and reassure the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator. I very much appreciate his courtesy.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, before he takes his seat?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator not think that for the Record it would be well to restate the two differences between the terms as used in the amendment in the phrase "this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended." For the Record, what is the difference between marketing quotas and marketing orders?

Mr. AIKEN. The marketing quotas would have to come under a law which does not exist.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Marketing agreements are in existence. The Department contemplates requiring the use of them this year, and the amendment would back up the Department in requiring the use of them and make mandatory the provision which has been permissive up to this time.

I see the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has come into the Chamber. Perhaps he can tell us more about the plans for hearings on the marketing-quota legislation.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Madam President, if the Senator from Vermont will yield, I should like to make a very brief statement.

Mr. AIKEN. With the unanimous consent of the Senate, I shall be glad to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The committee knows, and I think the Members of the Senate know, that I am for high prices for farm products. I am for high prices because it is necessary to have high prices for farm products as well as to have high wages and high salaries, in order to build up a large national income so that the people can make enough money to pay the enormous taxes which they must pay. That is the basic reason why I am for high prices for farm products. On that basis I am for a support-price program for potatoes, but the present program has not operated very well. In order to get a better support-price program the amendment which is now before the Senate was placed in the joint resolution in order to serve notice on those persons interested in potatoes that they must help us work out a program which we can support.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Oklahoma recalls that all but two members of the committee voted to approve this amendment. I do not understand that they bound themselves to support it word for word, but they believed it should be brought before the Senate for action at the earliest possible date.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is exactly what happened in the committee.

There is before the committee at the present time a bill proposing to provide money for the Commodity Credit Corporation. We have not acted on it officially. I hope that within the next few days we can report that bill. The next bill that is to be considered, from my viewpoint, if the members of the committee will go along with me, is a potato bill which was introduced by me in the last session, and was introduced in this session by the majority leader. If the pending amendment is adopted, those Senators interested in potatoes will be interested in coming before the committee and helping us work out a program which we can all support. That is what I shall work toward.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it the intention of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma to include a provision which will establish marketing quotas for potato growers as well as the growers of other crops?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. On potatoes, especially, I want to establish a support price, provided there shall also be established not only fair controls, but mandatory and enforceable controls. Otherwise, I shall not go along with a support-price program. We cannot subject the Treasury to demands for money for support prices unless we give power to the Secretary to impose controls and power to enforce them. I think we should raise enough of the basic commodities to supply the domestic demand and the export demand, and then we should have a carry-over. Perishable products cannot be carried very long.

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Can that be accomplished with only marketing agreements which the Senator from Vermont says we now have, or would it require additional legislation? I am very much interested in the Senator's reaction to that question.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Personally, I hope for limited production based on a limited acreage.

Mr. WHERRY. In the final analysis, would the Senator care to state, if he is ready to make a statement, that the legislation should carry a provision for establishing marketing quotas in addition to what the Senator has just said?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I would be for that if I could get the committee to go along. I want to have rigid controls. I want the farmers to raise all the potatoes they can, to be sold at a fair price. I want enough to export and enough to have a carry-over at least during the year.

Mr. WHERRY. That necessitates marketing quotas.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. That involves a question which has always confronted me. How are we going to enforce marketing quotas? It is a very broad field.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is a matter which must be worked out.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will permit me to make this last observation, I should like, if it can be done under marketing agreements, to have support prices paid in the market place, which, it seems to me, would be much more satisfactory.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to say to the Senator from Oklahoma that before he entered the chamber I expressed to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] sympathy toward a marketing-quota bill, but expressed doubt, and even opposition, with regard to attempting to impose a marketing quota on potatoes this year, knowing full well that most of the potatoes would be planted before we could get such a bill enacted into law. Therefore, I thought if the Department requires compliance with marketing agreements and orders for this year's crop, we can see how it works. There could still be a marketing-quota bill on the books, and the Secretary not be required to use it if the other provisions work.

In reply to the question asked a few minutes ago by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] as to the difference between a marketing agreement and a marketing order, I have a communication from my assistant, which reads as follows:

A marketing agreement may be entered into between the Secretary and the handlers of a commodity following public hearings. If the Secretary finds such agreement will effectuate the purpose of the act, an order is issued by the Secretary which controls all handlers subject to it. The order must be approved by two-thirds of the producers of a commodity.

This two-thirds vote of producers is the same as for marketing quotas. So marketing orders, which are accepted by producers—and I understand the commercial potato producers have expressed

their willingness to accept them—would virtually have the force of a marketing quota, at least for this year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Missouri asked a question a moment ago on which I might be able to shed some light by reason of the fact that I participated on two occasions in connection with hearings dealing with marketing agreements affecting citrus fruit in the peninsula of Florida. As I understand the law and the procedure which would be followed under it, this is what occurs: If the Secretary feels that a marketing agreement would tend to bring about the results which are desired under the act, namely, more effective regulation of the flow of the product and a better distribution and a better and fairer price, he calls hearings, and at those hearings the affected parties, both producers and handlers, are given an opportunity to appear and state their views. The hearings generally are rather extended and are held in various parts of the area affected. When they get close to the end there may be a final hearing in Washington. After the agreement has been worked out in a form that seems to be most acceptable to the industry affected and is also in such form that it can be approved by the Secretary, he reduces it to a fixed formula, an agreement between the parties, himself, and the persons who shall sign it, the handlers. The handlers are given the opportunity to sign that agreement. In the case of Florida citrus fruit producers—and I would not pretend to make my statement apply to other products because there may be other provisions applicable to other products—the requirement was that not less than two-thirds of the growers by number of growers, or growers who produce not less than two-thirds of the fruit, should by referendum vote approve the proposed agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture.

It was also the requirement that 50 percent of the handlers should execute the agreement. However, that was not the entire prerequisite, as I remember it. The approval by not less than two-thirds of the growers by number of growers, or who produced not less than two-thirds of the volume, was an absolute prerequisite. In other words, democratic rule was provided for, in that a two-thirds majority of the growers was required to approve the provisions embodied in such an agreement, as a condition prerequisite to placing that agreement in effect or issuing an order based upon it. Naturally the agreement would affect only the parties to it, that is the handlers actually signing it. But the next step provided by the Agricultural Marketing Act was that in order to make effective the terms of the agreement and make them applicable to and enforceable against the dissident handlers, the Secretary of Agriculture could and did issue marketing orders in exactly the same form as the marketing agreements. The marketing orders became enforceable as against all persons in the industry,

whether or not they were signers of the marketing agreement.

Under the terms of the two marketing agreements which have been in effect with reference to Florida citrus fruit, we have had two different types of control. First, as I recall, was a volume control. It fixed the volume which might move in interstate commerce. The volume was allotted at certain fixed period by governing committees which made recommendations, on which the Secretary of Agriculture acted. In that way the movement of only a sufficient quantity of fruit to supply the markets at reasonable prices was permitted. Distribution of loss of the surplus was effected within the industry.

The other agreement, the present one, which has been in force now for some years, controls the grades and sizes of fruit which may be moved in interstate commerce from week to week, or over periods of weeks. In that way both the flow of fruit and the quality of the fruit are controlled.

In each case the marketing agreements were supported by orders, which were enforced by the maintenance of an inspection service, not only through the transportation companies—the railroads, and the ships—but at various key bridges and places on the highways, so as to control the movement by truck out of the peninsula of Florida. The flow of fruit was accurately controlled and this proved highly effective in bringing about better conditions in the industry.

As the junior Senator from Florida understands, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont, which is identical with the first amendment proposed on this subject in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that the Senator from Florida is the author of the wording which I have in my amendment. I did not recall it until the Senator explained the marketing agreements.

Mr. HOLLAND. The amendment as proposed by the Senator from Vermont makes no reference to marketing agreements, but only to marketing orders. It is the understanding of the junior Senator from Florida that the existence of marketing agreements is a prerequisite to the existence of marketing orders, which will adopt the same form. Much as the Senator from Florida would like to see the problem dealt with effectively through marketing agreements and orders, as it undoubtedly could be, provided the industry cooperates, it still is his view that dissident areas in which the growers refused to approve proposed marketing agreements or to subject themselves to orders, could rather effectively break down any proposed control. It was for that reason that the Senator from Florida felt that the quota conditions should be stated in the proposed amendment, as well as the marketing order conditions.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator from Florida understand that all the commercial potato areas have now indicated their willingness to come under marketing agreements? I realize that

that will leave probably 500,000 or 600,000 acres of potatoes, grown in small quantities throughout the country in small fields, which will not come under any program.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no information on the subject, but I did see in the press, a day or two ago, an article emanating from Bakersfield, Calif., stating that one very important producing area there wanted no continuing control or support program. Whether the article properly related the attitude of that important producing area the Senator from Florida is unable to say.

Mr. AIKEN. The Secretary of Agriculture has served notice that anyone who does not come under the marketing agreements and orders will not get any support. He is within the law in doing that.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida believes that it would be effective if all the large-growing areas would come under marketing agreements and orders. If two-thirds of the growers of a great separate production area, highly competitive with the rest of the industry, declined to come in, it might break down the whole program.

Mr. AIKEN. I will say frankly that if such an area refuses to come in, feeling it would cash in under the price supports given to other areas, the entire potato price support program will have to go, if it cannot be controlled.

Mr. LEHMAN. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I ask the Senator whether the procedure which he has in mind for marketing orders for potatoes is similar to the successful procedure being followed in the New York milkshed in connection with the marketing of milk?

Mr. AIKEN. In general, I would say that they are similar. I think it would differ in this respect, that in the case of milk the Secretary of Agriculture actually names a price to be received from month to month, although the price which he names is arrived at under a formula which represents the consensus of agreement in the area as to what a good formula should be. In the case of marketing agreements, he has to approve the marketing methods.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I recall, the milk-marketing agreement had to be approved by two-thirds of the dairy farmers in the New York milkshed.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. It is also true of any marketing orders for fruits and vegetables.

Mr. DONNELL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. First, I should like to thank both the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for taking the time and giving careful attention to answering my questions. I should like, if I may, to have the attention of the Senator from Florida for a moment to ask him if there are marketing orders, as he understands them, which may be made without marketing agreements.

In that connection I invite his attention to the heading above section 9 of Public Law 322, Seventy-fourth Congress, which is an act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which heading reads "Orders with or without marketing agreements."

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand that that is the case in some industries. As to which industries, I am unable to say. That was not true in connection with the citrus industry. I have had no experience whatever with orders independent from marketing agreements, and certainly they would depart entirely from the theory which has been used in the citrus industry, where there has been required first united effort, cooperative effort, by a great controlling majority of the industry, that is, two-thirds of the growers and more than half of the handlers as a basis for any order. Irrespective of the attitude of the handlers, however, I believe that an order can be entered if two-thirds of the growers have given their approval.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator again for his kindness.

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President, if I still have the floor, I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, I should like to ask a question, because up to this point no one, to my mind, has made a clear-cut statement of what a marketing agreement is. As I understand marketing quotas, they have reference to amounts that can be sold, bushels, or heads of livestock, or heads of cabbage.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Marketing agreements usually run to restricted acreages.

Mr. AIKEN. As used in the case of potatoes, I am sure the term "marketing quota" refers to the number of bushels which may be marketed. The Secretary already has authority to set the number of acres which can be grown.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point I was about to raise. The contention of the distinguished Senator from Vermont is that under the present act, the marketing agreements, if carried through, would restrict acreage. Is not that true?

Mr. AIKEN. The Secretary has already allocated the acres.

Mr. WHERRY. Then what are we providing in this legislation which the Secretary does not already have authority to do?

Mr. AIKEN. We are making the use of that authority mandatory, and backing up the Secretary in the use of it.

Mr. WHERRY. Are we making mandatory that he can use marketing quotas under some order before we pass the legislation?

Mr. AIKEN. No.

Mr. WHERRY. We have not passed marketing quota legislation to apply to potatoes yet, have we?

Mr. AIKEN. He cannot require the use of marketing quotas, because there is no legislation to that effect.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the use of including that in the amendment, then?

Mr. AIKEN. That is in anticipation of the proposed marketing quota law being enacted before the end of this session.

Mr. WHERRY. If that is the understanding, I suppose there can be no objection, but there is much difference between a marketing quota and an agreement the producers and handlers arrive at themselves.

Mr. AIKEN. I might also point out that the Secretary is trying to control the production of grain crops this year through acreage allotments. In the case of wheat, there was a 17-percent cut in the acreage. However, the indication as of January 1 was that the crop would not be very far below last year's crop, due to the fact that when acres are cut, growers discard their poorest acres, and try to raise more on the acres which are left. The Secretary has the power, under the law, but he evidently hopes not to have to use it, and there has been talk to the effect that if acreage allotments fail, then quotas will be necessary in the case of grain crops next year.

Mr. WHERRY. Before that is done, legislation will have to be enacted.

Mr. AIKEN. In the case of potatoes, that is true, but not in the case of such grain crops as wheat and corn.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The additional authority in line 4 that the Senator from Missouri has been talking about, and I refer to the words "or marketing orders" authority which the Secretary does not now have?

Mr. AIKEN. He has it now, and I understand he intends to use it this year.

Mr. WHERRY. So that is not a new authority. That is an authority he already has?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Before I take my seat, Madam President, I should like to state that the State of Vermont last year raised 100 percent, exactly, of the amount of potatoes allocated to the State by the Secretary of Agriculture. There were four States in the Union which raised the exact amount which was expected of them. Others raised more. Others raised less. South Dakota, for instance, raised only 50 percent of the amount its farmers were entitled to raise, because of a poor crop year. But South Dakota was almost the only State that had such a miserable year for raising potatoes.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator agree with me that marketing agreements are wholly voluntary?

Mr. AIKEN. They have to be approved by two-thirds of the growers, and marketing quotas have to be approved by two-thirds of the growers.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes; but we do not have any law upon that subject. The agreements are voluntary.

Mr. AIKEN. No; we do not have a law on potato quotas. But if we did have, the consent of two-thirds of the growers would be required to put it into effect.

Mr. LUCAS. In the case of potatoes the only control we have is through voluntary agreement at the present time,

which I understand was attempted, and some success was had with it last year.

Mr. AIKEN. No, they are not voluntary. The acreage plantings are not voluntary. The Secretary of Agriculture can put into effect acreage allotments, and he can issue marketing orders, and if they are not approved by the growers, he can deny price supports to those commercial areas which do disapprove them.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not understand that the Secretary has anything to do with acreage allotments, unless they are voluntary upon the part of the grower himself.

Mr. AIKEN. They are voluntary to this extent: The Secretary denies support price to those who fail to comply with them.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course.

Mr. AIKEN. And they do comply with them. There has not been a year since 1943, that the over-all planting of potatoes has not been less than the amount requested by the Secretary.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont one more question. Does the Senator agree with me that the Secretary, under the marketing agreements and orders which have been issued pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has succeeded in bringing only 55 percent of the 1949 crop under marketing agreements?

Mr. AIKEN. That might have been true last year. However, he did not make compliance with marketing agreements a qualification for price support last year. Had he done so, no one knows how many would have agreed to come under marketing orders.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows that certain sections of the California growers have definitely said that they would not come under marketing agreements?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, last year.

Mr. LUCAS. I have telegrams in my office from farmers in a large section in Pennsylvania who voted on the referendum question, who refused to come under the agreement.

Mr. AIKEN. But may I ask the Senator if that vote was not taken last year? And is it not true that the California areas have indicated to the Department that they would like another vote on the marketing orders, and indicated their intention of coming under them?

Mr. LUCAS. That I cannot say.

Mr. AIKEN. And the Secretary has also informed them that if there is no compliance with marketing orders, there will be no support price for 1950. I think he has acted very properly in that case.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator agree with me that his amendment, if it is adopted by the Senate, would have no effect whatsoever, but would leave us just where we are?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not.

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot agree with my distinguished friend. I think that is exactly what it means, and that is what the Secretary of Agriculture says it would mean.

Mr. AIKEN. I remind the Senator from Illinois that this provision of the law was requested by the Secretary of Agriculture for the very purpose for

which I think he should have used it last year. If he had done so I am told he might have cut out more than \$50,000,000 for the expense of supporting the 1949 potato crop, and he would not have had any more than the poor people in the institutions of this country could have used had he made it possible for them to secure the surplus crop.

Mr. LUCAS. That is a conclusion the part of the Senator from Vermont, and I cannot confirm it or deny it.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont thinks it is a correct conclusion. No sufficient effort was made to move the surplus potatoes, either through increased consumption in the ordinary channels of trade or by making them available to poor people or to nonprofit institutions.

Mr. LUCAS. But the Senator from Vermont, as I understand, wants to continue this situation as it is at present, regardless of what is the attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont wants to require the Secretary of Agriculture to use this provision of the law, which he did not use last year.

The Senator from Vermont further understands, while we are discussing the desires of the Secretary of Agriculture, that the Secretary of Agriculture is not at all in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, and has put in writing that he does not believe we should change this program after the agreement with the farmers has been made.

Mr. LUCAS. I have stated before, if I may reply without violating the rules of the Senate too much, that I have offered this amendment upon my own responsibility. The Secretary of Agriculture did not know anything about it.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand he did not know about it, and that he even does not approve it.

Mr. LUCAS. And the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture does not change my opinion at all as to the merits of my amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. And the Secretary of Agriculture has had very much less success in changing the opinion of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LUCAS. But the Senator from Vermont has been quoting what the Secretary of Agriculture says, and has been standing upon it when he has had to stand upon it to make his point.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that we both quote the Secretary of Agriculture when it serves our purposes to do so.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator can speak for himself along that line, because I did not bring up that subject first.

Mr. AIKEN. The influence on the Senator from Illinois is obvious.

Mr. LUCAS. It apparently has not had much influence on the Senator from Vermont, because the Senator from Vermont insists that we go on with the potato program regardless of what the cost may be.

Madam President, it does not make any difference what the Secretary of Agriculture should have done last year, or what he should do under the amend-

ment proposed by the Senator from Vermont. The truth of the matter is if we do not get a bill in the present session of Congress dealing with this program, and dealing with price supports under rigid controls, acreage allotments, marketing agreements, marketing quotas on bushels or bags of potatoes, the program will continue as it is now, and as the Secretary of Agriculture said it should continue, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 more than it ought to cost or would cost if we would adopt the simple amendment I have offered, and finally secure adequate legislation respecting the potato program.

I do not know whether the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry said on the floor of the Senate that he was ready to hold hearings at once and report a bill, but he came to the Senate floor for that purpose. I left the Chamber for a moment. He told me definitely that he was ready to go into the question and hold hearings and report a bill and get some action at the present session of Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry did appear in the Senate Chamber and gave as his opinion that we should hold hearings, and that in the not far future, but not the immediate future; that there would be hearings upon a bill providing marketing quotas for potatoes.

There are two bills before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. One was introduced about the middle of last year by the Senator from Oklahoma, the chairman of the committee, and one was introduced more recently by the Senator from Illinois.

There is one marked difference between the two bills, as I understand. The bill introduced by the Senator from Oklahoma would grant authority for compensatory payments, whereas the bill offered by the Senator from Illinois would not grant authority for compensatory payments. I am sure the Senator from Illinois will agree that when witnesses and the committee members engage in a discussion as to whether compensatory payments which are now played up as the backbone of the Brannan plan come under discussion, that the discussion is not likely to be brief either in the committee or on the floor of the Senate or on the floor of the House. For that reason we cannot expect to have a potato quota law enacted. I advised the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] while the Senator from Illinois was off the floor, that I would look sympathetically on such a law. We cannot expect to get it passed before most of this year's potato crop is planted.

Mr. LUCAS. Is the Senator in favor of putting the potato growers under rigid controls?

Mr. AIKEN. I stated during the absence of the Senator from Illinois that if the proposal which I am making now fails to control the potato situation this year, that I would either favor abandoning the support program altogether or adopting rigid marketing controls.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In all fairness does not the Senator from Vermont, capable and able and efficient as he is, feel that the potato grower in this country has had quite a fair trial as to matters dealing with the growing of potatoes?

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Department of Agriculture has had an even fairer trial and an even better opportunity to profit from the experience of the potato programs of the past few years. The overestimate of the amount required, and an underestimate of the yield, plus certain other mishandled phases of the program, have placed us in our present position. As late as September 1949, the Department of Agriculture estimated the potato yield at 363,000,000 bushels. That was after potatoes had been dug in two-thirds or three-fourths of the States of the Union. Yet in December they found the yield to be 402,000,000 bushels—just a slight error of 39,000,000 bushels in estimating the crop.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I think it is utterly unfair to place the responsibility upon the Secretary of Agriculture in view—

Mr. AIKEN. No.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator permit me to conclude?

Mr. AIKEN. The responsibility rests upon him. The Department is responsible for the application of the law.

Mr. LUCAS. The Secretary is responsible for the application of the law, but I cite to my good friend from Vermont the testimony that was given here the other day by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], when he read into the RECORD several letters which he wrote when he was Secretary of Agriculture, calling upon the Congress of the United States to pass effective laws dealing with potatoes, and we completely ignored his request.

Mr. AIKEN. But the Senator from Vermont was ready to undertake to review the potato laws at the time.

Mr. LUCAS. But the Senator just now told me that he was not in favor of a law which would provide another chance to find whether the marketing agreements or marketing orders would operate effectively.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me say that is not what the Senator from Vermont said. The Senator from Vermont said he would look sympathetically upon a potato-quota law. He would not only look sympathetically upon it, but he would oppose putting a potato-quota law into effect this year, after most of the crop has already been planted.

After the potato growers have gone to the extent of purchasing fertilizer and seed and planting their crop under the agreement made with the Department of Agriculture, I would not require them then to be forced to destroy part of their crop which has already been planted at their own expense.

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I have just one more question. The Senator from Vermont had me convinced that this amendment was the proper one, and I was ready to

vote on it. I was convinced on the statement which was made that the Senator is not asking for any additional authority, but only that the present statute shall be mandatory and that the Secretary will have to use it.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. As the Senator said, if he had used it this year, two-thirds of the cost would have been eliminated.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that about two-thirds of the cost would have been eliminated if the agreements had been effectively enforced.

Mr. WHERRY. So the Senator from Vermont is telling us that he wishes to make the present authority obligatory upon the Department of Agriculture. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. And if that is done with the marketing agreements, those agreements in themselves will go a long way toward solving the situation, if not completely solving it; is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. I said that if that fails, I will be in favor of abandoning the support program altogether or else imposing rigid marketing controls.

Mr. WHERRY. So the responsibility rests squarely upon the Secretary of Agriculture for not making the statute mandatory or at least for not using it in 1949.

Mr. AIKEN. He had the authority he asked for.

Mr. WHERRY. And because he did not use it, we find ourselves in this situation. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. But in fairness to him, I think it should be said that last year he did encounter considerable resistance which is not being put forward now.

Mr. WHERRY. But he could have used it, regardless of that.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; he could have used it, resistance or no resistance.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. I am convinced.

BUDGETARY PROBLEMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I hold in my hand a speech delivered by Mr. E. C. Sammons, president of the United States National Bank of Portland, Oreg. It was delivered by him before the Credit Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., on January 25, 1950. Madam President, this is one of the best speeches dealing with problems concerning the budget of the United States Government that I have read in many a day. It is such an able discussion of the budgetary problems of our Government and of what Mr. Sammons thinks the American people and the United States Congress should do about them, that I ask unanimous consent to have his speech printed in the body of the RECORD, at this point, as a part of my remarks. I wish to make several comments on the speech, if I am given permission to have it published in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY E. C. SAMMONS, PRESIDENT, THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREG., BEFORE CREDIT POLICY COMMISSION, AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 25, 1950

The late humorist, Will Rogers, once said if all the economists in our country were laid end to end in a straight line, their opinions still would point in all directions. This year's prophecies are not that way. They all seem to be alike in pointing in one direction—toward good business. Frankly, I am not an economist—don't pretend to be one—never have studied the technique of an economist—I am just one of the rank and file bankers of the country, and I am going to talk to you from that point of view.

You have already heard excellent discussions here in this meeting on various subjects of vital interest to all bankers. My assignment is Banking Credit in 1950. The topic is so broad it gives me plenty of latitude to discuss almost anything, and while it is a little early in the day to talk about food, I am going to give you a little "verbal hash"—a "little of this and a little of that!" If you will listen to at least one phase of it, I know you will be better off, and so will the country.

Banks in America as a whole prospered in 1949; there were plenty of opportunities to lend funds—to individuals or corporations at fair returns, or to segments of Government at lower rates. I think the same opportunities will prevail this year. While we had something of a shake-out in business the first half of 1949, the recovery was substantial in the second half of the year, and closed with a pretty fair tone.

Business is entering 1950 with a good deal more confidence and with fewer troubles than it had a year ago. You will recall that at this time last year, when we met in this room, a downturn was beginning to make itself felt, and there was naturally considerable anxiety over the probable depth and its duration. Unemployment was rising and a cautious consumer public was beginning to hold back on its spending. The outcome was not bright. The inventory recession of 1949 was getting under way. No such worries are in evidence today. Business is enjoying a healthy rebound in consequence of the settlement of the coal and steel strikes. The strikes created steel shortages which will take some time to overcome. Purchasing power will be increased by the veterans' insurance refunds of \$2,800,000,000 during the first half. Continued Government expenditures for national defense, foreign aid, and public works will also be stimulants to business activity during the first half.

I have read a good many prognostications during the past 30 days on the part of bankers, economists, business executives, and editors, and they all point to but one conclusion—good business ahead for the near term. Seldom has there been such unity of opinion on the business prospect for any given period. President Truman and his advisers must have been reading the same prognostications, for they seem notably optimistic.

Business for the year as a whole just cannot be as good as predictions indicate, and I am sure the banking fraternity as represented at this meeting recognizes the possibility of moderate contraction later in the year; and will make their loans on a constructive if moderately restricted basis. There should be good opportunities nevertheless for banking volume and bank profit during the year. It seems reasonable to believe that expenses of banks, which have been trending upward for some time, will be at a less rapid rate in 1950. These things are on the credit side; but I wish to talk to you in the next few minutes on some things that are not quite so rosy. I want to discuss our public financing.

There is a "cock-eyed" idea which seems to have gained much momentum in this country—and that is that "the Government can spend itself rich." This thought has reached dangerous proportions and I believe the bankers of America must do something about it. I further believe they can do something about it, and I am going to conclude this brief dissertation of mine with some concrete suggestions and recommendations. But, first, I should like to analyze with you, as some of the previous speakers have, what has been going on.

Our budget surplus has now disappeared and the Director of the Budget indicates a deficit of \$5,500,000,000 for the 1950 fiscal year; and the present program of the Government calls for continuing large deficits for the 1951 fiscal year. Constantly increasing expenditures are demanded by Government bureaus in amounts greater than the population should be asked to pay in taxes; and as far as I can detect from reading Government statements, there is no thought of cutting back, despite the definite knowledge that there is a great deal of waste in Government operations.

I am not alarmed by temporary deficits, but our Government has been running at a deficit for 17 out of the last 21 years. With the exceptions of the years 1929, 1930, 1947, and 1948, we have been in the red. Naturally we can understand the reason for deficits during the war years, but we can and should become alarmed about huge deficits in these postwar years. It is the momentum of Government spending that presents the biggest danger. In the 12 nonwar years in this 21-year period, our Federal debt increased more than \$57,000,000,000, and it is intended to add still further to this vast debt. I think it is time that our people make it plain to the Government that deficit in these prosperous years should be avoided. If our people do not do so, we can have serious doubts as to whether we will ever again see a balanced budget. It seems perfectly obvious now that the budget is out of control. There isn't a banker in this room who would let his bank's budget get out of control, so let's examine for a few minutes some of the details of your Federal Government—for it is your Government—and my Government. You and I are stockholders in our Government, and we have a right and a duty to see that the managers of our corporation handle our business properly. It is time to ask: "Is our Government well organized and economical?"

The Hoover Commission finds that we are paying heavily for confusion, overlapping, and waste. Here are some more facts worth considering about the Hoover report.

In an effort to organize the executive branch of the Government to relieve the President of a part of a superhuman burden, the Congress—upon recommendation of President Truman—created by unanimous vote, a Commission to Organize the Executive Branch of the Government.

This occurred in July 1947. The Commission was bipartisan, with six members from each party. It was but natural that the chairmanship should fall to Herbert Hoover. Always rated among the ablest administrators of all time, he alone of the 12 appointees knows intimately the problems which confront President Truman.

The Hoover Commission made a characteristically thorough approach to its mighty task. It began by defining some 24 of the principal problems of Government management. Having thus cut its cloth, it created special research committees called task forces. These comprised 300 leading researchers, some of the most eminent specialists available in each field. After periods of 10 to 14 months, these task forces returned to the Commission with their findings.

The result was the most imposing collection of facts, figures, and opinion on government that has ever been assembled—some

or looking to Japan as the sole potential saviour of Asia.

[From the China Mail, Hong Kong, of February 15, 1950]

CLEARING THE DECKS

The conference of American diplomats on the Far East has opened in Bangkok. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have concluded their tour of the Pacific and Japan and have presented their report on American defenses in these areas. At the same time, reports from Moscow indicate that the protracted negotiations between the Chinese Communist leaders and the Kremlin may be about to end. From these three major sources, therefore, the material will soon be available on which the administration can frame its detailed policy.

In these days, policy has to be global in scope, but that does not mean it cannot be flexible. Just as in war, strategy and tactics cannot be quite the same on every front, though there is fundamental agreement on the principle of containment of aggression. We regained the initiative in Berlin and in the West generally as a result of the purposeful policy of the past year. In the Far East we had the initiative after the war, but have now lost it in the larger sense.

Mr. Dean Acheson however, has cut his way through much deadwood to first principles. In these days of raucous and vociferous confusion that at least is something to be thankful for. He at least knows where he stands, even if neither he nor anybody else—pending the slow unfolding of events in China—knows precisely where we go from there, or when. That will have to be considered in the light of facts and the recommendations of the experts. Meanwhile, Mr. Acheson has made his way through the mists of confusion in one of the most remarkable series of statements any American statesman has ever made. He has dealt as faithfully with those with a pain in the neck as with those shuddering with a pain in the heart. His long silence before the recent uproar over Taiwan left the field almost wholly to the Republican critics. That has since been remedied, at least in the tactical battle for public opinion.

The critics know their own mind, of course, and what they would do. Senator KNOWLAND has just laid down a five-point program. Under this, there would be no recognition of the new regime in China. General MacArthur would coordinate all far eastern affairs. A military commission would go to Taiwan to play the same role there as in Greece. Conditions are completely different now, however similar they might have been when the Chinese Communists, like the Greek Communists, were mere guerrillas and not in occupation of the entire mainland. The Far Eastern Division of the State Department would be reorganized, because of its Alger Hiss influence. A demand would be lodged with the Communists that all American nationals be liberated at once, with an American naval blockade of the coast if it were rejected.

The objectives seem much too limited for the risks entailed. The plan does not restore influence on events in the mainland; if anything it removes all that remains, or that may develop in a measurable distance of time. Its political content is shrill, not tough. And toughness is the supreme need. If any synthesis is possible between this program and the general principles of American policy—always its greatest asset—it will have to be based on the purely strategic ideas of the Chiefs of Staff.

There is, too, another aspect of the battle for public opinion. It relates to the reaction to the atomic bomb, and now the hydrogen bomb. A few days ago Mr. Acheson again got down to first principles on this. He declared bluntly that no fresh approach was being made. It was open to the Russians to accept the Baruch plan for control or to

suggest reasonable modifications. One such suggestion that has again been made is that it should be removed altogether from the domain of national sovereignty.

But, said Mr. Acheson, atomic agreement is not the fundamental question. What comes first is the establishment of friendly understanding between the countries. On this the State Department has not given up hope. Continuing attempts were being made to extend the area of possible agreement with Russia. Once this is sufficiently wide, it should be possible to lay down this fact in black and white.

"Time after time we have seen that agreements with Russia are useful when they register facts which exist, and that they are not useful when they are merely agreements which do not register existing facts. An arrangement which meets the interests of both parties will stand. It will be founded on fact. Anything else will sooner or later be proved to be waste paper."

In other words, it is essential to take the psychological mainsprings of Soviet policy into account—and play from strength. Soviet policy was a mixture of ideology and imperialism, and all in all it was incompatible with world peace and the freedom of peoples. At the same time the Soviet Government was highly realistic and could adapt itself to facts. So in matching realism with realism Mr. Acheson's policy is based on an analysis of Soviet psychology. And realism consists in building situations so strong that their strength would be recognized by the Soviet Government. And in Asia no less than in Europe.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, may I inquire what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WHERRY. Madam President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be printed and lie on the table. I expect to call it up at the proper time in the course of the debate on the potato question.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4406) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. KEE, Mr. RICHARDS, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. EATON, and Mr. VORYS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5839) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr.

COOLEY, Mr. PACE, Mr. GRANGER, Mr. HOPE, and Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4453) to establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission and to aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed, or color, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4406) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CONNALLY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GREEN, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

REHABILITATION OF NAVAJO AND HOPI TRIBES OF INDIANS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2734) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes, which were on page 8, line 12, strike out "expended" and insert "of contributions by the State toward expenditures"; on page 9, line 6, strike out "chairman thereof" and insert "President of the Senate"; and on page 9, lines 9 and 10, strike out "chairman thereof" and insert "Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. ECTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 4453) to establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission and to aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed, or color was read twice by its title and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the Sen-

ate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, February 24, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 23, (legislative day of February 22), 1950:

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The nominations of Victor Z. Gomez et al., for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on February 6, 1950, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Victor Z. Gomez, which appears on page 1569, and ending with the name of Marcus L. Whitfield which appears on page 1570.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The nominations of Clement Anthony Siwinski et al., for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on February 16, 1950, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Clement Anthony Siwinski, which appears on page 1908, and ending with the name of Elizabeth M. Nichols which is shown on page 1909.

The nominations of the following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 and title III of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948:

To be lieutenant colonels

Della Josephine Angst, AL80067.
Martha Leola Cross, AL80206.
Mary Lois Kersey, AL80016.
Kathleen McClure, AL80200.
Virginia Justin Phelps, AL80020.
Marie Louise Ray, AL80119.
Emma Jane Riley, AL80056.
Margaret Johanna Steele, AL80199.

To be majors

Pauline Estelle Abell, AL80053.
Evaline May Absalom, AL80041.
Margaret Andrews Bacchus, AL80031.
Laurie Marie Ball, AL80047.
Ruth Lucile Blind, AL80033.
Anna Lee Briggs, AL80052.
Margaret Goodman Brown, AL80063.
Charlotte Gage Butterfield, AL80050.
Lucile Caldwell, AL80027.
Virginia Christina Dietz, AL80030.
Kathryn Grace Ecke, AL80062.
Mary Elma Elrod, AL80054.
Anna Marie Frost, AL80061.
Wilma Rebecca Hague, AL80034.
Elizabeth Tunstall Hickson, AL80231.
Marjorie Ostrander Hunt, AL80049.
Rachel Ann Johnstone, AL80037.
Kathryn McConnell Ludlow, AL80044.
Dorothy Page Martin, AL80028.
Margaret Elizabeth McEnerney, AL80051.
Gladys Emma McManimie, AL80040.
Mary Elizabeth McPherson, AL80224.
Willa Mae Mizell, AL80058.
Jacquelin Mozelle Mooneyham, AL80043.
Gladys Myrabelle Nelson, AL80494.
Genevieve Kelly O'Brien, AL80213.
Helen Emeline O'Day, AL80068.
Maimie Pauline Oliver, AL80488.
Rose Ethel Panowski, AL80223.
Bernice Cecelia Philipps, AL80032.
Margaret Louise Philpot, AL80048.
Bertha Pinckes, AL80038.
Elizabeth Ray, AL80214.

Myrl Dean Stiles, AL80482.

Marion Eliza Swan, AL80046.
Mildred Elsie Thomas, AL80086.
Edith Margaret Toffaletti, AL80479.
Janna Tucker, AL80039.
Frances Works Van Pelt, AL80029.
Kathryne M. Walls, AL80495.
Margaret Mary Werlein, AL80045.

To be captains

Jean Doris Armstrong, AL80106.
Joan Elizabeth Bennett, AL80094.
Virginia Marie Blanchard, AL80086.
Carolyn Elizabeth Boatwright, AL80083.
Madelen Cassidy, AL80105.
Alberta Marie Courchene, AL80080.
Elizabeth Narcissus Cox, AL80082.
Doris Dee Diamant, AL80109.
Elsie Ovedia Ellingson, AL80097.
Harriet Marion Fivenson, AL80099.
Mary Elizabeth Flannagan, AL80104.
Virginia Spence Gary, AL80107.
Elizabeth Guild, AL80096.
Alice Hoyt Hartley, AL80079.
Verdia May Hickambottom, AL80084.
Bonnie Turnbull Martin, AL80190.
Virginia Eloise Martin, AL80075.
Ruth McCraw, AL80078.
Murial May Moran, AL80103.
Shirley Theone O'Dell, AL80093.
Rita Elizabeth O'Donnell, AL80085.
Frances Oppenheimer, AL80076.
Viola May Peschel, AL80087.
Ruth Ramee, AL80100.
Lillian Tombacher Robinson, AL80091.
Cora Edra Sharon, AL80081.
Albina Helena Shimkus, AL80088.
Mary Ellen Shull, AL80095.
Flora Mary Smothers, AL80101.
Mary Helene Strong, AL80092.
Ruth Ellen Vorkoeper, AL80090.
Ruth Lamar Williams, AL80089.
Jean Smollen Wilson, AL80102.

(NOTE.—Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.)

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the committee amendment to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: On page 7, after line 10, insert the following new subsection:

- 1 (6) Any part of the acreage allotted to any State under
- 2 the provisions of this section which is not planted to cotton
- 3 in the year for which allotted may, in the discretion of the
- 4 Secretary, be deducted from the allotment to such State and
- 5 reapportioned to another State or other States if the Secre-
- 6 tary has received assurance satisfactory to him that the acre-
- 7 age so reapportioned will be planted to cotton. Any transfer

1 of allotment under this paragraph in any year shall not
 2 operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for
 3 the State from which acreage is transferred.

81ST CONGRESS
 2^D SESSION

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- 1 (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section
- 2 and without reducing any farm-acreage allotment deter-
- 3 mined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection,
- 4 in the case of any State with an allotment for 1950 amount-
- 5 ing to less than three thousand acres, the allotment for such
- 6 State shall be increased by an additional acreage of two
- 7 thousand acres to be used for establishing allotments for
- 8 new farms in 1950. The additional acreage required to

1 be allotted under this paragraph shall be in addition to the
 2 county, State, and National acreage allotments and the
 3 production from such acreage shall be in addition to the
 4 national marketing quota.

81ST CONGRESS
 2d Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

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FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

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H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MALONE to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the end of the joint resolution add a new section reading as follows:

- 1 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
- 2 there shall be allotted to the State of Nevada for the pro-
- 3 duction of cotton in 1950 not less than one thousand one
- 4 hundred and fifty acres, which is the acreage planted to
- 5 cotton in Nevada in 1949. The additional acreage required
- 6 to be allotted by this section shall be additional to the
- 7 national acreage allotment.

81ST CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MALONE to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the end of the committee amendment add the following new section:

1 That whenever the supply of Irish potatoes in the United
2 States is, or is practically certain to be, in excess of the goal
3 of production or national production allotment set by the
4 Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 401, Public
5 Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, the President shall pro-
6 claim that fact, and thereafter, until such time as the Presi-
7 dent may determine and proclaim that such a surplus no
8 longer exists, no Irish potatoes or products thereof shall be
9 imported into the United States.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. W^{HE}RRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



snappy, United States trained Thirty-eighth Division. As one of the Nationalists' top commanders in Manchuria after VJ-day, he beat the Communists consistently. In 1947, Chinese clique politics led to his transfer to Formosa and the Fengshan training camp. The islanders soon learned that Sun was no carpetbagger. He set up six "don'ts" for his troops: "Don't molest the populace; don't go to prostitutes; don't gamble; don't 'squeeze'; don't be false; don't be lazy." He asked Formosans to help enforce discipline. Villagers still talk about the lieutenant who walked the streets of the small towns near Fengshan carrying a big sign listing his crimes.

Sun learned more than discipline at VMI. He has an American zest for sport. Recently he took part in a Fengshan soccer game, told the other players: "On the playing field, I'm no general." An enlisted man bowled him over with a well-executed block. The general rose groggily. "Guess I'm not as young as I used to be," he said, but he insisted on finishing the game.

Last month the Nationalist Government offered 4,500 young Formosans a chance to serve in the island's defense, and thousands of volunteers were turned away. General Sun was heartened. With the troops he had already trained and those in training (well over 100,000), he feels that he can stand off at least the first waves of a Communist invasion. He has shaken up the officer corps, though too much deadwood still remains. He needs more matériel and more parts for vehicles. But he insists that his "boys are working like beavers because they know now what they are fighting for."

AGAINST DISAFFECTION

The Nationalists' 300-plane air force, commanded by amiable Gen. Chou Chih-jou, could be Formosa's most effective defense (so far, the Reds have fought without planes), but until recently Chou was plagued with disaffection among his airmen. Last week in Taipei, Chou opened a lengthy "self-examination" meeting where airmen could talk over their personal worries with top brass. He is also promoting better housing for their families, now thinks that the morale problem is on the way to being solved.

Disaffection has also considerably weakened the Nationalist Navy. Following the lead of turncoat airmen, sailors have surrendered at least 12 ships (including the navy's only cruiser, the *Chungking*, formerly the British *Aurora*) to the Communists. To combat disloyalty: chubby Admiral Kwei Yung-ching has clamped several senior captains in irons. He has also promoted relatively liberal pay raises, hopes that what is left of his navy is loyal.

CRUCIAL FRONT

Beyond its shaky defenses the specter that haunts Formosa is economic collapse. If Nationalist military expenditures cannot be held within the limits of Formosa's productive capabilities, the Communists might just as well be invited to come on over unopposed. As General Sun says, "If prices double, we get just half the food we need for our men. What do you think will happen if we can't feed our men and their families?"

The commander on the economic front is indefatigable, Princeton-trained Gov. K. C. Wu, former mayor of Shanghai. To set a good example, Chain Smoker Wu gave up cigarettes because "cigarettes are smuggled into Formosa, and represent, therefore, a drain on our financial structure." Since he became Formosa's governor last December Wu has stopped speculation with government pay rolls by military and civilian bureaucrats. He has tried resolutely to tap wealth. Automobiles have been classed as luxuries, and their owners must now buy a certain amount of war bonds; residents applying for passports must purchase bonds

equal to the amount of their transportation costs; taxes on restaurant meals and motion pictures have been upped from 20 to 60 percent.

The real key to a stable economy is industrial expansion. In this field Wu is pressing as hard as he can with the limited means at his disposal. Formosa's power plants have reached the peak levels of production achieved under the Japanese. Cement production has surpassed the best Japanese mark. The island's meager foreign exchange has been reinvested in irrigation projects for richer crops. But even the most enthusiastic Nationalist admits that all of this will eventually come to naught unless Formosa receives more financial and technical aid from the United States.

Like other Nationalist leaders, honest Governor Wu is conscious that the United States Government, to put it kindly, is impatient with Nationalist shortcomings. He answers, "When your heart is for reform, you must sometimes be patient." And if the Reds take Formosa as they have taken China, what price reform?

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, there are pending before the Senate several amendments to the pending resolution, and I desire at this time to offer another amendment to the so-called potato amendment, and ask that the clerk read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "the enactment of this joint resolution" and insert "March 15, 1950."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered amends the same line of the bill which the pending amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] proposes to amend. I assume, therefore, that the Senate will vote first on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware. However, I have sent my amendment to the desk and asked that it be read, in order that Senators may have before them at the time they vote on the Williams amendment an alternate proposal.

I make parliamentary inquiry as to which of these amendments takes priority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I assumed that would be the case.

Mr. President, I wish now to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the so-called Lucas amendment to the pending cotton joint resolution is aimed at partially correcting a most unfortunate situation growing out of the bill providing price support for potatoes. As I stated on the floor yesterday, when the Senator from Illinois was kind enough to yield to me, his amendment creates some inequalities, plus some additional difficulties of administration.

So there are pending before the Senate now, Mr. President, four different proposals. First, there is the Lucas amendment, which provides that there shall be no support for any potatoes planted after the joint resolution becomes law. We do not know exactly when that will be. When we pass the joint resolution it will go to the House. We may assume that the House will not accept the Senate amendments, and will ask for a conference. The House will appoint conferees, and the Senate will appoint conferees. The conferees will meet. After several days of deliberation, perhaps, they will agree on a report. The report will go back, first to the body in which the bill originated. In this case the House would vote first on the conference report. If adopted by the House, the conference report will come to the Senate, and the Senate will vote on it. If the Senate adopts the report, it will go to the White House for the signature of the President. He will have 10 days in which to have the Department of Agriculture, and anybody else he might think should be advised with, consulted about proposed changes in the general farm-support program. So it is quite difficult to say when the joint resolution will become law. It is fair to say, however, that it might easily be 2 weeks—and perhaps longer—before it will become law. However, the very minute it becomes law, under the Lucas amendment no potatoes planted the next minute can get any support.

We have pending before us an amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], which provides that no potatoes harvested after the joint resolution becomes law shall have any support. That ignores the fact, apparently, if we are to try to do complete justice to the whole situation, that potatoes have been in the markets from Florida since early January, and by the time the joint resolution becomes law the bulk of the Florida crop will have been harvested. The so-called Williams amendment unintentionally draws a cut-off line just north of Florida. The Lucas amendment draws a cut-off line about 25 miles south of Chesapeake Bay, leaving out that great and wonderful potato-producing area in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties on the Virginia side, and Northampton and Accomack Counties on the peninsular, or Eastern Shore side, of Virginia. Those counties surround Chesapeake Bay. But the Lucas amendment cuts a little south of them, and does a nice job for North Carolina and everything south of North Carolina. But it leaves this particular potato area out of the picture.

I admit, Mr. President, it is not an easy thing to find a perfect solution for the potato problem. In fact, it is but a part of a much larger problem for which we do not have an adequate solution. There is one solution of the farm problem to which we in the United States must eventually give more consideration. When the Marshall plan ends in the fiscal year 1952 our American farmers are going to lose an export market of more than \$1,000,000,000 a year. Everyone knows that we have not worked out a

satisfactory solution of the farm problem even with the give-away program of the ECA. Of course, the people of those foreign nations could have eaten all our surplus potatoes, and would have been very glad to have obtained them, but apparently we did not have the shipping necessary, and the transportation of the potatoes might have required the use of refrigerator ships. I do not know what the problem was by reason of which the Secretary of Agriculture said that about 50,000,000 bushels of a very wonderful food had to be destroyed. In fact, it is the type of food which is eaten practically all over the world, although in some of the southern countries they use a little different variety, which we call the sweetpotato or the yam; but potatoes of some kind seem to be pretty nearly a world-wide food in civilized countries.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is the Senator from Virginia informed that since that announcement, whenever it was made by the Secretary of Agriculture, a very large volume, amounting to thousands of tons of the surplus potatoes, has already been taken by our foreign friends in Portugal, in Spain, in Greece, in Morocco, and other countries? Therefore it seems as though a very large proportion will be utilized in one manner or another rather than to be dumped, which I think is a matter of gratification to everyone.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Of course, there is so much hunger and distress in the world it is most repugnant to every American to see food needlessly destroyed and wasted. I have read in the newspapers that some of these nations were willing, at the nominal price at which the potatoes had been offered for sale, to buy a considerable quantity, but the delivery was dependent upon their securing ocean transportation, and apparently there was some doubt about the quantity of potatoes which could be delivered before the weather became so warm they would spoil.

Mr. BREWSTER. The ships are now coming to the Atlantic coast to take these potatoes. It is quite practical to ship potatoes from the northern ports for another month or two.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That, of course, is somewhat encouraging, because it means all the potatoes will not be lost.

Mr. President, I think I should now mention the substitute for the three pending amendments, which would come to a vote when either the Williams amendment or my amendment is adopted or rejected. Then we would come to the substitute for the whole measure, offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. That substitute provides that instead of having a cut-off date or a cut-off line here, there, or yonder, all potatoes will come under the program, provided the Department of Agriculture will put in a compulsory form of acreage control and marketing agreements.

Mr. AIKEN rose.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Vermont if he wants me to do so. Do I understand from the author

of the substitute that its provisions have been correctly stated by me?

Mr. AIKEN. I just came into the Senate Chamber.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I stated that the Senator's substitute provides that all potatoes this year, regardless of when planted or when harvested, would come under the support program provided the Secretary of Agriculture put into effect a compulsory allotment and marketing control.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have stated the four proposals which are before the Senate. I feel that in the interest of fairness and justice to my constituents, I owed it to them, before action was taken on the Lucas amendment and on the Williams amendment, to offer the amendment which I sent to the desk, and on which I will ask for a vote as soon as the Senate has voted on the Williams amendment. My amendment strikes out the language of the Lucas amendment in line 12 on page 7 which provides that potatoes which are planted after the joint resolution becomes law shall be out, and inserting the provision that potatoes planted after March 15, 1950, shall be out.

In this connection I wish to call to the attention of the Senate that during the past year the Government lost very little on the early potatoes, and at the present time, of course, is not losing anything on the Florida new potatoes. Yet I frankly admit that if the Government had not taken up the Maine and Idaho potatoes and other thick-skinned winter potatoes, rather than having them dumped on our southern markets at whatever the market would pay, the Florida producers would not have secured cost of production for what they were selling, because the other potatoes would have been so much cheaper, even though some people like the little marblelike potatoes which can be boiled. They would have used the winter-grown potatoes, because price is a factor. So the whole problem, I submit, is closely interrelated.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wonder if the Senator from Virginia is informed that the Government is buying Florida potatoes at the present time to the extent of several thousand bushels a day in order to support the market? That, I think, affords an interesting observation on the situation.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was under the impression that the Government was not buying the Florida potatoes at the present time.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Government has been buying them for some time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I may be misinformed. The Senator from Maine, of course, is a potato expert, and I do not claim to be one. No doubt he has kept in closer touch with the situation than I have. If he says that the Government is now buying Florida potatoes, far be it from me to say that he does not know what he is talking about. But I say it

can be seen how palpably unfair it is, if the Government is now buying Florida potatoes, for the Lucas amendment to be adopted, since it says, "We will add to the other potatoes the Carolina potatoes." And if the Mississippi potatoes, or Georgia potatoes, or wherever else in that region potatoes are grown, are included, the potatoes grown in the area up to Chesapeake Bay will be taken in, but potatoes will be cut off at that Chesapeake Bay line. I say I do not see the justice of such action.

Let us include them up to the March 15 period. That will do what? It will take care of the early spring potatoes, even those in California, which really have given us in Virginia sharp competition. The California potatoes come on the market at the same time as our Virginia potatoes do. The California potatoes are a little larger, but more watery than ours. However, they are packaged and well graded, and they give us tough competition.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does the Senator not realize that the sun moves north, and does not recognize any geographical boundary at all? I certainly appreciate the force of the argument made by the Senator from Virginia, who does not want Virginia potatoes eliminated. That reminds me of the story of the farmer who said he didn't want very much land; he just wanted what "j'ined" his.

I am sure the people just north of Virginia will be equally interested because in the latter part of March and in the early part of April potatoes will be planted in Maryland and further north.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But I remind my colleague of the fact that in Aroostook County, Maine, the farmers grow a thick-skinned potato which can stand adversity. Our little thin-skinned potatoes cannot take as much rough treatment. They do not keep very long. Aroostook potatoes raised and harvested the previous fall can even be sent down to us in March as seed potatoes to be planted for our fall potatoes.

There is this much more. We evidently have to work out a general farm program.

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Let us be frank about the matter. We cannot go ahead with a 90-percent support program and practically unlimited production, with surplus piling up, and a potentiality of two or three or four billion dollars a year of support by reason of surpluses we do not know what to do with. This is the most acute part of the situation. We do not have a full remedy, but I am offering a very minor amendment to the pending amendment which I think, pending a more permanent and better adjustment, would at least do justice and be fair to the early crop of potatoes clear across the board from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. My amendment would take them all in. Then I shall be glad to join with my distinguished colleagues from the colder area to work out

a program to take care of the whole situation.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Senator from Virginia did not intend to leave any implication that potatoes were receiving 90 percent support now, did he?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. I was talking about the 90-percent support provision which was adopted over my protest and over my vote at the time of adjournment last October, which was continued on the insistence of the House for another year on certain basic crops. That could amount to a very large sum of money. But that was for only 1 year.

Mr. BREWSTER. But potatoes came under the 60-percent support program last year, and we are still operating under the 60-percent program. Potatoes are the only major crop—I do not say basic crop but major crop—as to which that is true.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The potato growers tell me that at current prices they do not receive the cost of production, in view of the present price of fertilizer and the high cost of living. If they were to get \$2 a hundred pounds, they might come out all right. Last year, when they got \$2.40 a hundred pounds, I am informed they made a little profit on the potatoes they sold to the Government. However, the present support price merely serves to minimize the potato farmer's loss. That is the situation in Virginia.

For some reason—I do not know whether it is because there is better land in Maine or whether the Maine farmers are smarter, or what the reason is—in Maine more potatoes are produced to the acre than in Virginia. I think the Senator from Maine knows that is true. I think there are cases in Maine, particularly in Aroostook County, where the production is four times as great as it is in Virginia; and that situation makes a considerable difference.

Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senate further on this matter. The amendment is simply stated, but of course some of our simplest problems are the hardest to solve. I confess I do not know the real answer. However, I am offering an amendment which in my opinion will make the Lucas amendment, should it be the will of the Congress, fairer than it is at the present time, for my amendment will apply clear across the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the March 15 date, which will take care of every farmer who raises potatoes which come on the market in June.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAYLOR in the chair). The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I wish to make a few brief remarks in connection with the farm program.

There has been much discussion of the farm support program and the impression has been created that this is costing the Government a tremendous sum of money, and many questions have been raised as to the advisability of continu-

ing price support for farm products generally.

I think it would be well to get a clear picture of just what has happened in connection with the farm support of prices. As to the benefit which the farmers have reaped from this program, I need only say that the total income of the farmers in America in 1933 was only \$7,000,000,000, in round figures, whereas in 1948 it amounted to \$35,000,000,000.

The prosperity of the country depends in a very large measure upon the prosperity of the farmers, and the money spent by the Government in support of farm prices has been returned manifold to the Government in taxes paid by farmers and in the general contribution made by farmers to the total prosperity of the Nation.

The present measure relating to the allotment of cotton acreage is both necessary and essential, and it is important that it be passed without delay. It is an emergency measure; and for that reason, I favored considering it on its own merits, without having the issue confused by injecting into the consideration of this measure the potato amendment or amendments touching other farm products.

It will be recalled that last year the cotton-acreage allotment bill provided for the reduction of cotton acreage from 27,000,000 to 21,000,000 acres for 1950. That was a very decided cut, but one that was fully justified; and the cotton farmer has made no objection to this reduction in acreage, but has agreed to accept it as a necessary protection for preventing the accumulation of an unnecessarily large surplus.

When the allotments were made, however, the Agriculture Department proceeded upon the basis of its Bureau of Agricultural Economics report as to the acreage planted to cotton in the various States and in the counties of the several States. That report was not accurate. As a result of that and other provisions in connection with acreage allotments, a great many inequalities and injustices resulted, so that many farmers suffered a reduction of 40 percent, 50 percent, and sometimes nearly 100 percent in their acreage, whereas the across-the-board reduction was supposed to be around 20 percent.

This measure is for the purpose of correcting some of these inequalities and injustices. Unless it is passed, many farmers will be denied their just rights, by virtue of the method in which acreage allotments have been made. This measure does not give as much increased acreage for the purpose of adjusting these inequalities as was proposed in the House measure, but it will afford substantial relief, and will not add more than probably six or seven hundred thousand acres to the total, and will still leave the number of acres actually planted to cotton below the 21,000,000 authorized in the allotment bill last year.

In this connection, I think it should be known that this price-support program for cotton has been in effect for about 16 years; and during this entire period, up to December 31, 1949, the en-

tire cotton support-price program has not cost the taxpayers a single cent. Instead of the Governments losing money on the cotton program, it made a net profit, as of the first of the year, of \$236,359,485. In view of these facts, no one could have any just complaint about the small measure of relief this measure will give the cotton farmers.

In this connection, I may say that another very important crop which has benefited from Government price support, and which likewise has not cost the taxpayers a single cent during the 16 years it has been administered, is the tobacco program. Instead of the Government's losing any money on the tobacco program, which has been one of the best administered programs in the entire farm schedule, there was a net profit, for the Government, as of December 31, 1949, of \$5,295,280.

Of course, other farm-support programs have lost money, and the taxpayers have suffered as a result; but these losses have not been anything as great as the public has been led to believe. For instance, the total loss on the wheat program up to December 31, 1949, for the whole period that this price-support has been in effect, was \$40,597,175. On peanuts, the Government has lost \$57,988,756 for the entire program, over the years.

The big loss has been in the potato program, and this is the one which has caused so much popular resentment. Up to December 31, 1949, the total loss on this program was \$346,498,858.

It is generally admitted that the potato program has not been well handled. Many things have entered in to complicate this problem. The heaviest loss occurred last year. It arose because the crop was underestimated; and because of weather conditions, an exceptionally large crop developed. I realize the necessity of remedying this situation and of taking drastic action to prevent a recurrence of the waste which has developed by virtue of the destruction of so many potatoes for which the Government paid the support price.

The chief criticism results from the fact that instead of giving these potatoes to charitable organizations and making them available for use by relief agencies, hospitals, and other institutions, they have been permitted to go to waste or be destroyed or be sold for a penny a bushel and fed to cattle, although there was so much human need in the world. There is no defense for this situation.

The question now confronts us as to what remedy should be applied. I am going to support the Aiken amendment because I think it will enable the Agricultural Department to meet the present situation, and I do not believe we should take the proposed drastic action of repudiating the Government's contract with the farmers in the midst of the planting of their crops. I regard a contract with the Government as being as vital and as binding as a contract with an individual. This Government would not permit an individual to repudiate a contract with his Government, and therefore I do not believe the Govern-

ment should repudiate its own contract with its citizens. We must maintain the integrity of the Government, even though some loss in dollars might occur as a result thereof.

I am definitely in favor of the legislation proposed for a strict and rigid potato control program for the future, but I think we should adopt the Aiken amendment now, and then follow it by the enactment of a control program that will give reasonable price support to the farmer and at the same time will lessen the cost to the Government and will make available to the relief agencies and other charitable organizations, both at home and abroad, the surplus potatoes, so that they may be utilized for human consumption, and not again have the spectacle of waste and extravagance which has been manifest in the present and past year.

I am very happy to say that the potato situation in North Carolina has resulted in very little, if any, loss to the Government, because our growers have strictly complied with the marketing agreements of the Agriculture Department and have sought to make the program work successfully. Our farmers have not overplanted. They have observed all the requirements in connection with the operation of the total potato program.

As to peanuts, it is gratifying, likewise, to know that the peanuts produced both in North Carolina and Virginia, known as edible peanuts, have cost the Government practically nothing in the way of support by prices. These have been selling above the support price practically all the time. Only about 15 percent of the cost of the peanut program has been attributable to peanuts grown in North Carolina and Virginia, which constitute the bulk of the edible peanuts produced in the United States. Peanuts grown in other sections are known as the oil-producing peanuts, and they sell at a lower price; and the loss in the operation of the program has occurred in connection with the marketing of these peanuts.

Upon the whole, the farm program has been a great success, and the price supports have enabled the farmers to realize a profit on the farm. Thus we have buttressed the prosperity of the Nation and have maintained our economy at a high level.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 398, which now is before the Senate, is proposed legislation of an emergency nature, as I see it.

In a very few weeks the farmers of South Carolina and of the entire Cotton Belt will be ready to plant their 1950 crop. In some States it will be even sooner.

This measure can mean the absolute livelihood of many farmers in the southeastern section of the United States.

There is no question in the minds of the farmers as to the value of this bill.

It will not cure all the inequities, but in my opinion, and in the opinion of the other members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry it will cure many more inequities than even the House joint resolution, because it uses a different method of determining the

amount of acreage which was actually planted in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, rather than taking without question the statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The purpose of the pending joint resolution is to take care of the situation only where gross inequities now exist.

Last year when the present cotton-acreage allotment program went into effect, my office was flooded with mail. The cotton growers in South Carolina told me that their cotton allotments had been cut as much as 60 and 70 percent in some cases. Last year in my State the cotton crop was almost a 100-percent failure due to excess rainfall which brought on the boll weevils. As for the farmers who depend on cotton as their sole money crop, they were left in destitute circumstances. Many of them had borrowed money to buy fertilizer for the 1949 crop which failed to produce. Mr. President, today there are farmers in my State and in every State in the Cotton Belt who are wondering how they will be able to operate this year.

During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 38 was enacted, which set up a revolving fund for the Department of Agriculture to make disaster loans to farmers whose crops had been lost due to unpreventable conditions. Last year the entire State of South Carolina was included in the disaster area. This has been a tremendous help. This will help provide the farmers with money to buy fertilizer, but what good will fertilizer do if the farmers only have 5 or 6 acres allotted them in 1950 for cotton planting.

Mr. President, I well realize that we must have strict acreage control if the Government is to sponsor high-price support for cotton or any other commodity. I am for cotton support, but I want to remind you that cotton support is to assure the farmers of this Nation of a livelihood.

Twenty-one million acres have been allotted throughout the Nation under the present program. The Department of Agriculture estimates that under the existing law there will be planted approximately only 19,000,000 acres.

If House Joint Resolution 398, containing the Lucas amendment, is passed, the Department of Agriculture estimates that an additional 800,000,000 acres will be added, but some have estimated that it will be much smaller than that amount. However, if it is passed, it will wipe out some of the gross inequities which are now in the program.

One of the main reasons for these inequities is the BAE figure which has been used in determining a farmer's allotment. It is known by the Department of Agriculture, the farmer, and by us that these figures are incorrect. They never should have been used in the first place. The way in which the BAE figures were obtained is in a great many instances responsible for the incorrectness of the figures. In my State 150,000 letters were sent to the farmers. Answers were received to approximately 20 percent of the letters. That percentage which was received were multiplied by 5, and the allotment was determined in that

manner. In certain counties, of course, only the big farmers replied; in other counties the small farmers replied in big numbers. As a result of this hit and miss and guess on the part of the BAE, some of the farmers were cared for, while many others were not properly allotted acreage for the future.

The farmers should have been permitted a chance to prove his cotton acreage history for the past 3 years. I refer only to those who have suffered gross inequities.

Mr. President, this joint resolution would give less than 800,000 additional acres to the Nation and these extra acres will go where they are justified and badly needed. It has been predicted by the Department of Agriculture that the total amount of cotton planted in the United States in 1950 including the extra acreage provided by this bill will fall short of the 21,000,000-acre national allotment.

What I am pointing out is that many farmers have been treated unjustly in the program. The bill being considered today, while adding very little to total national production, will correct many of the gross inequities. Every cotton grower who deserves it will be able to plant enough cotton for his tenants and his own family, too.

I call attention to the fact that it will assist the many very small farmers. A few moments ago I said it might be a matter of 5 or 6 acres. Some of them have been cut less than that. It will be said, "How can that be done when the joint resolution states that a farmer shall have 5 acres?" The answer is easy. Where the farmer-owner has tenant farmers under him, and in some instances can ration only 2, 3, or 4 acres to the tenant farmer. The joint resolution will assist many people, who now have allotted to them 3, 4, and 5 acres. It will give them probably 1, 2, or 3 acres additional, and will be their salvation during the coming year.

The Agricultural Committee has reported the joint resolution, as amended, by unanimous vote. This amendment was first introduced in the Senate under joint sponsorship of Senators EASTLAND, McCLELLAN, HILL, STENNIS, and myself, and the substance of it now replaces the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Cotton Council support the provisions of this bill. Mr. Mr. Walter L. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, said in his testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee that the provisions of this bill would give sufficient relief to the cotton farmers while the House bill goes too far and does an injustice to the majority of those farmers who would not benefit from the extra acreage proposed in the House bill. It should be clear in your minds that this bill is necessary for the economy of the farmers. We in the Senate Agriculture Committee, by the adoption of the Senate version of the cotton-acreage allotment bill, have cut the extra acreage from 1,400,000 acres to less than 800,000 acres.

Another advantage in this bill is that it can be worked in the years to come. If the joint resolution, as amended by

the Senate Committee on Agriculture, is not passed, we shall have the same problem in the future.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I will be glad to yield to the able Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am glad the Senator from South Carolina has brought out the fact that the Senate bill is an attempt at a permanent solution to the cotton-acreage problem. As the Senator well knows, the permanence of this proposed legislation, which he has worked on so diligently and faithfully on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, is one of the best aspects of it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I agree with the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am glad also the Senator from South Carolina has pointed out the aid and assistance that this amended bill gives to the small farmer. As he has so pointed out, in many areas of his State there are many farmers who grow less than 5 acres of cotton. Under the bill as passed last fall, small farmers who have one or two tenants on their farms and grow in excess of 5 acres of cotton were so discriminated against that many of their tenants were forced to move and seek employment elsewhere in his State. The Senator has just ably presented this subject, but I wanted to voice my concurrence and point out that the same situation which exists in South Carolina also obtains in my State. I want to take this occasion to express my sincere thanks to the Senator from South Carolina for the earnest and hard way in which he has worked to be helpful to the small farmers of his State and to other States with identical problems. The very able Senator from South Carolina has been particularly helpful in bringing this controversy to a successful and quick conclusion, for the Senator knows that both in his State and throughout the Cotton Belt the farmers will have to start planting their cotton very soon.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes; it is so close to planting time that I think we ought to stay here in the Senate all night if necessary to get this bill passed and to send it to conference so that it can become law within the next few days.

Mr. EASTLAND. I certainly agree with the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. As the very able Senator from Mississippi has pointed out, if the amended joint resolution can be enacted, it will be a great step, not only toward the relief of the cotton growers but toward a better program for next year and years to come. If we find that we want to reduce the acreage, we probably can do it. The easy way to do it is on a percentage basis.

The continual debate about cotton acreage will be eliminated to a large extent. The farmers will benefit each year from the provisions of this bill and the cotton-acreage-allotment program will be set forth to the Department of Agriculture, and it will be a problem

solved to a very large extent in the years to come.

Hundreds of tenant farmers have been asked to leave by the land owners. These people have no place to go. This bill, which would only in a very small way, if any, impair the cotton support and control program in the years to come, means the absolute existence of many families in the Cotton Belt.

Planting time is just around the corner. It is very important to farm economy that this bill be enacted at the earliest moment.

This is true because the farmer, whether landlord or tenant, must prepare now for the planting of the cotton; he must make arrangements to borrow money with which to finance him during the year. The House joint resolution containing the Lucas amendment is, in my opinion, an emergency piece of legislation, and a good one, and should be passed immediately.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. STENNIS obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the Record at this point, as part of my remarks, certain communications, newspaper articles, and resolutions bearing on the subject of displaced persons.

There being no objection, the communications, newspaper articles, and resolutions were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENESEE MILK PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE, INC.,
Batavia, N. Y., February 21, 1950.
Hon. Senator PATRICK D. McCARRAN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I read with particular interest in the February 19 issue of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, your stand on the entry of displaced persons into this country as written by Sigrid Arne of the Associated Press.

I agree wholeheartedly with your viewpoint. Out of 10 cases in this vicinity, including our own experience, only one seems to appreciate the opportunity offered by this country.

I could furnish in detail facts referred to in the article such as coming here under false pretenses, have had little or no farm training and were unwilling to stay on such jobs, kicking about wages, and being told too rosy a story about living conditions in the United States.

It is my contention that American people should have some rights; that displaced persons who come to this country under false pretenses and who will not make good citizens should be deported. I believe that entry of displaced persons should be halted until a law has been made to that effect.

I am glad to know that there is one Senator who is aware of the danger of these dissatisfied displaced persons and is taking a definite stand about it.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES B. BROOKS.

ALTADENA, CALIF., February 20, 1950.
Hon. PATRICK McCARRAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: A great many of us want to send thanks to you for your able handling of the DP situation. If you could

keep all of them out for several years, that would be a great benefit in many ways.

Frankly, while it may be true that we might find some desirable people in the many that might come in, we feel that you are absolutely right, very right, that too many undesirables are coming in. In a recent shipment of over 300 that came in here, practically all of them were listed as gardeners. That was the joke, because they were dancers and writers and actors for the movie center in Hollywood, and most of them had plenty of money, buying properties here and paying cash. The first part was from the papers giving their pictures and their true activities, the latter part from real-estate dealers.

We feel and believe that most of these people have low standards of morality and do not make good citizens. We judge of all that from their statements. And from what little we hear of your hearings, you have already found that out.

Is it possible to obtain a copy of the proceedings of your committee? Would appreciate a copy when the hearings are finished. You are doing a great job. Keep it up.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. SCHERER.

P. S.—Another thing, these DP's are taking jobs away from veterans who are unemployed, and they are taking houses that veterans and others would be glad to have. There is a whole subdivision near Long Beach, Calif., that was started as a rental section shortly after the war, and now the tenants have to move as the houses are being sold at about double their worth. Who gets them? Ha!

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS'
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
SONS OF UNION VETERANS
OF THE CIVIL WAR,
Easthampton, Mass., February 20, 1950.
Hon. PAT McCARRAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a copy of your address in the Senate on January 6, 1950, regarding the displaced persons and the problems that have arisen in connection with their being admitted into this country.

I sincerely hope that your several investigations will prove beyond a doubt to your colleagues in the Senate that House bill 4567 should not be enacted by your august body.

We who love America and its many advantages do not want to jeopardize our national and natural way of living by the admittance of those who will be trained to destroy all we hold as truly the American way of life.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for a copy of this address and that your efforts will not go unrewarded.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. EMERY,
National President.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 17, 1950.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: Thought you might be interested in the letter, Report on DP's, in the current issue of the Tablet, Catholic weekly of Brooklyn and Long Island.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. SCANLAN.

[From the Tablet, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 18, 1950]

FIGURES ON DP'S

DEAR SIR: From its office at 80 Centre Street, New York, N. Y., the New York State Committee on Displaced Persons has issued an information bulletin of some 22 pages. Its contents covers the characteristics of DP's settling in New York State from October 1948 to October 1949. There is full information concerning the marital status, sex, age, country of birth, size of family, schooling, occupations, and assurances of these new immi-

grants. Undoubtedly many of your readers will be interested in this report which can be had for a penny post card.

I should like to point out what appears to me to be a significant omission of characteristics, namely, that of religion. Most of us average citizens will recall the campaign waged against the 1948 DP law, not by persons like myself who favor limiting immigration, but rather by those who say they want to liberalize this law and our general immigration laws. It was said again and again, by leading names of all political parties in our State, by other important persons, and most of the press that the 1948 law discriminated against Catholics and Jews. Perhaps it some day will be realized that the originators of this vicious campaign of falsehood and vilification were none other than the Communists and fellow travelers.

In view of the above, maybe some of our State legislators can tell us why the "religious characteristics" were omitted from the report. In view of rising popular sentiment against communism, I think the citizenry of our State would be interested in knowing how many God-fearing people are among our new settlers.

Of the 100,000 DP's who entered our country during the above period, 28,941, or approximately 29 percent, came to this State. Of our total, 7,168 settled up-State and 21,773 settled in New York City. As I stated in my letter which was published in the Tablet of September 11, 1948: "Furthermore, one of the reasons for the disastrous housing situation is the fact that too many refugees and displaced persons already have settled in New York City."

I think it's about time to call a halt.

JOHN L. SCANLAN.

FEBRUARY 21, 1950.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to enter a protest against DP's being admitted to our country during these unsettled times.

My husband was born and raised in this country and yet it is impossible for him to get a job. He has been unemployed since October 15, 1949. In one instance, I know he could have a job, if it were not for two DP's who are working there. We have been living on unemployment insurance and also on our savings of a few hundred dollars, which was to have been a down payment on a home this spring.

I have a son who just graduated from high school and can't get a job.

I say keep the DP's out and take care of our own people first.

My husband and I were married the year of the depression—we struggled through that period and raised a family—and now, when our goal was in sight, it has been swept away again.

I realize I am not the only one in this situation, but I want to get on my own two feet and stay there. It's up to you gentlemen in the Senate to help Americans first.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) MARIE BANNAN.

WOODSIDE, N. Y.

JAMES DISTILLERY, INC.,
Baltimore, Md., January 23, 1950.
Senator PAT MCCARRAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCARRAN: Copy of the statement, made by you regarding displaced persons, received. I am enclosing copy of a letter which I sent to our Maryland Senators and which is self-explanatory.

I applied for two families of displaced persons the latter part of 1948 to work on my farm, Goldsborough Hall, Kent Island, Md. The tenant houses provided for the families are well furnished and have all modern conveniences. My farm manager did

all possible for their welfare and contentment. Consequently, I feel certain that they planned to stay only long enough to become acclimated to our country and then seek employment in the city. The situation is unfortunate, when you consider the expense in preparing for them.

Respectfully,

FELIX V. GOLDSBOROUGH.

JANUARY 23, 1950.

DEAR SENATOR: If I am not mistaken, there is a bill now pending in Congress to increase the number of displaced persons to entry in our country. I want to vigorously protest the passage of this measure unless the method in assigning these families is entirely changed.

The families should be properly culled, so that when one applies for a farmer he will not get a shoemaker, and conversely. What is happening now, people are being sent to farms that know nothing of farm life, and do not want to know about it. Their only thought seems to be to stay long enough to gain sufficient information to know how to make a change. This is not right as far as the displaced persons are concerned, and it certainly is not proper treatment for those of us who are willing to take them in, giving them a home with all comforts and going to the expense of teaching them how to farm, only to learn, later, that they are dissatisfied and preparing to leave.

As an illustration, I have two families of displaced persons—the first family came on February 3, 1949, and are preparing to leave the 1st of this February. The reason, the son and daughter, who are 17 years and 16 years, respectively, desire to come to the city. Their father, who is a good worker, seems to have little or no control over them or his wife, who is equally as guilty in her desire to create discontentment. The second family, who came to me on March 10, 1949, seems to be very much more contented, although the first family is doing everything possible to create discontentment.

In the tenant houses that I had reconditioned for their comfort they have bath-rooms, electricity, gas ranges, and even a radio, and are well furnished. So I have gone to considerable expense. Now, in addition to the necessity of having them properly placed, or culled, there should be some plan whereby they would spend at least 2 years with the ones to whom they are assigned, unless it could be shown that they were not getting proper treatment.

This family is leaving me to come to Baltimore in the hope of getting suitable employment. I think all will agree that the labor situation here, for our own people, is none too good, and they, apparently, will have to be a burden to someone, to say nothing of the fact that if they do get employment, they will be taking the place of others.

I merely bring all of this to your attention because I believe it is a serious situation, and I do not believe that those of us that have been willing to open our doors to these displaced persons should be subjected to such treatment.

Respectfully,

FELIX V. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, INC.,
Baltimore, Md., January 24, 1950.

HON. PAT MCCARRAN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCARRAN: We have received your letter and separate enclosure of displaced-persons statement.

We have brought this matter to the attention of our posts and at this very moment are conducting an intensified campaign tied in with the recent suicide of a veteran in this city.

It is our hope that this tragic circumstance will bring home to our citizens the inequities caused by the displaced-persons program.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

DANIEL H. BURKHARDT,
Department Adjutant.

JAMAICA, N. Y., January 25, 1950.

HON. HERBERT LEHMAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am keenly aware of the bill before the Congress that would permit increasing the number of displaced persons to be brought to this country during 1951.

As a New Yorker yourself, you are undoubtedly well aware of the fact that there is an acute housing shortage in the city. There are many thousands of unemployed and several hundred thousand people on the relief rolls here in New York and all of these factors are not improving. On the contrary there has been a marked increase of unemployment benefits, more people going on relief, and the housing situation is becoming more critical.

From a common-sense point of view I cannot see the wisdom of bringing more and more of people who will need a place to live, a job, etc., when we cannot take care of those already here. A great many of these displaced persons have quite large families and this only adds substantial sums when these persons are given relief.

If our distinguished representatives in Washington do not know these facts—the same conditions as exist here in New York exist throughout the country—then I think it is high time they made a down-to-earth survey before passing legislation detrimental to the interests of the people who sent them to our Nation's Capital to serve as our representatives.

I should be pleased to know what you think of my views on this very important subject.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) HENRIETTA CRAFT.

PASSAIC, N. J., February 7, 1950.

DEAR SENATOR MCCARRAN: The Senate Judiciary Committee is doing good work in investigating the workings of the Displaced Persons Commission in giving preference to Communists and admitting them to the United States.

But you should also investigate the workings of the IRO, especially the review board in Geneva, and field offices.

Enclosed is a clipping, which shows rejecting honest people and admitting criminals. I know of these cases, because I am sponsoring the entry of the honest man, Michael Marincak, to the United States. The criminal, General Ferjencik, was admitted under the pretense that no witnesses against were available. The clipping will tell you why.

Regarding Michael Marincak I wrote a letter to the IRO office in Washington dated January 28, addressed to Mr. Stone, revealing how the board of review in Geneva works.

A letter dated January 7, I sent to the IRO office in behalf of Imrich Stolarik, whose entry to United States I am also sponsoring, as I found out that he is an honest man and his family.

It is important for your investigation that you go through the files of the IRO office (1346 Connecticut Avenue) to find out about the IRO in Geneva.

There is the case of ousted Communist high officials of the Benes regime in Czechoslovakia who were kicked out because they tried to be included in the Marshall plan. They all were elected to office with Communist approval, then were kicked out in January 1948 and admitted to the United States.

pending Senate bill favors the admission of DP's of German ethnic origin under the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, up to and including the deadline set for July 1, 1952. If this section stood by itself and, by the action of both Houses, would be made into law, just an infinitesimal percentage of the ten to twelve million expellees might find a new home in this country and serve their new nation, to the best of their rich abilities.

But, in accordance with the age-old law to please everybody, section 12 of the bill is followed by section 13, which might well make it impossible to admit a single one of these persecuted people into the United States.

KILL SECTION 13

Section 13 states, first of all, that no person who is or has been a member of the Communist Party or (amended) a Marxist, may enter the United States.

I agree fully and completely with the ban on the adherents of the Communist doctrine. But, I want to ask the distinguished Senator who introduced the amendment, "or Marxist," whether he has studied this question carefully. I, personally, have an entirely different outlook on political-economic affairs than that promulgated by those whom I want to call the "classical Marxist theorist."

I am, however, reasonably sure that a German Social Democrat steeped in the theories of Marx and Bebel—or a Socialist of any other European nation—could contribute mightily to the cause of unionism and fair play between employer and employee in this country. Section 13, automatically, would exclude him—be he even a valiant fighter against Nazism who had to suffer the horrors of the concentration camps.

This sentence, which may have grown out of the fear complex of certain people, will have to be changed in order to avoid discrimination and to leave the field wide open for any subaltern employee in any American consulate in Europe to interpret the law in accordance with his own whims and prejudices.

The same holds true—and much more so—for that paragraph in section 13 of the Senate bill which provides that any one shall be excluded who has borne arms against the United States or who has been a member of * * * any movement hostile to the United States or the form of government of the United States.

IT MIGHT BE INTERPRETED

This, again, may well be interpreted by a consular underling to halt all and any immigration from Germany and Austria into the United States completely. There is good cause to believe that certain groups in this country are in favor of these paragraphs as the most effective stop to the influx of immigrants of German ethnic origin under the new law.

In all fairness, I wish to state that "major offenders" and all those who have been found guilty by allied and German courts to be Nazis, should be excluded from entry into the United States.

But a rigid interpretation of the wording would make it impossible for all those who, at the outbreak of World War II, were called for service in the German Army or Navy, etc., or who, being civil-service employees, artisans, workers, etc., were forced to become members of one of the innumerable Nazi labor organizations, to ever enter the portals of the United States—practically the entire population of the German Nation at war.

I am firmly convinced that this is not the purpose of the Senate bill. Most of the Germans "who ran with the mob," but did not participate actively, have been cleared by allied courts and fully restored to citizenship.

They were frail human beings subject to pressure like anyone else and should not be

subjected to an undeserved hardship which, if interpreted verbally, would eliminate German immigration entirely. If it had been the purpose to kill German immigration, section 12 in itself would constitute nothing but an empty gesture, with no solid foundation behind it. Or, do the apostles of perpetual hatred enjoy such an influence in the Senate Judiciary Committee that this "joker" was slipped in for a very definite purpose?

It is hard to believe. If, however, such is the case, I have ill forebodings for the future harmony and tolerance among the many groups and nationalities of this country.

I also do not agree with the assertion of the United States High Commissioner in Germany, John J. McCloy, and with the attitude of certain spokesmen in our own State Department that the "expellee" problem is a problem to be solved by the Bonn government, exclusively.

It is a problem to the solution of which the Government of the United States must contribute to a large extent and to the best of its knowledge.

It is a problem primarily of our making; moreover, a problem which this nation will have to tackle under international law and the stipulations of the Hague Conventions which govern the duties of an occupying power.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES RISE

There are close to two million unemployed in the Bonn Republic and there are no signs of an improvement in the labor market. To siphon off at least a small percentage of the highly skilled expellees would undoubtedly help the infant German Republic and—the American taxpayer. Moreover, this, our Nation would benefit from the ingenuity, the industry, and the will to succeed of the German immigrant who has contributed so mightily to the growth of this land and of the United States for the past 275 years.

The debate on the DP bill in the Senate will be bitter and prolonged. Mighty and ruthless adversaries will be at work to eliminate German immigration, altogether.

But the record as laid down by religious, civic, labor, and patriotic organizations in the hearing files of the Committee on the Judiciary of the upper House, will speak for itself.

It is the bounden duty of any one with expellee relations in Germany or with the desire to see harmony restored to the western family of nations, to write, immediately and without reserve, to his Senators and to urge them to strike out section 13 of the amended bill H. R. 4567 completely or to amend it in such a way that the benefits of section 12 of the bill to the displaced persons of German ethnic origin (expellees) will not be completely nullified by the utterly vicious and obnoxious section 13 of that bill.

The Members of the Senate will listen to the voice of the people. But it is vitally necessary that that voice be heard—promptly and decisively.

J. H. MEYER.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 23, 1950.

MISS ADAMS,
Executive Secretary, Senator Pat McCarran, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS ADAMS: When I wrote Senator McCARRAN about the DP bill last summer, I noticed you had signed the reply since the Senator was in Europe. I thought you might like to have this clipping from the Chicago Tribune of this date to put in your files, since it represents the opinion of men who are in the employment field and in a position to know the conditions.

Yours very truly,

BUREN BOUNELL.

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of January 26, 1950]

UNITED STATES ALLOWING DP'S TO SPONSOR OTHER REFUGEES—CITIZENSHIP NOT A TEST, STATE DISCLOSES

Displaced persons who have streamed into the United States from Europe during the last 16 months under the 1948 DP Act are being allowed by Federal authorities to act as sponsors for other refugees seeking admittance to this country, an official of the Illinois Displaced Persons Commission disclosed yesterday.

Such sponsors—homeless and largely destitute themselves until they arrived from Europe—are finding it possible to sign vouchers for new refugees before the sponsors themselves even have applied for first citizenship papers, it was explained.

CITIZENSHIP NOT REQUIRED

"There is nothing in the DP Act which specifies that the sponsor of a displaced person in Europe must be either an American citizen or the holder of first citizenship papers," the Illinois commission official said.

"A resident displaced person can sponsor another refugee if he can guarantee the new refugee will be provided with a job and housing without displacing an American citizen and can also guarantee that the new refugee will not become a public charge," the official explained.

Eight or ten cases, in which displaced persons settled in Illinois have filed sponsorship papers for refugees still in Europe, are pending before the Illinois commission, it was said. More are expected in the future.

ONLY TWO ON COUNTY STAFF

It is the commission's duty, in such cases of individual sponsorship of refugees, to determine whether the sponsor is financially able to stand back of the guaranties he gives for the new refugee. Apparently, however, the commission makes no attempt to investigate such sponsors thoroughly.

"We have a staff of only two persons in Cook County," it was explained. "Therefore we generally have to take the word of the sponsor that he is financially able to sponsor a new displaced person."

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of January 23, 1950]

CHANCES OF JOB FOR OLDER MEN GROW DIMMER—MANY CLOSED TO THEM IN VARIOUS FIELDS

What to do about the elderly but still capable job hunter is becoming a No. 1 problem of society, employment counselors here agreed yesterday.

They referred to the man who has passed about 46 or 48 years of age and who, for this reason alone, finds many jobs closed to him; the man who may have had many years of experience in responsible positions and is still mentally alert and healthy, although he may be physically incapacitated for certain types of work; the men who may be ineligible for social-security benefits for one reason or another but is too proud to ask for charity.

Agencies here estimated that 1 out of every 20 applicants today are in that category. Robert Bell, an official of one agency, said that the number was increasing rapidly "but we still find the doors of employers locked and sealed in our efforts to help them."

FEW SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

There are many explanations for the trend, but few solutions suggested.

Bell suggested as a solution that charitable agencies devoted to the aged might be willing to help elderly people find jobs if they knew the need. For each man they helped get a job, there would be one fewer potential inmate of old folks' homes or one fewer habitué of skid row.

Others, typified by Charles Leland, president of a counseling service specializing in executive positions, felt the solution was to convince management that age need not be a draw-back.

"The reluctance of industry to use the ability of these men," said Leland, "is becoming a serious problem. Too often their first—and sometimes their only—question of an applicant is 'How old are you?' Many of them tell us they won't take anyone over 50."

WANT EXPERIENCE IN YOUNG

"A great weakness of top management is that they are looking for a man with 50 years' experience at the age of 35. They like to feel that they can count on a man's usefulness for 30 years or so, even though past experience has shown that the average tenure of a key man is no more than 6 years."

The experience of various agencies shows that it is easier for an elderly laborer to get a job as a laborer than for an elderly teacher or executive with valuable experience to get a job even as a clerk.

Another obstacle is the high pension cost incurred by hiring older men.

The increasing number of elderly job hunters was generally attributed to the Nation's increasing life expectancy, which increases the ranks of the aged.

Bell, in addition, placed some of the blame on immigration under the displaced persons law.

"Too much latitude in administering the law," he said, "has permitted DP's to move away from the jobs for which they were admitted and into others for which we already have a surplus of applicants, thus creating another job barrier."

[From the Washington Post of February 23, 1950]

DP DANGER

It has become smart and fashionable for cartoonists to lampoon American citizens who are opposed to the admission of displaced parasites as illiberal and bigoted, and for editors to denounce them as un-American. The fact is that these Americans are putting the interests of the U. S. A. first, whereas the advocates of relaxed immigration laws are putting first the interest of the D.'s.

In one recent issue of a metropolitan daily there were: an editorial advocating admission of more DP's, a story of the water shortage in New York (and impending shortages in other regions, including Maryland), and a story of increasing unemployment in this country. These three items are closely related, and all points to the inability of this country in coming centuries to support its population. More recently, Washington papers carried the story of the failure of the DP program in Maryland, because of the unwillingness of the DP's to remain on the farms.

The issue is simple. Our population, with further immigration, is increasing rapidly; our resources are being exhausted rapidly. Water is only one example but perhaps the most important. Our national unity is being further diluted by the admission of racial and religious groups who have no loyalty to the United States. The claim that Communists and undesirables are being screened out is patently absurd. If we cannot keep Communists and spies out of the State and Justice Departments, how can we screen them out of a mob which will swear to anything to gain the haven of the United States? Because Senator McCARRAN is defending the interests of the United States against the interests of foreigners, he is being abused by the racial and religious pressure groups as if he were a traitor as virulent as Benedict Arnold.

F. S. WILSON.

CHEVY CHASE.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Mississippi wishes to point out very briefly that the cotton section of the joint resolution now pending before the Senate is, after all, a very conservative measure in the number of acres which will be involved in its administration, or the number of acres which will be added to the total number of acres which can be planted. It is estimated that from 600,000 to 700,000 acres will be sufficient to take care of the provisions of the joint resolution. It is not a grab measure. It is not an attempt on our part to get all the extra acres we can. Rather, it is a request for acres which are absolutely necessary in order to eradicate and eliminate, not all but some of the inequities which have arisen with reference to the application of the bill passed in 1949, the cotton acreage control bill, which, as a whole, in my opinion, is a very fine bill. It can be improved from year to year by legislation, as all such matters can be, and the pending measure is one of the steps which I submit are necessary. It arises solely through the application of the 1949 act.

I should further like to point out that fair estimates, made by those in a position to know, are to the effect that even after the joint resolution becomes a law and the acreage is allowed, the total amount of acres planted for the 1950 crop will not equal the 21,000,000 acres allowed by the 1949 law.

In other words, Mr. President, it is fairly clear that there will be perhaps a million, a million and a half, or possibly 2,000,000 acres under the 21,000,000-acre allotment which will not actually be planted. The allotment has been made, but the seed will not be placed in the ground. So, even if we can add in the additional acres referred to, we shall still be within the limits of the 21,000,000 acres established in the 1949 act. There does not seem to be any contest about the facts with reference to that point.

Mr. President, there is one statement which has been made on the floor of the Senate, and that is, that this resolution is mainly to take care of the larger projects. I think it should be pointed out again, and, to borrow a phrase, it should be "underscored," that this resolution is not simply for the purpose of remedying the situation with reference to the large mechanized farms or the larger projects, as that term is ordinarily understood. It is true that the 1949 law pretty well takes care of the small producer who owns his land. When I say "small producer" I mean the man who plants 5, 10, or 15 acres of cotton. He is a land owner, and the application has worked out fairly and he is taken care of. But the small man who has been injured by these inequitable applications, in some counties, is the tenant farmer. He is a

tenant on a farm of 50, 60, 75, 100, or more acres. He does not have control over the land. He does not receive a direct allotment under the terms of the law, whereas his neighbor, who owns the land on which he lives, receives an independent allotment and he has been taken care of.

The actual operation is that the landowner who has 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, or more acres of cotton, who has been hit particularly hard in the reductions, will receive some extra acres, but that acreage will really accrue, in a large number of instances, to the small tenant farmer. He is the man who does not know whether he will be able to remain on the land. He does not know what the situation will be this year. There are no acres available to apply to such farms in some of the counties, and the only way to reach his problem this year is to pass a measure along the lines of this resolution. Therefore, to say this resolution takes care of the larger projects, and stop there, is to leave a misleading impression. A great part of the acreage under this resolution will actually be used in filtering down to the tenant farmers who would otherwise be left high and dry. It varies from county to county. From correspondence and information in the area in which I live and from other areas in the Cotton Belt, I am sure my facts are correct. I am further sure that the application of the resolution will meet the situation as to some of the tenants, not all, because some of them are going to have to move; but, after all, it is a cotton-acreage-reduction program and everyone engaged in cotton growing cannot be taken care of.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to ask the Senator from Mississippi this question: Whether a man be a small or a large cotton grower, and has not been cut as much as 40 percent down to 60 percent over the average years 1946, 1947, and 1948, this resolution would not affect him at all? Is not that correct?

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If he had tillable land, he could not plant more than 40 percent of it in cotton. Is not that a fact?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is entirely correct.

This resolution, it is true, without any named number of acres as a limitation, opens up the power to allocate new and additional acreage, without naming any number of additional acres which can be allocated. But there are two very effective safeguards, as the Senator from South Carolina has pointed out. There are two very effective safeguards which will keep any board, be it in Washington, on the State level, or on the local level, from running away with the bridle and bit, so to speak, in connection with the application of new acres. No owner, large, small, in between, or any other, under this resolution, can receive an allotment of acreage which exceeds 60 percent of his average acreage for cotton for

the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. I am omitting last year.

Another limitation and safeguard is that in no event can an operator, middle-sized or large, receive more than 40 percent of his tillable acres. That means the total of all crops. So, with those limitations written into the resolution, and with scientific information at hand upon which they are based, we can assure the Congress, I think, that there is no way for it to result in a run-away proposition, with the piling up of acreage just for the sake of trying to make money out of it. Most of the acreage allowed under the resolution would be used in an effort to make a living and to get the necessities of life. A great part of the acreage will apply to the family-unit-size farms and will be for the benefit of the farmer.

There is one further matter, Mr. President, which I wish to mention. I should like to remind the Senate that it is already cotton-planting time, and beyond, in a great portion of the cotton-growing areas. It will take time to consider the resolution in conference. It will take time for the President to make a study of it. It will take time for it to become law, and it will take time for the Department of Agriculture to set it in motion. It must work down to State level and then to the county level. Thousands of persons will be involved in the operation of it. All of these matters take time.

In addition to that, the land has to be prepared for planting. Fertilizer has to be obtained. This measure is long past due. It is a great pity it was not possible to reach the resolution earlier, but there were obstacles in the way.

I want to thank the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for its consideration of the matter. But time is running out. We are burning daylight. I hope Congress will see fit to adopt the resolution immediately, because time is of the essence.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In order to get clearly into the RECORD an interpretation of the resolution, I want to read one sentence and then to explain it briefly:

Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee.

Is it the opinion of the Senator from Mississippi that that language means they do not have to rely absolutely upon the BAE figures?

Mr. STENNIS. That is my understanding. It is put more or less on the basis of such evidence as may be brought to the committee from any source, and then the State committee has the final say.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is also my impression.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am glad to hear the observation of the distinguished Senator relative to the evidence which should be used for the purpose of establishing a county quota. I have in mind one particular county in Tennessee, Lincoln County, where there has been more complaint about the operation of the act than there has been in any other county.

The BAE figure is considerably below what the committee ascertained to be the actual figure after getting the result of ginnings in the various gins which processed the cotton from that county. It would seem that in fairness to the cotton growers of that county, where they do present definite, substantiated evidence, which is not just guesswork, but where they have gotten actual figures, the county committee and the State committee should consider and take those calculations, rather than the BAE figures, which we all admit are more or less guesswork and are not held out as being absolutely accurate. Does not the Senator agree that that should be done?

Mr. STENNIS. I think the Senator from Tennessee is correct, except that, of course, it is a wise provision to have this added clause, "and shall be subject to review by the State committee." With that there is plugged up a loophole, so that if any county should become arbitrary, or should run away with the acreage, so to speak, then the State committee, which is keeping an eye on the operation of these matters throughout all counties, could have those matters brought up before the State committee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I admit that that is a wise provision.

Mr. STENNIS. I believe the procedure set up in the bill is very sound and workable.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator does agree with the Senator from South Carolina and the junior Senator from Tennessee that evidence other than that of the BAE should be taken into consideration, and if it is more accurate, should be adopted rather than the BAE calculations?

Mr. STENNIS. Absolutely. I think that is entirely correct, but I think the BAE evidence is worthy of consideration. In some areas I understand they do splendid work.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. STENNIS. I yield the floor.

RESULTS OF AMERICAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, American dollars bought the election yesterday in England, for without the constant rolling of American dollars into the empty tills of the British Socialist Government it would have collapsed long ago from its own wasteful extravagance.

The English election results confirmed what many of us have long suspected: the hand-out state at the expense of somebody else is unbeatable. Our British friends decided not to turn their backs on their American Santa Claus.

Since the British Socialist Government came into power in 1945 it has squandered its way through more than \$6,500,-

000,000 in American gifts. The Honorable Clement Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, and their associates have used our dollars to finance experiments in socialism, one after another. American dollars made possible the Socialist subsidies on food, enabling British housewives to buy groceries for as little as one-fourth the price our housewives pay here at home for the same items. American dollars made possible the British program of socialized medicine—replete with free wigs and false teeth for all.

American dollars—Marshall-plan dollars—made possible the Socialist acquisition or nationalization of 10 of Britain's most important industries. To have done this without American aid would have bankrupted the British Government. More than \$500,000,000 worth of Marshall-plan counterpart funds have been used to reduce the British national debt, swollen by the purchase, with Government bonds, of nationalized industries.

American dollars made it possible for these nationalized industries to absorb staggering losses, which would otherwise have disrupted the British economy. The Government-owned transport system, for example, is running into the red at the rate of \$1,500,000 every week. At least part of the losses of the socialized industries was covered by short-term borrowing, which, of course, also increased the British national debt, which we have taken under our wing, and which we are permitting to be reduced by Marshall-plan counterpart funds.

American dollars have spared the British people from the inevitable hardships which would have otherwise resulted from their Government's attempt to put into practical operation the theories of Karl Marx.

Socialist leaders in Britain have used our dollars to drug a majority of the British people into a state of happy acquiescence in the creeping destruction of their liberties.

In short, as I have said before in the Senate, American dollars have been used as a great political slush fund to keep the Socialists in power. As Winston Churchill recently said:

Fancy the Socialist Government in England keeping itself alive economically and politically by these large annual dollops of dollars from capitalist America.

And is that Socialist Government grateful for the assistance we have given them? Again I quote Mr. Churchill:

They—

The Socialists—

seek the dollars, they beg the dollars, they bluster for the dollars, they gobble the dollars, but in the whole of their 8,000-word manifesto they cannot say "thank you" for the dollars.

Mr. President, the Socialists in Britain spared no effort to insure that victory would be theirs. In 1949 the Government enacted a new election law severely limiting the activities of British candidates. Under the new law, a candidate's expenses during the campaign are limited to £450 sterling—about \$1,-

260—plus a small stipend for each voter in his district. It is true that these limitations apply to Conservative and Socialist candidates alike. But why should the Socialists worry about limitations on their candidates' campaign expenses when the American dole was ready at hand? Since July 1, 1949, ECA made available more than \$730,000,000 to the British Socialist Government. Mr. President, let us understand that clearly. That money was made available, not to the British people directly, but to the British Socialist Government. During the past 7 weeks, a total of more than \$120,000,000 was granted. I repeat, during the past 7 weeks, a total of more than \$120,000,000 was granted. Shall we call this a last-minute campaign kitty? Is it any wonder, then, that the tide ran red in England when so many dollars were available for the Socialists to use, and which were used in so many ways to sweeten the otherwise unpalatable doses of their socialistic experiments?

The Socialists did not see fit to express a word of thanks for American aid in their party manifesto. They did not hesitate to bribe and to lull the British electorate with promises of still more sweetness and light in the form of gifts from America. Sir Stafford Cripps, on January 9, 1950, pointedly remarked that he hoped a second round of dollar talks with the administration—that is, the Truman administration—would not be long delayed. Foreign Secretary Bevin, only 4 days before the election, told a political audience in Croydon that his Socialist regime is discussing steps with the United States to get economic assistance when the Marshall plan ends in 1952. Mr. Bevin said at that time:

We are already discussing with the United States the situation which may arise (when the Marshall plan ends) * * *. We are working hard to see whether we can bring about a new payment scheme in exchange.

Apparently the British electors were persuaded that a Socialist government would get the maximum cooperation from the present administration in the United States.

Last year, when Mr. Hoffman appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee in his annual quest for additional funds, he expressed himself as convinced that the Marshall plan was the way to check the advance of socialism in Great Britain. He seemed to think that the Marshall plan would make the British so happy and contented that they would turn back from socialism. Well, the results of the British election should serve to rid Mr. Hoffman of that one delusion, at any rate.

Now, as a matter of course, the Socialist government will carry out its plans to liquidate what remains of the British free-enterprise system. The all-important iron and steel industry will be nationalized on January 1, 1951, pursuant to a law enacted last year. The Socialists have announced that they will also seize the sugar industry, the cement industry, water works, wholesale meat, fruit, and vegetable markets, slaughterhouses, and all suitable mineral deposits. And unless the Congress decides otherwise, this socialization program will be

financed by Marshall plan dollars. On Tuesday, last, Mr. Hoffman proposed that Congress authorize the expenditure of about \$3,000,000,000 for the third year of the Marshall plan. Of this sum, the British Socialist Government, as usual, would receive the lion's share, or more than \$687,000,000.

Mr. President, last year I submitted an amendment to the Marshall plan which would have prevented the allocation of dollars to any Marshall plan country nationalizing additional basic industries. As I saw it, there was a pressing need for such an amendment. A majority of the Senate thought otherwise at that time. But, in my opinion, yesterday's development in Britain has thrown an entirely new light on the situation. I shall again submit this amendment when the Marshall plan authorization bill is brought to the floor of the Senate this session.

The American people are tired of wet-nursing the Socialist regime in Britain. They want to halt the flow of free-enterprise American dollars for British socialism. They oppose any more dollar doles for Socialist doodling and dawdling.

DISPLACED PERSONS LEGISLATION

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have received a telegram from a bipartisan group of 10 eminent and distinguished Americans, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Gen. Lucius Clay, Gen. William J. Donovan, and Mr. Fred Lazarus, on the subject of displaced persons and the displaced-persons legislation now pending before the Senate. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to insert the text of this telegram, which is very brief, in the body of the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1950.
Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

As Americans we are deeply concerned that our country fulfill our moral obligation and international commitment to find new democratic homelands for the helpless displaced human beings under our care in Europe. Therefore we respectfully petition the Members of the United States Senate to approve the substitute amendments to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 presented by Senators FERGUSON, GRAHAM, and KILGORE. It is our sincere and heartfelt conviction that without these amendments it is impossible for us to create a displaced-persons law that will enable our Nation to admit our share of displaced persons in a just, humane, and fair way.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, James A. Farley, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, James F. O'Neill, Judge Joseph Proskauer, James L. Kraft, Mark Ethridge, Fred Lazarus, Harry Bullis.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. HOLLAND obtained the floor.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield for that purpose?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Holland	Neely
Benton	Hunt	Robertson
Bricker	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Butler	Kem	Smith, Maine
Cain	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Leahy	Sparkman
Cordon	Lucas	Taft
Darby	McCarthy	Taylor
Donnell	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Magnuson	Thye
Ellender	Martin	Tydings
Green	Maybank	Wiley
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Williams
Hicken	Myers	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

The clerk will call the names of the absent Senators.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the names of the absent Senators.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, unless the Senator from Mississippi objects, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the calling of the roll be vacated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been disclosed, and the Senate cannot give such unanimous consent at this time.

The Chief Clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the names of the absent Senators; and Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FREAR, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HOEY, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LODGE, Mr. LONG, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SCHOEPEL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. WITHERS entered the Chamber and answered to their names, when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Senator from Florida has the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I merely wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the majority and minority leaders have put Senators on notice that, if we do not complete action upon the joint resolution during daylight hours today, we are to be held in session tonight. There are about 10 amendments to be voted on. Under the circumstances, since the matter has been pending some time and since most of the Members of the Senate have, I assume, reached their conclusion as to what they are going to do, I hope we may have the cooperation of everyone to

the end that we may finish the bill without a night session.

Mr. BREWSTER. I share the Senator's view.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly in opposition to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the so-called Lucas amendment, which appears as section 2 in the printed joint resolution. I think it may be well to recite briefly the history of the so-called Lucas amendment, so that Senators may understand the action of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and what, insofar as is known to me, was the intention of the committee in taking the action it did. Two meetings were held upon this particular measure, before it was reported; or, let us say, the two last meetings held upon it were the meetings at which the measure was discussed. In the first instance the Senator from Illinois, in conjunction with the junior Senator from Florida and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], proposed at the first of the last two meetings the amendment which is now referred to as the Aiken amendment, which, if adopted, would replace the so-called Lucas amendment. For the purpose of the RECORD I read it, as follows:

Sec. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law or marketing orders under the agricultural marketing agreement of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

At the adjournment of the first of the two meetings which I mentioned, it had been tentatively agreed in committee that the amendment should take that form. The committee requested the staff to draft the amendment in such form as to state clearly the intentions of the committee. The second of the two meetings, which was the last meeting held by the committee, took place the next day following the day I have just mentioned. On that day the exact text of the Aiken amendment, as it was then called, was produced for consideration by the committee. The Senator from Illinois in the meantime had decided he felt it would be advisable to eliminate that part of the proposed amendment which had to do with marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. So the committee voted upon two measures. The first proposal was whether the reference to marketing agreements or marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 should be omitted from the proposed or discussed amendment. Upon the vote on that proposal, the provision relative to marketing orders was omitted. The Senator from Illinois then offered his amendment, which was attached to the bill, and now appears as section 2 of the printed bill. For the RECORD, I read it, as follows:

Sec. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution un-

less marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

In other words, the action as taken by the committee, which finally passed upon the Lucas amendment, omits any reference to marketing orders, and instead attaches the Lucas amendment in the form in which it now appears as section 2 of the printed joint resolution.

Mr. President, the fact of the matter is the discussion, which was a lengthy one, was on the method or manner of passing upon this matter in such a way as to assure as quickly as possible affirmative action by the Congress which would do away with the possibility of gross abuse, which had been sustained not only by the potato support-price program but by the agricultural price-support program in general, as a result of excessive production of potatoes. I think all members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry who are present will agree that that was the objective of the committee, and a majority of the committee finally decided that that result would best be produced by the adoption of the Lucas amendment, now appearing as section 2 of the printed joint resolution.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate, however, to the fact that when the amendment was adopted, and at all times in the discussion of the committee prior thereto, it was agreed that what we were trying to do was to insist upon action being taken within a minimum possible time, but not to bring about any condition under which summarily and overnight producers who had relied upon the representation of the United States Government made through the Secretary of Agriculture, that a price-support program would be effective as to their crops this year, provided they reduced their acreage in the figures stated by the Secretary of Agriculture would be cut off. There was no thought of depriving of price support producers who had proceeded in complete good faith upon the strength of the representations and offer made by the Secretary of Agriculture in his release of November 1949. So I call particular attention to the fact that, as adopted by the committee, the Lucas amendment states that—

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes—

And I call the attention of the Senate particularly to the words which follow—planted after the enactment of this joint resolution.

It is to the words "planted after the enactment of this joint resolution" to which I want to address myself briefly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Can the Senator from Florida tell us what methods the Department of Agriculture plans to use to determine whether a farmer in Virginia, say, has or has not planted his potatoes directly after the enactment of the joint resolution? In other words, how would the Department plan to en-

force the joint resolution if it is passed without the amendment I have offered?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am unable to tell the Senator what would happen, but I may tell the Senator that I know from experience in programs of this kind that it is not a highly burdensome matter to have agents of the Department visit each field. For instance, in the tobacco industry, in which there are many more fields and the plantings are much smaller, we had one year a requirement that leaves of a certain kind be not taken from the stock but be left on the stock, which required a check on the ground of every planting. Many of the plantings, as the Senator knows, are under 1 acre, and there was no difficulty at all in making the check. I think there would be no practical difficulty in the making of the check which the Secretary would be required to make under the joint resolution, and which I think he would make without difficulty.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to point out to the Senator from Florida that there is no comparison between the two situations, the situation he has explained and that of the potato farmer. As I see it, there is no way on earth by which, 3 or 4 months from now, the Secretary of Agriculture can determine whether John Jones or Joe Smith planted his potatoes in Virginia, let us say, after the enactment of the joint resolution, or whether he did it this morning. The only possible way it could be done would be to have a sufficient number of agents to go into the States which are planting potatoes overnight, and be there the following morning to see what is being done. It cannot be enforced.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator wants information about the practical matter in connection with the administration of the act, and I would simply say I know it would not be difficult, in the present situation, with BAE and other agricultural agencies which are available and which have a very large number of employees, as the Senator knows, to make a spot check at any time, within a very few hours.

To proceed with the matter, it is certainly completely clear that the amendment as suggested affords a period of time which the committee at least thought would be adequate to enable the Congress to enact legislation which will bring firmer terms into the potato price-support program.

Whether this is in a form which the Senate would approve is still another question. The Senate might wish to follow the suggestion made by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], to fix a definite cut-off date in the future. The Senate may prefer to follow some other suggestion. But the point I am making is that it was never for a moment considered that the committee was recommending anything which would result overnight in the enactment of a law which would cut off the support prices and the benefit of them to persons who had planted their potato acreage under the terms of an express pro-

posal made by the Secretary of Agriculture, who was named by Congress as the agent of the Government to represent it in the matter, particularly when that proposal involved, as it did, the reduction of acreage—when a grower had accepted that proposal and had reduced his acreage, planted it, fertilized it, cultivated it, and was actually harvesting it at the time of the passage of the joint resolution. It was never for a moment contemplated that such action would be considered fair practice or moral practice, and it certainly was not within the purview of the committee's action to cut off the price-support program in that particular way.

Mr. President, so far as the potato growers of Florida are concerned, they have very little interest in the price-support program. When the time comes, and I hope it will come soon, when we may have a vote on the complete discontinuance of the potato price-support program under terms that are fair and reasonable, it will be found that the Irish potato industry in Florida has affirmatively taken the position that it does not care to have continued any longer the price-support program. In order that the RECORD may be entirely clear on that point, I shall ask the Senate to indulge me for a moment while I read a letter from the Florida Potato Council, dated February 20, 1950, and addressed to me. I read as follows:

FLORIDA POTATO COUNCIL,
Orlando, Fla., February 20, 1950.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: The Florida Potato Council is an affiliate of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, and its directorate is composed of members representing the producers of more than 80 percent of the white potatoes produced in the State of Florida. On February 12 the board voted unanimously to authorize its chairman to advise the National Potato Council and the Members of the Congress that the council was in favor of the elimination of potatoes from the price-support program.

This action was later considered by the Dade County Potato Growers Association, the North Florida Potato Growers Association, the Lee County Potato Growers Association, and a majority of the potato producers in the Lake Okeechobee area (where more than 90 percent of Florida potatoes are produced), and in each instance the action of the board of directors was approved unanimously.

The letter means 90 percent of our production in the four areas mentioned.

Objection to the price-support program is based on a number of factors, including (1) its fundamental unsoundness for perishable commodities; (2) the abuses that have arisen and which could not be avoided; (3) a conviction that the potato industry should solve its own problems rather than lean on Government; and (4) a sincere belief that the adoption of marketing quotas would result in the potato grower losing his independence and in his becoming a vassal of Government, entirely dependent on the whims of a Federal agency which has shown no aptitude for making such programs work.

We trust you will use your good offices as a member of the Senate Committee on Agri-

culture and Forestry to help potato growers to free themselves from price supports and the evils that accrue therefrom.

Sincerely yours,

LA MONTE GRAW,
Secretary-Manager.

I have read that letter in detail into the RECORD, Mr. President, because I want to make it clear that at least the growers of one potato industry in the Nation which produced more than 5,000,000 bushels last year are not in accord with the price-support program, which, in their opinion, is not a reasonable program. They have stated their reasons in their communication to me. I glory in the spunk and independence of that particular group of potato growers, and I am happy to report to the Senate of the United States their position on this matter.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is the Senator aware that up to February 22 of this year 25,000 bushels of the present Florida crop had been bought by the Government at a price of \$1.41 a bushel?

Mr. HOLLAND. I was coming to that. If the Senator will let me develop my remarks and then ask me any questions he cares to ask, I should appreciate it, because I want to go into the matter of the amount of help which the Florida potato farmers have had from this program, and since the Senator has three or four times referred to the Florida situation, I want to refer to the Maine situation, because it is clear that the potato growers in Maine have been the chief offenders, bringing the price-support house down about the ears of the potato producers of the Nation.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I had just said that I should prefer to conclude my remarks, after which I should be glad to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida declines to yield at this time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, while speaking on this point, I should like to place in the RECORD the figures given me yesterday by Mr. Claude S. Morris, of the potato section of the United States Department of Agriculture, giving the facts of the situation in Florida through February 20. I do not have the figures down to February 22, because yesterday afternoon this was the latest compilation available. Up to that date, Mr. President, of the present crop of Florida potatoes the Department of Agriculture, under its price-support program in Florida, had bought 11,221 sacks, which at 1½ bushels to the sack, makes 18,702 bushels of potatoes, or a little less than 4 percent of the amount marketed up to that time. In order that the RECORD may show what was done with those potatoes and the affirmative fact that none of them had to be destroyed, here is a break-down of what was done with them:

Nine hundred and fifty sacks were acquired by the school-lunch program.

Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-three sacks were acquired for the feeding of livestock in areas closely adjoining the production area.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight sacks went to penal institutions, State and local, close by.

In each instance the sales represent f. o. b. sales, either to the school-lunch program or to the other recipients, without any added expense for the Department of Agriculture or for the people of the United States, but, to the contrary, with some nominal returns.

The purchase of 11,221 sacks, or 18,722 bushels, represents, as I understand, a little less than 4 percent of that portion of the Florida crop which has been marketed since January 18 when the first purchase of this year's crop was made, or in the period of January 18 to February 20, inclusive. I would not have it appear that those figures represent the full purchases this year, because the marketing is still under way.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know whether the potatoes which have already been purchased in Florida, with the exception of those furnished to the school-lunch program and those diverted to livestock feeding, were potatoes which could not be marketed under the marketing order?

Mr. HOLLAND. That would depend upon what the order required.

Mr. AIKEN. The inference would be that probably the potatoes did not qualify for regular sales under the marketing order.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not believe a marketing order prevails at this time.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know. I was asking for information.

Mr. HOLLAND. As to whether it would be affected by the terms of any marketing order would depend entirely upon the terms of the order.

Mr. AIKEN. There are, as the Senator from Florida knows, a great many good potatoes which are not put upon the market because of marketing orders but which are classed as No. 1, or No. 2 potatoes.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Continuing on this subject, I think it would be informative to the Senate and to the Nation to have appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tabulation covering the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, and the operation during those years of the potato price-support program by States throughout the Nation. This tabulation has been compiled, as I understand, from the files of the PMA, F. and V., the Potato Division, and other branches of the Department of Agriculture, and is dated September 20, 1949. I offer it for the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Potatoes: Surplus removal, 1945-48

State	Quantity purchased (in thousands of bushels)					Percent of crop purchased				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945-48 average	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945-48 average
Maine.....	8,999	35,868	14,310	42,706	24,721	Percent 11	Percent 46	Percent 23	Percent 58	Percent 34
New York:										
Long Island.....	1,129	9,306	5,366	9,273	6,268	6	39	27	49	30
Up-State.....		2,032		7,163	2,299	11			37	12
Pennsylvania.....	48	730	277	2,215	817		4	2	11	4
Michigan.....	1,344	2,749	437	2,601	1,783	7	15	4	16	10
Wisconsin.....	216	598	27	2,053	724	2	5		19	6
Minnesota.....	2,419	4,052	1,276	4,380	3,032	13	23	9	26	18
North Dakota.....	2,849	6,575	522	6,975	4,230	12	35	3	34	21
South Dakota.....	402	757	137	961	564	14	27	7	38	22
Nebraska.....	507	727	134	615	496	4	6	2	5	4
Montana.....	7	261	1	682	238		12		28	10
Idaho.....	61	5,935	4	9,490	3,872		13		22	9
Wyoming.....	47	507	5	385	236	2	20		16	10
Colorado.....	761	1,768	536	7,690	2,689	4	9	3	37	13
Utah.....	1	597	2	930	382		18		32	12
Nevada.....	13	100		77	48	2	15		26	11
Washington.....	23	1,514		5,701	1,809		15		49	16
Oregon.....		1,523	5	2,905	1,108		11		25	9
California (late).....		557		2,953	878		4		20	6
New Hampshire.....		205		162	92		16		17	8
Vermont.....		147	10	312	117		11	1	24	9
Massachusetts.....	174	805	800	1,355	783	6	22	25	38	23
Rhode Island.....	16	315	336	508	294	1	18	22	35	19
Connecticut.....	31	792	600	760	546	1	18	18	23	15
West Virginia.....										
Ohio.....		107	3	532	160		1		8	2
Indiana.....		63		158	55		1		4	1
Illinois.....										
Iowa.....	30	180	13	157	95	1	6	1	11	5
New Mexico.....	4	43			12	1	13			4
New Jersey.....	2,822	4,985	5,659	8,273	5,435	23	35	43	64	41
Delaware.....		122	75	33	58		35	22	15	18
Maryland.....	34	727	540	300	400	4	62	49	30	36
Virginia.....	16	3,048	1,701	4,000	2,191		41	27	47	29
Kentucky.....										
Missouri.....		32	15	162	52		4	5	29	10
Kansas.....	21	23	32	27	26	4	3	5	4	4
Arizona.....	10	887		78	244	1	51		4	14
North Carolina.....		4,228	683	3,323	2,058		55	14	51	30
South Carolina.....		255	198	200	163		10	11	25	12
Georgia.....		48	25	7	20		9	6	3	4
Florida.....		510	77	8	149		9	3		3
Tennessee.....		225	4		57		31	1		8
Alabama.....		655	117	130	226		21	6	5	8
Mississippi.....		290	9	3	76		71	5	3	20
Arkansas.....		210	3		53		40	1		10
Louisiana.....		75	8	12	24		6	1	1	2
Oklahoma.....		93	16	8	29		78	27	9	28
Texas.....	647	1,122	628	482	720	21	25	19	14	20
California (early).....		8,432	199	2,762	2,848		25	1	9	9
Total.....	19,631	104,780	34,790	133,507	73,177	5	23	10	32	18
Fiscal branch.....	22,835	107,870	34,193							

Commercial early production only in early and intermediate States.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in order that there may be at least some discussion in the RECORD as to what is contained in this complete compilation, I want to advert, first, to the Florida situation. It is shown that in the year 1945, no potatoes were purchased in Florida under the price-support program by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is shown that in 1946, 9 percent of the crop of that year was purchased, that in 1947, 3 percent of the crop of that year was purchased, and that in 1948, the last year covered by the compilation, less than a single percent of Florida potatoes were purchased under the program. That resulted in a total average of 3 percent, covering the 4 years of production of potatoes in the State of Florida, being purchased under the price-support program during those 4 years of operation.

I should like to have that in the RECORD, because I want it to be crystal clear that the area in Florida which produces Irish potatoes has not been an offender against the planning for the potato industry which was laid down in Congress and which, through the price-support program, has offered assistance to potato growers, for which the potato growers

should have been grateful. I believe that in most cases they have been grateful.

The Senator from Maine has on three occasions made reference to what happened in Florida. For that reason I think it is only fair that the RECORD should show what happened in Maine in these same 4 years under the price-support program. In 1945 a total of 11 percent of the production in Maine was bought by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1946, 46 percent of the Maine production was bought by the Department of Agriculture. In 1947, 23 percent of the Maine potatoes was so purchased. In 1948, 58 percent, or considerably more than half the production of Irish potatoes in Maine, was bought by the Department of Agriculture.

For the 4 years in question, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, the average of the production of Maine potatoes which had to be bought up by the Department of Agriculture in pursuance of the price-support program, was 34 percent of the total production of potatoes in that very fine potato-producing State.

I am told that the figures for 1949, when available, will even increase that figure. I do not state that of my own information, or from this compilation,

because I do not have the latest figures on what happened in Maine in 1949. However, I do want it to be very clear that that is the comparative situation between these two States, which have had much cause to be grateful to a Government which has been trying to let them down easy after the war increase, when in the interest of war production the potato growers of the Nation were urged to increase production, and later were given the benefit of the so-called Steagall amendment, and subsequently other legislation, in order to enable them to adjust themselves to postwar conditions.

I shall not read the figures with reference to any other State. They will appear in the RECORD. The whole compilation which I have mentioned has been introduced into the RECORD.

Mr. President, I may say further that the Secretary of Agriculture, on his appearance before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with reference to certain of the late producing areas, including the State of Maine, said that the overproduction in the last year, which was very great—as I recall, about 15,000,000 bushels beyond what was calculated to be produced in Maine in

1949—resulted, at least in large part, from the fact that potato growers had increased the thickness of their planting, by diminishing the width of the rows, and perhaps by stepping up the thickness of the planting in the rows, and likewise, by increasing the fertilization of the potatoes thus planted. So I want it to be very clear that not the potato industry as a whole, but particular parts of it—and the potato industry in Maine is not the only portion which has offended against the program—in large measure are to blame for the troubles which have come upon the industry. I want that statement to be in the RECORD immediately following the showing of the attitude of the Irish potato industry in the State of Florida, which has said in so many words that it is sick and tired of the whole business and would like to see price supports entirely terminated.

I now yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in the first place, I certainly regret any differences which may exist between the State of Florida and the State of Maine on this subject. Certainly I do not want the RECORD to show that the State of Maine was responsible for raising any such issue. The first mention I heard of it was in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, when the Senator from Florida, in pursuance of his obvious responsibility, raised the question regarding the State of Maine. Naturally, I was somewhat sensitive regarding it. Certainly we are in accord in wanting an amicable solution of this problem. I should like to say—and I think the Senator from Florida will confirm the correctness of the statement—that last year the Nation as a whole reduced its potato production by approximately 10 percent. Is that correct, according to the Senator's figures? Is it correct that the production was reduced from 450,000,000 bushels to 402,000,000 bushels? That was somewhat more than a 10-percent reduction.

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe the Senator is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is it correct that the State of Maine reduced its production by approximately the same percentage, from 72,000,000 bushels to something in the neighborhood of 66,000,000 bushels? In other words, that is approximately a 10-percent reduction in the production of potatoes in the State of Maine.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will let me state the figures, the Maine production was 74,305,000 bushels in 1948, and 67,065,000 bushels in 1949.

Mr. BREWSTER. Which is approximately 7,000,000 bushels less, or approximately a 10-percent reduction. In other words, the State of Maine reduced its production of potatoes by almost exactly the same amount as the national average.

I further point out that weather conditions, of course, affected the situation. Our growing season happened to be favored by good weather conditions. South Dakota had bad weather conditions. So there is a certain latitude to be taken into consideration. I think it is also fair

to have in the RECORD—although I realize the Senator from Florida has some mitigating circumstances to point out—that the State of Florida last year had increased its potato production from the preceding year by 40 percent. I realize the explanation which the Senator from Florida has as to that. However, that increase of between one and two million bushels was, of course, a factor in bringing about the present situation.

It seems to me fair also to point out that the overproduction in Florida was approximately 169 percent, again undoubtedly the result of favorable growing weather conditions and the restricted production in the 1948 season.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maine. The Senator from Maine himself, some days ago, brought in on the floor of the Senate these figures affecting Florida, and I have not seen fit to make any reply until today, though I told the Senator privately what the explanation was, and he well knows what it is.

As a matter of fact, in the production year 1948, which included the winter of 1947-48, so far as Florida production was concerned, we were just coming out from under the water of the worst flood Florida has ever had, and we had limited production that year, as the Senator well knows, not only in the field of potatoes, but in other fields. Therefore, there does appear the large increase in production of potatoes in Florida between the two years.

However, I call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the fact that, in the first place, that is not the real measure of the compliance with the program of 1949 exhibited by the respective areas. The program of 1949 reduced the acreage of potatoes, and did so in the effort to reduce the production of potatoes. The figures calculated by the Department of Agriculture as to the prospective production from each State better show the goals to which each area was progressing.

In the case of Florida, the goal advanced by the Department of Agriculture, based on the average production in Florida over the years 1938 to 1947, was 4,240,000 bushels, whereas the actual production was 5,428,000 bushels, or, let us say, the actual production was up 1,200,000 bushels.

In the case of Maine, the goal presented was 52,758,000 bushels, whereas the actual production was 67,060,000 bushels, up, therefore, 14,500,000 bushels from the goal which had been presented to Maine, and which was defeated, at least in large part, by reason of the overplanting and the overfertilization to which I have already referred.

Mr. BREWSTER. Will the Senator indicate the figures as to the amount of increase in each State in support received?

Mr. HOLLAND. The actual figures indicate that at no time has the State of Florida impinged heavily on the support-price program, or, or realized heavily from it, or had to sell any large proportion under it. The figures show that for the 4 years the part of the Florida production which had to be supported by

purchase by the Government was 3 percent, whereas the same figure for the State of Maine was 34 percent during the same period. As I stated to the Senator a few moments ago, my information is that when the 1949 history is written the figure may go up very heavily, even above the 34 percent.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is a very able and diligent member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I am not a member of that committee, but, as a matter of information, if the Senator has available in his tables the figures as to Virginia and Maryland, comparing the 2 years, I should like to know what the situation was, so that I might move, if we are in error, to help correct the error.

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be happy to furnish the Senator the compilation, which appears from a crop-production report as of December 1949 of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the Senator would like to have the figures for Maryland, I shall be glad to give them.

In the case of Maryland the 1948 production was 1,965,000 bushels. The 1949 production was 1,587,000 bushels. The goal toward which Maryland was working was 2,037,000 bushels. In other words, Maryland in 1949 is well under both its production goal and its production for the prior year, 1948. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has answered the question. I did not know what the figures were, but I am highly gratified to know that the potato farmers of Maryland have not contributed to the surplus which is costing so much money, and resulted in so many bushels of potatoes going unused.

I wonder if the Senator would likewise give me the figures as to Virginia, because the potato-growing section in Maryland, the lower Eastern Shore, primarily, and much of the potato-growing area of Virginia, abut. I was wondering whether this cycle which the Senator has defined for Maryland carried over into Virginia for the years mentioned.

Mr. HOLLAND. I will say to the Senator, basing my statement upon the same crop report which I have just mentioned, that a similar performance is shown in the Virginia Irish potato industry for the 2 years in question, 1948 and 1949, as shown in Maryland, and I give the figures as follows: the 1948 production in Virginia was 11,529,000 bushels. In 1949 it was 9,126,000 bushels. The goal which was presented, based upon the several years' average preceding, and on the reduced acreage, was 8,808,000 bushels. So that in the case of Virginia, Virginia produced about 300,000 bushels more than the goal, but more than 2,000,000 bushels less than the production for 1948.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator. If the Senator will yield further, I should like to ask him if he knows, now that the planting part of the potato season is

here, of any other way that we can adequately deal with the matter on an immediate basis so as to serve notice on the industry, other than in some such substantial form as the Senator from Illinois has proposed.

Mr. HOLLAND. I may say to the Senator that in the committee a majority of the members felt—and the Senator from Florida was one of that majority—that the proposal of the Senator from Illinois would serve notice, and afford an adequate period of time, for correction of the situation by including the provision—and I quote from the Lucas amendment:

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution.

There is a considerable time elapsing, of course, between planting and marketing, and it was felt that that period of time was adequate to force the problem to an issue. But I say to the Senator again what I said before he came to the floor, that it was never for a moment contemplated by the committee, nor in the arguments advanced by the Senator from Illinois and others who supported the amendment, to have a fixed cut-off date at the time of the enactment of the new law so as to deprive persons who were then operating under the program of the chance of any benefits from the support for a period of weeks, or perhaps a couple of months, and then bring back the other producers of the Nation, after the corrective legislation was passed, under the terms of the price-support program. Such an idea never entered into the mind of the junior Senator from Florida, and never entered into the discussion of the matter in the committee. I am sure there was not a member of the committee who wanted it on that basis, because, to the contrary, the amendment, as voted, makes it very clear that this leeway, this warning, was given by exempting from the exclusion from price support, potatoes which had actually been planted before the enactment of the law, and including within the purview of the amendment, as proposed, potatoes which were planted after the enactment of the law.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator. I take it also that the great potato-producing areas of America are for the most part in the northern part of the United States. In other words, the areas from which potatoes are usually harvested are above rather than below the Potomac on a line running across the country. Is that observation correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. The fact of the matter is that the State of California is one of the great producing areas. It has two areas—an upper and a lower area. I read for instance, just for the RECORD, the figures of production of the early potato area in California in 1949. It was 30,030,000 bushels. In the late potato area, 16,200,000 bushels. Or a total production of potatoes in that State in the year 1949 of 46,000,000 bushels of potatoes as compared with the heaviest production of all, that of the State of Maine, 67,000,000 bushels.

Mr. TYDINGS. However, while there were exceptions to the general observa-

tion the Senator from Maryland made, is it not a fact that the upper half of the United States produces more potatoes than the lower half of the United States does, as shown by past history?

Mr. HOLLAND. I think that is correct, and it is certainly correct east of the Mississippi.

Mr. TYDINGS. While I should like to see a policy that would not put one part of the country at any disadvantage compared to other parts of the country, I think we are on the horns of this dilemma. We must either look forward confidently to a repetition of what we have been complaining about, on the one hand, or making up our minds to deal instantaneously with it and correct as much of it as we can, upon the other hand. Certainly if we do not do anything to deal with the situation until another year, if we do not give notice to the industry which has not yet started its planting season, it seems to me that we will be open to a charge of bad faith if later on we tried to do it. And, in the second place, if we do not deal with the situation now, or later on, we will have a tremendous possibility of another large potato surplus, which will result in a great cost to the country. Many of the potatoes will rot. Is that wrong or right as shown by the evidence produced before the Senator's committee?

Mr. HOLLAND. The evidence before the committee showed that as to 1949 production too much of it is excess, and will either rot or be used for some inconsequential purpose.

Mr. TYDINGS. And for the possibilities of 1950, without the Lucas amendment?

Mr. HOLLAND. Without the Lucas amendment, or without some amendment which would bring early correction of the situation into play.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to ask one more question. I will be through in a moment.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to ask the Senator the question because I know he is very well informed on the subject.

We receive the impression that the evidence before the committee, which was adduced by the Department of Agriculture and others interested in this program, is to the effect that the early potato is not as much of a contributing factor to the surplus as the potatoes which are grown later. Is that correct or not? Before the Senator answers I may say that we have formed that assumption upon the belief that when early potatoes come in there are not so many of them, and the consumption pretty well keeps up with the supply. But when the whole harvest comes in there is such a great amount of potatoes that that is the time when most of the surplus accumulates, since potatoes are not a commodity which can be stored for a long period of time. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. I will say to the Senator that in general his observations are correct, as I understand the facts. The facts, as shown by the compilation which I just placed into the RECORD, and which

has gone to the reporters, so I do not have it before me, show that for the 4 years immediately prior to 1949 only 3 percent of the total production in Florida had to be bought by the Department of Agriculture under the price-support program. I am sorry I cannot give the figures for Georgia and Alabama, but they were very close to that. My recollection is that it was 4 percent in one of those States and 8 percent in the other.

Mr. TYDINGS. So the conclusion, then, to flow from what the Senator has said is that the production there is almost immediately demandable and consumable, whereas when we get the full harvest later on from the section which produces more than half, that is the time when we are confronted, rather than in the beginning of the season, with the surplus problem.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. Of course, there are two other factors which enter into the matter. After people have gone through a hard winter, when they have the opportunity to obtain a fresh vegetable, particularly of the uniform excellence of Irish potatoes as produced in Florida, they simply cannot resist the temptation to buy heavily and to eat heartily. Therefore there is a good, firm, demand for a fresh product. But, with all inclination to claim that as the sole reason, I would have to say to the Senator that there is another very compelling factor in this matter, which is that those early potatoes are not susceptible of being stored for long periods of time. They are quite succulent and quite watery, and they are therefore produced by an industry which knows that the potatoes have to be consumed very promptly after they are harvested.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sure the Senator from Florida will agree that the greater part of the cash expense in producing potatoes comes from the cost of seed and fertilizer, and that expense is incurred a considerable time before the actual planting of the potato takes place. Undoubtedly at the present time the potato growers of the State of the Senator from Maryland have incurred the major part of their cash expense in producing their potatoes.

Therefore, if the support were limited only to those potatoes which are planted at the time the joint resolution becomes law, which probably could be the early part of next week, they would have incurred the expense, and a few States along the southern tier of States would be guaranteed support, and all the States north of that, even though they had incurred the expense, would not be in a position to receive the support.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I will yield in a moment. I desire to answer the Senator from Vermont. I think the Senator has overlooked the fact that he has included in his proposed amendment exactly the same factor that is in the Lucas amendment; that is:

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes—

And I accent these words—
planted after the enactment of this joint resolution.

In other words, the Senator in the drafting of his amendment is following exactly the line of thought which prevailed in the committee. We were trying to fix a period of time in which we felt that a better situation could be brought about and enforced.

I may say that I was with the Senator from Vermont in his feeling that we should not limit ourselves to the enactment of new marketing-quota legislation, but we should give both the Secretary of Agriculture and, particularly, the industry—because it had this available before, but did not accept it—the opportunity to come under marketing orders which would be entered, as I understand, only after two-thirds of the producers in the area affected voted to do so.

Therefore, Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont felt that we should have two procedures open, as follows: The one already open under the law; the other, the one to be approached under the law. I was in thorough agreement with that approach; but I called to his attention the fact that the time factor in the Lucas amendment, which will protect those who already had gone so far that they need protection, is identical with that provided in the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to explain—

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, before the Senator from Florida yields to the Senator from Vermont, if he will permit me to comment on the Senator's observation as it affects my own State, I shall appreciate it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield, in order to permit the Senator from Maryland to make answer to the observation of the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that the Senator from Maryland is aware of the fact that many potato farmers have bought their seed and have placed their orders for fertilizer, as the Senator has said; and it is regrettable that a few of them may be penalized in some degree by that circumstance. But as I understand the proposition, the only way we can keep the potato program going is to get for it the public support throughout the entire country that it must have if it is to survive.

So we are confronted with the question of whether we shall injure to only a small degree the people in the potato seed and fertilizer field, on the one hand, or whether we are going to allow the situation to fester to such an extent that public demand will be such that the program is likely to be swept away.

The fertilizer the farmer has purchased will not be lost at all. There is no ground for assuming that the fertilizer he has bought cannot be used profitably on his farm. If he would reduce his acreage even one-tenth or one-twentieth, or whatever is required, by planting that

much less seed, he would not lose all the seed, as is implied by the Senator's observation; on the contrary, he would lose only a small percentage of the seed.

Therefore, it seems to me that what he would get by trying to meet the difficulties which now confront the Congress and the country, on the one hand, by the adoption of the program now under consideration would so far outweigh in its over-all benefits to him the very small mite that he would lose by helping to conform to the situation and to put the agricultural program in balance, that although the argument which has been made in his behalf is one which should be considered and should receive some weight, I do not believe it is in the sphere of being really determinative, in the final solution, of this problem.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, to permit me to reply?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. In reply to the Senator from Maryland, I would remind him that the Secretary of Agriculture has already made an agreement with the potato farmers throughout the country and already has set the price for the coming year at 96 cents a bushel, as compared with \$1.08 last year. He already has limited the number of acres they can plant, and that will constitute a reduction of 86,000 acres from the acreage allotment last year; and he already has advised the potato farmers that they must market their potatoes in an orderly manner, as approved by the Department of Agriculture, in order to qualify for any support at all. That should result in a reduction of somewhat more than 10 percent in the potatoes marketed—which the Senator from Maryland thinks would be a fair amount.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think all those things are very fine contributing factors to limiting the difficulty in the future. But the fact remains, I should like to point out to the Senator, that I do not know of a small thing—I say that in a relative sense—that has so aroused the housewives and consumers in the towns and cities of the United States as the fact that we are appropriating more money to produce more food than can be consumed, and it is going to waste. People do not like that. Whenever we meet a situation of that kind, we are confronted with an actuality, not a theory. Unless that condition is remedied, there will be growing opposition to the entire agricultural program, much of which can be justified.

I say now to the Senator that no one is attempting to pick out the potato industry and sandbag it over the head and leave it lying prostrate in the road. But we must be fair enough to promulgate the policies which will keep the potato industry on a parity with other agricultural industries, and not at the same time bring down on its head the wide wave of justifiable criticism which has been encountered in view of the practices followed in the past, and perhaps for the year to come.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator from Florida will permit me to reply, let me

say it is not difficult to agree with that statement of the Senator from Maryland. But the position I would take, and I am sure it is the one the Senator from Maryland would take, is that once having made an agreement, the United States Government should not repudiate it with one segment of our people, any more than it would be justified in repudiating an agreement with a foreign nation. An agreement which is made should be kept.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has a point there.

Nevertheless, his other alternative is this: Would the potato farmer prefer to have his tentative and pending agreement abrogated to a small extent now, with the result that he could continue to have this beneficial agreement continued in the future with the support of the people of America; or would he prefer to stick to a strict, legal conformity, and as a result gather additional ill will of the American people, and face the prospect of having no reasonable agreement in the future?

What we are doing here should be for the benefit of both the potato farmers and the consumers and taxpayers of America. The potato farmer is all three of those; he is both a potato producer, a consumer, and a taxpayer. Unless he, too, like the rest of us, takes the long-range view of the matter, and unless we proceed on that basis, we shall be doing him a real disservice if we insist upon a continuation of a program which is causing widespread disapproval among the people of the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if I may reply further to the Senator from Maryland, with the permission of the Senator from Florida, let me say that I think the Department of Agriculture, in the light of the last 3 years' experience, is attempting this year to bring the supply of potatoes into line with the demand.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Of course, it is doubtful whether that can ever be done exactly; for if we are to be sure that we shall have sufficient potatoes for human consumption in the United States, it is likely that we shall have to plan upon raising a few more than we need each year in order to guard against unfavorable weather conditions.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, my final comment to the Senator from Vermont—if the Senator from Florida will permit—is just this: We must not lose sight of the fact that when our Government makes contracts with potato farmers it represents all the people of America, and it also has an implied contract with all the people of America not to use their hard-gained earnings, which it siphons off in part in the form of taxes, to continue a program which encourages the production of food in such volume that large parts of it, after it is created, simply rot. If that situation develops, then the consumer says to himself or to herself, "Why should I pay taxes to a government that has a program that destroys millions of dollars' worth of good food?"

In short, Mr. President, every Member of Congress has a running and continu-

ing implied contract with them that we will not squander their money, and, in my opinion, that contract is just as binding as the express contract we make with any particular group of our citizens.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to permit a final brief comment?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to say that the Lucas amendment does not propose to repudiate in a small way part of the agreement made with the potato farmers of the country; it simply proposes to repudiate entirely the agreement made with the potato farmers, but not to repudiate the agreements made with other farmers.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, let me say that if we keep on as we have proceeded in the past year, we shall repudiate our implied contract with the taxpayers of the United States not to siphon off their tax dollars and let them go down the drain. I think we must take steps to avoid doing that.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that remark would have been in order at any time during the past 10 or 15 years.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senators for their observations. I shall attempt to conclude my remarks in a few minutes.

It seems to me that what is being proposed by the Lucas amendment—and I am a party to it—is to try to bring this matter to a head within a reasonable period of time, so that by that time corrective legislation can be enacted.

It was never intended to shut off the support program entirely to the portion of the industry which happened to be active now, and then bring the support program back into effect 60 days from now to the portion of the industry which happens to be located farther north in the United States.

Mr. President, I see that the Senator from Georgia and also the Senator from Alabama have just reentered the Chamber. I call the particular attention of those Senators to the fact that their own States are shown by the compilation I have placed in the RECORD not to have been serious offenders against the price-support program, not to have abused it, not to have relied heavily upon it for the purchasing of any large proportion of the Irish potato production of their own States.

I do not have to call to the attention of those Senators the fact that in their States the Irish potatoes are already planted, they are already in the ground, and that if the amendment of the Senator from Delaware should be adopted, and then, following that, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, we would have a situation under which their States and all similarly located, in which plantings have already taken place or in which marketing may even be going on, as is now the case in Florida, would find themselves completely cut out of the program, looking to the day, 60 days from now, or 90 days from now, whenever it may be, when corrective legislation should pass, thereby bringing into the program and

back to the farmers in the large producing areas of the Nation, the benefit of a price-support program, which would have been thus completely denied to the Irish potato producers of Georgia and Alabama, in part to the Irish potato producers of Florida, and in part to the producers of Louisiana, southern California, south Texas, and other areas, which have already planted or which may be nearly production.

Mr. President, let me say to Senators that insofar as the direct effect upon the potato industry of the State of Florida is concerned, it will be decidedly less than it will be upon the potato industry in the States that are a little farther north. I stated in the beginning of my argument that the marketing of the Florida crop was begun in January, that it has already come along a good way; that in the very nature of things, before the legislation can pass and become law, it will have come still further along, and while a part of the industry of my State will be affected, I call to the attention of Senators the fact that many States will be affected as to their entire production. As to them the adoption of the Williams' amendment would in effect stay entirely any price-support program until a fairer one can be worked out. It would not cut off a price-support program for all areas in the Nation from this time forth, but instead, would simply work undue hardship upon areas that will be marketing before the remedial legislation can be passed and placed in effect.

I note on the floor the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], who made some comment on this phase of the situation yesterday, and I should like to advance for his consideration this particular aspect of the matter. He spoke yesterday of the fact that no legislator ever surrenders the right to terminate legislation which he thinks is operating in a way which is not to the good and to the benefit and for the general welfare of his country. Of course, no one could argue the point with him, because he is so right in it. But I call to his attention two facts which he may have overlooked. First, the fact that the offer as made last November by the Secretary of Agriculture, the official agent of the United States Government named in the legislation passed by the Congress to represent it in this program, stated there would be a price-support program, and that that program would be available to potato growers of the various States of the Nation who would reduce their acreage by amounts which he named and would comply with other provisions and conditions which he prescribed. When there has been actual reduction of acreage and when there has been compliance with these terms and when the expense of the growing of the crop has already been sustained—in the State of Florida it has been fully sustained, all except the marketing in that part of the crop which has not been marketed and in the States immediately north of Florida, it has been sustained in large part—it seems to me that a strong case is made for the essential morality of the recognition of the situ-

ation and of the allowance of a proper period of time, as is allowed by the Lucas amendment, in which remedial legislation can be passed, but without bringing any deprivation to those growers who have thus accepted the offer made by the Government and through its agent, without removing from them the protection of the system which they have earned by complete compliance with the conditions stated to them. The acreage reductions in my own State have not been heavy, but they have been a good deal heavier on the growers who were producing last year than is shown by the figure of over-all reduction of 3 percent, which is applied by the order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

As I happen to know from having been active in the matter some weeks or months ago, when the question was ironed out, there were a goodly number of new growers, particularly servicemen, who wanted to come into the picture, and their acreage had to be considered and taken into account out of the reduced acreage allowed to the State as a whole. I am unable to say what the reduction was on the growers who produced in last year and in prior years, but it is a good deal more than the 3 percent which is set forth in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The order of the Secretary of Agriculture as affecting Georgia and Alabama, required a reduction of 7 percent, and I believe that the average reduction required all over the Nation was about 7 percent. It seems to the junior Senator from Florida that a strong, moral case is made in behalf of the continued recognition by the Congress and by the Nation of a situation under which citizens have been offered a proposal which they have accepted and acted upon, and have spent their money and time and employed their labor in growing a crop which has been produced in accord with the proposal of the Government. There is, it seems to me, a very strong, moral question as to whether properly action can now be taken which cuts them off, but still looks forward to the time, 60 or 90 days hence, when the program may be reinstated by remedial legislation to all others in the Nation who happen to plant and produce their crops a little later in the year. Mr. President, if there is any morality in that sort of action, I find it difficult to see it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Has the Senator from Florida any assurance that legislation including marketing orders will be enacted in regard to potatoes? Does he see any possibility of getting marketing-order legislation enacted this year in time to take effect on the present crop before it is planted?

Mr. HOLLAND. Marketing-order legislation is already in effect, as the Senator well knows.

Mr. AIKEN. I mean quota legislation.

Mr. HOLLAND. Because I felt the quota legislation probably could not be made applicable as early as the other, I am in support of the amendment of-

ferred by the Senator from Vermont. As the Senator will recal, in committee, I voted for the amendment, first.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Only when the marketing order part was eliminated did I support the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. It seems to me that earlier action is possible through the marketing-order procedure than is available under the establishment of quotas. But it seems to me also that if the potato industry finds it wholly to its interest and welfare, as I believe it to be, it will come here almost as one man to insist upon the enactment, and the early enactment of the quota legislation, which will free it from the very just censure of the great public of the United States, who feel that this program, remedial in its effect and designed to help farmers, has been grossly abused by at least certain factions and factors of the Irish-potato industry.

Mr. AIKEN. Then do I correctly understand that the Senator from Florida feels that an improvement can be made by reliance upon marketing orders for the year 1950?

Mr. HOLLAND. By reliance in part upon marketing orders. The Senator from Florida, by no manner of means, wants to cut himself off from the possibility of enactment of quota legislation, because he thinks it is so tremendously needed that the Congress should give it time and attention immediately to its enactment.

Mr. AIKEN. I confess I did not understand the Senator from Florida when I was on the other side of the Chamber. Do I understand that the Senator will approve the amendment which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may enforce the marketing orders for this year?

Mr. HOLLAND. Not marketing quotas.

Mr. AIKEN. No; that is true. We hope the marketing orders will suffice for future years, too.

Mr. HOLLAND. I stated as clearly as I could that I was in support of the approach embodied in the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, which added to the available remedy of marketing orders, which is at once available, a quota system which should be made available under speedy legislation action, and that the quota legislation was, in the judgment of the Senator from Florida, the most powerful, the most effective, the most helpful, and that we should press immediately for its enactment, though at the same time we would hope that real progress would be made under the marketing-order procedure.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the able Senator from Florida. I think we are in agreement both as to the importance of the use of marketing orders, and then the enactment of legislation which will provide for marketing quotas, in the event the Secretary finds it needful to control the production and marketing of the crop in another year.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida with his charac-

teristic fairness and integrity, has referred to the question of the moral principle involved in the prospective legislation. I am sure he has made a very strong case for the growers who have relied, in reducing their acreage, upon the announcement made to them, as I understand, by the Secretary of Agriculture. I should say the Senator's argument is one of especial force, and appeals, of course, to the innate sense of equity and justice in the heart and mind, I trust, of every one of us. I agree with him as to the general rule. As indicated yesterday in the debate, there has been the general rule. According to the statement introduced in evidence here by the Senator from Maine, it has been a general rule, followed by the Department, not to change rules or assurances during a given crop season. It was pointed out in the debate yesterday, however, that there have been various exceptions to the rule. I submit most respectfully, Mr. President, that regardless of the fact that inequities may result to the individual grower, to whom the Senator from Florida has alluded, nevertheless the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make an assurance to the growers is strictly limited by the terms of the law under which he acts, and in the second place, any measure of this type—in fact, so far as I now see it, the most important measure passed by Congress, unless there be some specific limitation of time therein placed—is subject to the power and the duty of Congress, in the event the general public interest demands it, to repeal or amend the legislation, even though some injury may result to individuals because of such action.

To summarize my view in regard to the remarks of the Senator from Florida along this line, I think he presents a very strong case, entitling his argument to the very careful consideration of this body. I can well see that some would think the illustration he has offered to be controlling, and that we should not at this time change the law applicable to the growers. To my mind, we have, however, that duty not only to the individual growers, but to the entire Nation, to all the people of our country.

We have a situation in which wartime legislation has in recent years and recent months proved productive of bad results, productive of perhaps inefficient administration, certainly an administration which has aroused widespread public criticism. It appears to me that the heavy liability which rests upon the Government, which is another way of saying, upon all the people of the Nation, justifies the Members of Congress who shall consider that the duty of preserving the interests of all is superior to the duty of preserving the interests of some particular group. I say that the facts in the case warrant the exercise of discretion by the Members of Congress in determining which attitude they shall take with respect to the proposed legislation.

Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. I ask unanimous consent

to ask a few questions of the Senator from Vermont in regard to his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I state to the Senator the understanding which I have of the purpose of the Lucas amendment as preliminary to the first question I desire to address to the Senator from Vermont. It is my understanding that the purpose of the Lucas amendment is to terminate, until the enactment of a quota law for potatoes, the liability of the Government arising from its obligations contained in the Agricultural Act of 1949, Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, to support prices of potatoes except as to those potatoes which shall already have been planted when the Lucas amendment, if adopted, shall go into effect.

I ask the Senator, first, whether his understanding of the purpose and effect of the Lucas amendment is as I have just outlined.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Senator has stated the purpose correctly.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator from Vermont, also, whether, in his judgment, the liability of the Government to which I have referred can, if the Lucas amendment shall be enacted into law, be revived only by the enactment of a quota law for potatoes?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator whether he considers that the Lucas amendment is subject to the objection that inasmuch as there are now no quotas to potatoes provided for in existing law, there may be no price support for potatoes planted after the enactment of the Lucas amendment, because it is uncertain whether there will be a quota law passed for potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree completely with that statement.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator also, whether the Aiken amendment has as its purpose to limit the Government's liability arising from its obligations contained in the Agricultural Act of 1949 to support the price of potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. That would be the effect of the amendment which the Senator from Vermont has offered. It would strengthen the hand of the Secretary of Agriculture by making mandatory the use of that provision of the law which permits the Secretary of Agriculture to require compliance with marketing orders as a qualification for price supports, and the Secretary is authorized by the law to deny price supports to those who do not comply with the marketing practices which he approves.

Mr. DONNELL. Am I correct in understanding that the limitation of Government liability which would be brought about by the enactment of the Aiken amendment would not apply to potatoes planted before the enactment into law of the joint resolution?

Mr. AIKEN. Potatoes planted before the enactment of the joint resolution would be subject to the provisions of the law as it exists at the present time, the curtailment of acreage, the reduction in price support, and the requirement of

marketing agreements which have been prescribed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop.

Mr. DONNELL. In order to be sure that I understand the Senator correctly, under the Agricultural Act of 1949, the price of early, intermediate, and late Irish potatoes, respectively, shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 50 percent of the parity prices therefor. Am I correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is a correct statement of the law, as I recall it.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator with respect to his own amendment, the Aiken amendment, which is very brief, and which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont how his amendment would accomplish the purpose by limiting the Government's liability as to potatoes planted after the enactment into law of this joint resolution, and exactly how the resulting limitation would come about?

Mr. AIKEN. Marketing agreements are already in effect in nearly all the potato-producing areas of the country, and it is understood that such agreements can be put into effect in any remaining potato-producing areas before harvesting gets underway. I should like to add that the Secretary, in his announcement of the 1950 potato support-price program said:

Growers are reminded that the development and use of marketing agreements and orders in all commercial producing areas will be a prerequisite and eligibility for price support.

In other words, he intends to require the marketing of commercial potatoes in accordance with marketing orders which he himself must approve, and he evidently believes that will be effective, or he would not have made any such requirement.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator whether the marketing orders to which his amendment refers are those which are provided for in section 5 of Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, which was approved on August 24, 1935?

Mr. AIKEN. I am not certain as to the section, but, knowing that the Senator from Missouri is always correct, I am sure he is correct in this case.

Mr. DONNELL. I assure the Senator that in many instances I am not correct. I think, however, the orders to which the distinguished Senator has referred are the ones I have mentioned as being in section 5.

Mr. AIKEN. I would certainly accept the statement of the Senator from Missouri about that.

Mr. DONNELL. That is my best judgment. I have not found any others referred to.

Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator whether there is any provision in the law creating the right of making

marketing orders by which the acreage of potatoes can be required to be reduced.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. The Secretary can withhold support from growers who fail to keep within their acreage allotments which he has already proclaimed. In fact, they were proclaimed last November. If they do not keep within the acreage allotments prescribed by the Secretary, if they do not market their crop in accordance with marketing orders approved by the Secretary, then they are not eligible for price support.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator whether the provisions of the orders as set forth in the section to which I have called his attention, section 5 of Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, relate only to limitations of quantities to be marketed or transported, to allotments of amounts which handlers may purchase, allotments of amounts which handlers may market or transport to various markets, that would determine or provide the methods for determining the surplus of such commodity and provide for the control and disposition of such surplus and for the establishing or providing for the establishing of preserved foods? I might say that I have very much abbreviated the terms, but I was reading from the language of section 5, and I am referring particularly to subdivisions A to E, both inclusive, of subdivision 6 of section 8-C created by section 5.

Is not that the sole content the orders may cover?

Mr. AIKEN. The matter of acreage allotments would not come under marketing agreements. It is the handling end of the marketing only which would come under those agreements. I am looking for the provision in the official document of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think that covers the marketing orders, but acreage control is under another provision, which is covered by the grower's right to refuse support.

Mr. AIKEN. I have found the language in the document, published by the Department of Agriculture, which states:

Regulations for specialty crops, such as tree fruits, tree nuts, and vegetables, govern the quantity, quality, and rate of shipment from the producing area to all markets, but not the price. This control, however, tends to strengthen prices of the commodities under regulation.

As the Senator from Maine has stated, and as I have said, the matter of acreage allotment does not come under the marketing-agreement law, but is in the Agricultural Act of 1948, as continued in the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the entire contents of subdivision 6, to which I have referred, which contains subdivisions A to E, both inclusive, relating to the contents of the orders under the appellation "Terms—other commodities."

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(6) In the case of fruits (including pecans and walnuts but not including apples, and not including fruits, other than olives, for

canning) and their products, tobacco and its products, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning) and their products, soybeans and their products, and naval stores as included in the Naval Stores Act and standards established thereunder (including refined or partially refined oleoresin), orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)) no others:

(A) Limiting, or providing methods for the limitations of, the total quantity of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods by all handlers thereof.

(B) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof, during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts produced or sold by such producers in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or upon the current production or sales of such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity thereof to be purchased or handled during any specified period or periods shall be apportioned equitably among producers.

(C) Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of any such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may market in or transport to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts which each such handler has available for current shipment, or upon the amounts shipped by each such handler in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such commodity or product, or any grade, size, or quality thereof, to be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods shall be equitably apportioned among all of the handlers thereof.

(D) Determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of the surplus of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and disposition of such surplus, and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers and handlers thereof.

(E) Establishing, or providing for the establishment of, reserve pools of any such commodity or product, or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the equitable distribution of the net return derived from the sale thereof among the persons beneficially interested therein.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator another question. His amendment, as I understand, instead of providing that no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of the joint resolution, unless marketing quotas shall be in effect with respect to such potatoes, offers the additional alternative that if marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes,

the price support shall be made available. Am I correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. However, in order that there may be no misunderstanding or misinterpretation at all, I should like to insert in my amendment the words, "or marketing agreements and," so that my proposed amendment would read as follows:

SEC. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

I simply add the words "or marketing agreements and." I do not think that adds anything to the joint resolution, because usually there are not marketing orders without marketing agreements, but in order to satisfy anyone who might be in doubt, there is no harm in inserting the words I have suggested, so as to read, "marketing agreements and marketing orders."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator whether or not Public Law No. 320, of 1935, does not only cover orders with marketing agreements, but orders with or without marketing agreements, so there may be orders, may there not, without marketing orders?

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that may be so, but I do not know of any cases where it has been done, or may be done.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, this is my last question in this series of questions. As I understand from the Senator's earlier answer, the purpose of his amendment is to restrict the liability of the Government to maintain price supports as to potatoes and to restrict it as indicated, namely, that no such price support shall be made available unless either marketing quotas shall be hereafter authorized by law, or marketing orders, under the Agricultural Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. DONNELL. I am unable to satisfy myself that the insertion by the Senator from Vermont of the provision granting price supports in the event marketing orders are in effect is going to insure any decrease in the liability of the Government.

The point I have in mind is this, and I shall try to state it as clearly as I can: The existing law, the Agricultural Act of 1949, particularly title 2, states the following:

The Secretary is authorized and directed to make available * * *

The price of * * * potatoes shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 60 percent of the parity price therefor.

I see nothing in the act of 1949, from which I have quoted, which would limit the obligation of the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain that support price to potatoes which pass in commercial operations.

Does not the Senator from Vermont agree that under the 1949 law there is an

obligation on the part of the Government to provide a price support for all potatoes, except possibly culls—which I understand are not good potatoes—regardless of whether or not they move in commerce, and, since we have here a marketing-order insertion in the Senator's amendment which applies, as I see it, only to matters relating to the commerce end of potatoes, the disposal of surplus, and the limitation of quantities to be marketed, I am unable to see where there is any restriction at all in the general obligation to provide price supports for all potatoes, because the orders, as I understand, simply refer to potatoes which either pass in these respective methods through commerce, or are to be disposed of as surpluses. In other words, if I may clarify it perhaps a little better than I have, on the one hand, as I see it, in the 1949 act, which is the present law, there is an obligation on the part of the Government to maintain a support price as to all potatoes, and the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, on the other hand, provides that no price support shall be made available for any potatoes unless either quotas or marketing orders come into effect. I see nothing under the marketing-order provision which limits the obligation of the Government under the general provision of the 1949 act. Am I not correct in that statement?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not think the Senator is quite correct, because in the same law, in the middle of page 4, paragraph (c) reads:

Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices—

It was clearly understood that marketing agreements would come under the heading "Marketing practices"—

(Including marketing quotas when authorized by law), prescribed by the Secretary, may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support.

Then, a marketing order, which follows a marketing agreement, is referred to, quoting from a Department bulletin:

Regulations for specialty crops, such as tree fruits, tree nuts, and vegetables, govern the quantity, quality, and rate of shipment from the producing areas to all markets, but not the price. This control, however, tends to strengthen prices of the commodities under regulation.

Mr. President, as I interpret that statement, potatoes which do not comply with the regulations or the marketing orders would not be supported. I am fully aware of the fact that there has been passed around today a statement that the Secretary says this is meaningless. If it is meaningless, why did the Secretary in his announcement of the potato price-support program on November 16, 1949, state:

Growers are reminded that the development and use of marketing agreements and orders in all commercial producing areas will be a prerequisite to eligibility for price support.

If that provision is meaningless, why is the Secretary using it for the 1950 crop? I wish to qualify my earlier statement. I do not know that the Secretary has made any such statement. It is

simply a rumor which has been communicated to me recently.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Illinois, with the understanding that I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall state exactly what the Secretary of Agriculture has said in regard to marketing agreements:

Marketing agreements have very certain and very definite weaknesses and by no means—

Mr. AIKEN. From what is the Senator reading?

Mr. LUCAS. From a memorandum which has been prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. For him, or by him?

Mr. LUCAS. For me, on the very point under discussion.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask when it was prepared?

Mr. LUCAS. I received it this morning, as a result of the very interesting debate which the Senator and I had yesterday about his amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator expect to put the whole memorandum in the Record?

Mr. LUCAS. I shall put the whole memorandum in the Record, or anything else I have with respect to the potato situation, and which the Senator desires to have included in the Record. I now read from the memorandum:

Marketing agreements have certain very definite weaknesses and by no means are a cure-all for the potato-support problem. The first weakness is that the Government still has price-support obligations on all withheld grades of potatoes—except culls—which are produced by eligible growers. Therefore, if there is a surplus, marketing agreements in themselves do not assist in any way in reducing the amount of that surplus. Although such agreements are beneficial to consumers, they do not directly benefit the Government insofar as reducing its obligations for any given amount of surplus.

That is the important point I have been emphasizing all through my argument. It does not relieve the Government of the United States from its obligations to the cooperators. It must support not only the potatoes that go to market but also the ones that are kept at home.

I quote further from the Secretary's memorandum:

Another thing that marketing agreements will not accomplish is any positive control of surplus production. At present, the only effective measure for attempting to control production are the voluntary acreage allotments. Reduction of potato production from its recent average of over 400,000,000 bushels down to a reasonable supply figure is the primary problem at present. Marketing agreements can be used to control the merchantable grades and sizes which are moving into commercial channels but cannot be used to reduce the total surplus itself since under existing legislation the Government is responsible for supporting the price on all commercial grades of potatoes whether or not they are sold in commercial channels.

This statement verifies the argument which is being made by the very able Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] with respect to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me so I may ask the Senator from Illinois a question?

Mr. DONNELL. Certainly.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Secretary express an opinion as to the desirability of terminating supports on all potatoes not planted at this time?

Mr. LUCAS. That does not have anything to do with the point we are discussing at all.

Mr. AIKEN. It has everything in the world to do with it.

Mr. LUCAS. Not at all.

Mr. AIKEN. Certainly it has.

Mr. LUCAS. We are talking about the effect of the Senator's amendment, and what it means with respect to the present law. I told the Senator yesterday that what I am proposing to do by my amendment, I am doing on my own responsibility. The Senator read into the RECORD, as I recall, that the Secretary said that when he starts with a program he wants to go through with it. That is his opinion. I have a different idea about what ought to be done with potatoes. I am not consulting the Secretary on that particular point at all. But I did ask the Secretary about the marketing agreements. I have now read from the memorandum he wrote for me.

Mr. AIKEN. But does not the Secretary believe that requiring the use of marketing agreements and marketing orders as a qualification for price support will have a beneficial effect in handling the potato situation this year?

Mr. LUCAS. He says it will help the consumers, but it will not relieve the Government of its obligations with respect to payment of the money to the potato producers. That is the point the Senator from Illinois has been trying to stress all through the argument.

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the interpretation by the Secretary is very valuable and enlightening at this time, because I take it to mean that he believes that if potato growers are required to keep No. 1 potatoes off the market, are prohibited from marketing them, in other words, that they should be reimbursed to the extent of the support level. Is that the understanding of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Vermont knows there are certain standards prescribed by the Department of Agriculture which the potato grower is compelled to meet in order to get the potatoes into commercial channels. The potatoes which get into commercial channels are supported, and the potatoes which stay in the cellars at home, with the exception of 10 percent which are known as culls, are also supported. The trouble we are having at the present time is that the potatoes that are now in the cellars which cannot find a market are still costing the Government many millions of dollars.

Mr. DONNELL. Under the law, the price support applies to potatoes which are in the cellars as well as to those which are in the market.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I inquire if the Secretary of Agriculture registered any objection to requiring the use of marketing agreements and marketing orders?

Mr. LUCAS. The Secretary of Agriculture does not make any suggestion along that line at all. The only thing the Secretary is saying is that the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont is absolutely futile and useless because the Secretary is doing the very thing now under the present law that he would do under the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont. The Senator's amendment does not do a single thing toward meeting the problem in which the Senator from Illinois is interested.

Mr. AIKEN. It is true that the Secretary is using that provision of the law, evidently expecting that it will work. I believe it will work. I think it would have worked if it had been applied last year. But I understand that the Department felt that there were extenuating circumstances which made it impracticable last year.

Mr. LUCAS. Regardless of what the Senator from Vermont thinks the Secretary of Agriculture should have done, or what I may think about it, the Secretary is at this very time following the same course as is provided for in the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Vermont. The Secretary advises me that the Senator's amendment will in no way whatsoever change the present policies of the Department of Agriculture. The Department is not empowered to take the course proposed by the Senator from Illinois and thereby save the taxpayers some 50 million, 60 million, or 70 million dollars this year on the 1950 crop. Regardless of what the Senator believes his amendment would accomplish, the Secretary of Agriculture is now pursuing the same course that the Senator by his amendment wants him to follow. Therefore the amendment would accomplish absolutely nothing so far as settling the problem is concerned.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I will simply say that the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont will make mandatory the use of this provision in future years unless a law is enacted which provides for marketing quotas on potatoes. With the explanation made by the Senator from Illinois, I would come to the conclusion that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Senator from Vermont are pretty much in agreement as to how the 1950 crop of potatoes should be handled and supported.

Mr. LUCAS. That is true.

Mr. AIKEN. But I should like to strengthen the Secretary's hand by the adoption of my amendment. I am opposed to cutting off the support for all potatoes which are not planted up to this time, cutting it off arbitrarily after the Secretary has made an agreement to support the price, has named the price, and allocated the acres which can be planted in each State. I think I am

entirely correct and consistent, and I believe the Secretary in the program he has laid out this year is on the right track, and is profiting from some of the mistakes made last year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to ask the Senator from Vermont if he does not believe that in the event we are going to repeal price supports on certain potatoes, it would be better to repeal price supports across the board?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct, but I do not think we ought to repudiate our agreement with the farmers.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it is proposed to repeal price supports on potatoes, it should be done in such a manner that the law could be enforced.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Government of the United States were to go back on its promise to some of the potato growers, it would be just as well for the Government to go back on its word to all the other potato growers.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to submit for the consideration of the Senate that, as I understand, under the Lucas amendment the price support for Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of the joint resolution is cut off. We know that that amendment would stop the obligation of the Government with respect to all Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of the joint resolution. The obligation will have ceased and terminated and under that amendment no further money will have to be paid by the Government.

Now as I understand, the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont offers another condition under which price supports shall be made available. He sees, of course, as we all do, that under the present condition of the law there is no requirement or provision for marketing quotas for potatoes. But the Senator from Vermont would permit a price support not only after the enactment of a new law, if one be passed, providing for marketing quotas, but he would permit—and I know he does it with the very best of intentions, and he may be correct, I am not sure of that—he would permit a price support to be made available for any Irish potatoes with respect to which marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect as to any potatoes, regardless of when planted.

Mr. AIKEN. Providing they comply with the acreage allotments which the Secretary has prescribed for this year, and marketing practices as prescribed by the Secretary.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say, Mr. President, that the proviso which the Senator proposes to place in the joint resolution, of course is to be found elsewhere in the law. I am not contradicting the Senator's statement. He may be quite correct. But as to the amendment, which seeks to attain the same objective in substance as does the amendment of the Senator from Illinois—

Mr. AIKEN. No.

Mr. DONNELL. With respect to the determination of the restriction of the liability of the Government, as I see it, there is this difference between it and the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois absolutely terminates the Government's liability. The Senator from Vermont provides for a price support with respect to all potatoes concerning which marketing orders, under the act of 1937, are in effect.

Mr. BREWSTER. Marketing agreements.

Mr. DONNELL. The language is "marketing orders."

Mr. AIKEN. Marketing agreements and marketing orders.

Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator say "marketing orders"?

Mr. AIKEN. It may be superfluous wording, but it does not hurt the amendment any, and it may satisfy some persons who may question the language.

Mr. DONNELL. The subject matter of the agreements would be substantially the same as the subject matter of the orders. The orders would be the same as agreements, would they not?

Mr. AIKEN. The orders are issued to the handlers by the Secretary of Agriculture, based upon an agreement with the handlers, but cannot take effect until the agreement is approved by 50 percent of the handlers and the orders are approved by two-thirds of the producers.

Mr. DONNELL. The point I make in that connection is this: It seems to me that under the terms of section 6, which I placed in the RECORD this afternoon, it is possible for every potato to be the subject of a price support, because of the fact that subdivisions (d) and (e) of the series of things that may be included in the marketing orders, cover all potatoes, not merely some of them, but all of them, because they refer, in the case of subdivision (d) to potatoes which are included in the surplus. And they include in the case of subdivision (e) those which may be put into reserve pools which are established.

Mr. AIKEN. Well, Mr. President—

Mr. DONNELL. If I may, I should like to complete the statement of this point, and then I should like to have the views of the Senator from Vermont, because I may be incorrect, as I have said. I wish to pay tribute at this time to the fine ability and knowledge of the Senator from Vermont, exceeding mine by many, many fold, as I see it.

But here is an amendment which says that there can be price support for all potatoes with respect to which marketing orders and/or agreements are in effect.

I assume that the orders merely carry into effect the agreements; and the subject matter of the orders, as prescribed in the statute, may be sufficiently broad to include all potatoes.

Therefore, the minute the amendment of the Senator from Vermont is adopted, price support will be available—the words of the amendment are "shall be made available"—as to all potatoes with respect to which marketing orders are in effect, and the Secretary of Agriculture could put the marketing orders into ef-

fect, under subdivisions (d) and (e), relative to surpluses and pools, as to all potatoes.

So it seems to me that, on the one hand, we have the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, which, regardless of any demerits it may have, has the merit of cutting of all liability as to price support for potatoes which are planted after its enactment; and, on the other hand, we have the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont, which seeks to reduce the liability, but gives no assurance of any reduction of liability because, for the reasons indicated, the potatoes which must be covered by price support under his amendment may include all potatoes, not merely a small portion of them.

I shall certainly be glad to hear the Senator from Vermont on that point.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I shall give the Senator from Missouri good reasons why the use of marketing agreements and marketing orders should be required. In the first place, the Secretary of Agriculture would not be utilizing that provision of the law this year unless he felt that some good would come from it.

In the second place, we must remember that sometimes marketing agreements and orders are necessitated because of the disorderly marketing of a commodity. For instance, if a market is overloaded, the price breaks, and drops below the support level.

We must also remember that if marketing agreements are required, a grower who does not abide by it is not entitled to any support at all.

We do not know what that amounts to. The Senator from Maine tells us that in the State of Maine last year approximately 2 percent of the potato producers did not comply with the potato program. The Secretary of Agriculture would deny them any support at all for their potatoes, or he could have done so last year, had he required the use of marketing agreements. That is where one considerable saving can be made.

If the Secretary of Agriculture does not use the provision of the law requiring marketing agreements and orders to be in effect, he would have to support the price of No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes for all growers. But if he does require it, then he has to support the market price only for the potatoes of growers who comply with the marketing order.

I do not know what it will amount to. I do not think the Secretary of Agriculture knows what it will amount to. I do not think anyone knows. But evidently the Secretary of Agriculture thinks it will amount to something, and I think it will amount to something; and I should like to have that provision in the law, so that it will have to be used in future years, following 1950, unless a marketing quota law is enacted at this session of Congress.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask the Senator a further question: Does he not agree with me that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois does absolutely terminate the obligation for price support as to all potatoes planted after

the enactment of the joint resolution? There can be no doubt of that, can there—namely, that under the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, the liability of the Government for price support as to potatoes planted after the enactment of the joint resolution is terminated. That is true under the Lucas amendment, is it not?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; under the Lucas amendment, that is entirely true.

Mr. DONNELL. But under the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, there is no absolute termination; there is a termination only as to such potatoes as are not embraced within the marketing orders or marketing agreements. Is not that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. And we cannot tell what potatoes will or will not be embraced within the marketing orders or agreements. Is not that true?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have had handed to me an example of what we have been discussing with regard to marketing agreements and orders. In the Red River Valley there is a marketing agreement and a marketing order for the potato growers, and the order which is in effect prohibits the shipment of culls and No. 2 potatoes. The eligible grower can sell his No. 1 potatoes and his No. 2 potatoes, I understand, under price support; but the ineligible producer, the one who fails to go along, must keep his No. 2's at home, with no payment whatsoever.

The Senator from Missouri understands that, under the marketing agreement, if two-thirds of the producers agree to the marketing order, it automatically becomes binding on the rest of the growers in that area. If they refuse to comply with that order, they are denied support for the No. 2's and the culls.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, with this final remark I shall yield the floor: It seems to me that we are confronted with a choice as between two amendments. One is the Lucas amendment, which absolutely terminates the liability of the Government for price support as to the potatoes planted after the enactment of the joint resolution. Let me say in that connection that I am inclined to favor the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, making the provision applicable to all potatoes harvested after the enactment of the joint resolution, in which event the cessation of the liability would be applicable to all potatoes harvested after the date of enactment of the joint resolution, regardless of when they were planted. At any rate, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, either as he has stated it or as the Senator from Delaware would amend it, has the merit of providing for absolute termination of governmental liability for price support on the potatoes to which the amendment refers.

It seems to me, I say most respectfully, that under the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont, there is not such a complete cessation of governmental liability for price support as will be accomplished either by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, as it

has been submitted, or by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois as it would be amended by the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

I think the matter is one of choice; I think it is for the Senate to determine whether it desires to terminate the liability and to know where the Government stands; or whether it will adopt an amendment under which, as I see it—inasmuch as any marketing order and agreement made in pursuance of the 1937 act would make the potatoes embraced within the order and agreement immediately subject to the obligation that price support shall be made available—we have a highly uncertain effect; we do not know how much, if any, the Government will save by the adoption of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Vermont.

I wish to thank him and the other Senators for the assistance they have given me in responding to my questions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware to the committee amendment.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Benton	Hill	Maybank
Brewster	Hoey	Millikin
Bricker	Holland	Morse
Butler	Humphrey	Mundt
Cain	Hunt	Murray
Capehart	Jenner	Myers
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Connally	Kefauver	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Darby	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Donnell	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Lehman	Sparkman
Eaton	Lodge	Taft
Ellender	Long	Taylor
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Frear	McClellan	Tydings
George	McFarland	Watkins
Gillette	McKellar	Wherry
Green	McMahon	Wiley
Gurney	Magnuson	Williams
Hayden	Malone	Withers
Hendrickson		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the committee amendment. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator

from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—47

Alken	Hendrickson	Mundt
Benton	Hickenlooper	Myers
Brewster	Humphrey	O'Connor
Bricker	Jenner	Saltonstall
Butler	Kerr	Schoeppel
Cain	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Langer	Taft
Darby	Lehman	Taylor
Donnell	Lodge	Thye
Dworshak	Lucas	Tydings
Eaton	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Frear	Malone	Wiley
Gillette	Martin	Williams
Gurney	Morse	

NAYS—31

Chapman	Holland	Maybank
Chavez	Hunt	Millikin
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Murray
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Ellender	Kefauver	Russell
Fulbright	Kerr	Sparkman
George	Long	Stennis
Green	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	McClellan	Withers
Hill	McFarland	
Hoey	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Graham	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Ives	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Douglas	Leahy	Tobey
Downey	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Flanders	Neely	Young

So Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. While the Williams amendment was pending, I sent to the desk an amendment to the same

line in the same portion of the resolution, with the request that it be called up as soon as the vote was taken on the Williams amendment. I ask whether my amendment can now be considered, or would the Williams amendment eliminate consideration of my amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment which has just been adopted apparently does not affect the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia. The Senator's amendment was sent up to lie on the table and to be called up at his pleasure. The Chair has now recognized the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia was under the impression that he had asked the Chair to have his amendment considered as soon as the Williams amendment was voted on, and the Chair ruled the other amendment had to be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Only one amendment can be considered at a time. When an amendment is disposed of, any Senator who wants to offer another amendment, regardless of whether it has been sent to the desk to be printed and to lie on the table, is supposed to receive recognition to offer his amendment. The mere fact that the amendment had been sent up previously has no parliamentary effect. The Chair did not know the Senator from Virginia was seeking recognition.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia would like to propound another parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There has been printed an amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] relating to the cotton quota. As I understand, he is now asking to leave the potato section and to take up an amendment relating to cotton. I make the point of order that the Lucas amendment, as amended, is now the pending question, and that we cannot leave it to consider an amendment relating to cotton.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no division as between the Lucas amendment and the committee amendment. It is all a part of the same amendment. Therefore the Chair is impelled to overrule the point of order.

The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, after line 10, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection:

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and without reducing any farm-acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the case of any State with an allotment for 1950 amounting to less than 3,000 acres, the allotment for such State shall be increased by an additional acreage of 2,000 acres to be used for establishing allotments for new farms in 1950. The additional acreage required to be allotted under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I understand my amendment is satisfac-

tory to the Senators in charge of the joint resolution.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, yesterday, during the debate, it developed that Nevada had an allotment of only 110 acres, and I suggested to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who had an amendment, that, speaking for myself, I would be willing to take the matter to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to call up my amendment—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the Senator from Virginia should be recognized.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I should like to call up my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 12, it is proposed to strike out the words "the enactment of this joint resolution" and in lieu thereof to insert the words and figures "March 15, 1950."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the effect of my amendment is this: The potato amendment provides that there shall be no price supports for potatoes planted after this resolution shall become law. That might be March 6, March 8, March 10, or some other indefinite date. An amendment has been adopted which strikes out "planted" and inserts "harvested." So my amendment, if adopted, would strike out both the provision of the Lucas amendment and the language of the Williams amendment and provide support prices for potatoes planted prior to March 15 and not after that date. The purpose is to equalize the treatment of all who produce early potatoes. The Florida potatoes start to market in January. The marketing will be practically concluded by the 1st of April. In North Carolina some potatoes have been planted. A few have been planted in Tidewater Virginia, but on the Eastern Shore of Virginia none have been planted. By March 15, from the Atlantic Ocean to California potatoes will be planted, and the potatoes which will be harvested are thin-skin potatoes which will not keep. They will be covered by this provision. Otherwise, we will have a situation, even under the Williams amendment, in which potatoes from Florida, which have already been sold, will receive the benefit of the support prices.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I correctly understand the situation, the Senator from Virginia proposes to change the language of the amendment which has just been adopted. I would like to inquire whether that is in order at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not affect the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware, which was agreed to a while ago.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understood the Senator from Virginia to say it did affect my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not affect it in a parliamentary sense.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. From every other point of view it would be affected, would it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is a question which the Chair cannot pass on.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may the clerk read the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia as it is written?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 12, it is proposed to strike out the words "the enactment of this joint resolution" and in lieu thereof to insert the words and figures "March 15, 1950."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment simply fixes a different date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to point out to the Senator from Virginia that I think he is somewhat confused, because his amendment will not in any way affect Virginia potatoes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, then the amendment has not been properly drawn, because it was certainly my intention to affect Virginia potatoes. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I point out to the Senator from Virginia that we have changed the word "planted" to "harvested," and since it is impossible to harvest the Virginia potatoes prior to March 15, therefore the Virginia potatoes could not be affected by the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to amend my amendment. The situation is changed. [Laughter.] I wish to add to my amendment by striking out the word "harvested," and then perhaps it will do some good for Virginia, if we adopt it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That would change the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware and agreed to by the Senate. That can only be reached by moving to reconsider the vote by which the Williams amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I respectfully bow to the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment and ask to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia withdraw his amendment?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do I have to withdraw it, Mr. President, or could the Chair rule it out of order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator either has to withdraw it, or there will be a vote on it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment presented by the Senator from Vermont will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, it is proposed to strike out lines 11 to 14, in-

clusive, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes planted after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this amendment is identical with the one that was printed and was on the desk, except that after the comma, following the word "law," the words "or marketing agreements" were added. Personally I do not think this addition makes any difference whatever in the amendment, but those words are inserted to satisfy anyone who might be in doubt. I am informed that it does not change the meaning of the amendment in any way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator offer this as a substitute for section 2?

Mr. AIKEN. The amendment as I offered it is as I wanted it. I merely modify the one which was printed and was on the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is now offering an amendment?

Mr. AIKEN. I am offering an amendment to the committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is, in effect, a substitute for section 2.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of the action taken on the Williams Amendment, by which the word "planted" was changed to "harvested," would the Senator from Vermont consider changing his amendment in line 2 by striking out the word "planted" and substituting "harvested"? I do not suppose it makes much difference.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not think it will make much difference, except the Secretary has already advised those areas which are planted that they must come under marketing orders.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest that there might be some question of interpretation. I think that if there is no objection, it would clarify the amendment, if the Senator would make the change.

Mr. AIKEN. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Vermont modify his amendment?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not think it changes the effect of the amendment in any way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, this is an exceedingly important amendment. If it is agreed to by the Senate, the discussion we have had with respect to potatoes will be meaningless and futile.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. Let me finish my statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield for the present.

Mr. LUCAS. I base the statement I have just made not alone upon my own interpretation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, the 1949 act, but also upon what the Secretary of Agriculture says this kind of an amendment means. I should like to remind the Senate that, irrespective of what the distinguished Senator from Vermont may say that the amendment means, irrespective of how he may construe the law, regardless of how he would like to have it administered, it so happens that the Secretary of Agriculture, the official who is to administer the potato law, and is doing so at the present time, has given his views of the effect of such an amendment. In view of the colloquy we had here yesterday with respect to this matter, I requested the Secretary of Agriculture to give me his opinion upon marketing agreements, and how this amendment would affect the amendment I have have offered for the purpose of clearing up what seems to me to be a rather scandalous situation. This is what the Secretary said about marketing agreements:

Marketing agreements have certain very definite weaknesses and by no means are a cure-all for the potato-support problem. The first weakness is just the Government still has price-support obligations on all withheld grades of potatoes (except culls) which are produced by eligible growers. Therefore, if there is a surplus, marketing agreements in themselves do not assist in any way in reducing the amount of that surplus.

In other words, it is not only the potatoes which meet the requirements of the marketing orders so far as grade and size are concerned for commercial marketing, which are supported and purchased, but the potatoes which are now in the cellars of the farmers in Maine, Idaho, Michigan, Illinois, and all other States, unless they are culls, are also under the price-support program.

If this amendment is agreed to, the Secretary of Agriculture, so far as the 1950 crop is concerned—and he says so—will go on doing exactly what he is doing at the present time.

The Secretary says further in his statement:

Although such agreements are beneficial to consumers, they do not directly benefit the Government insofar as reducing its obligations for any given amount of surplus.

Mr. President, that is the point. This amendment will not in anywise reduce the obligation of the Government insofar as surplus potatoes are concerned, and the surplus potatoes are the potatoes which are on the farms at the present time and cannot be disposed of.

The Secretary further says:

Another thing that marketing agreements will not accomplish is any positive control of surplus production. At present, the only effective measure for attempting to control production is the voluntary acreage allotments. Reduction of potato production from its recent average of over 400,000,000 bushels down to a reasonable supply figure is the primary problem at present. Marketing agreements can be used to control the

merchantable grades and sizes which are moving into commercial channels but cannot be used to reduce the total surplus itself since under existing legislation the Government is responsible for supporting the price on all commercial grades of potatoes whether or not they are sold in commercial channels.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have read in the newspapers of, let us say, 160,000 bushels of potatoes being bought by the Government and then sold back to the farmer for 1 cent a bushel. If I heard the Senator's statement correctly, will there not be a great unfairness created between the man who now has his potatoes on the farm from his crop of last year, which he has not sold to the Government, and the man who has sold his to the Government and gotten his money at the support price?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I presume the Senator could offer a number of examples of cases in which there would be unfairness. As I said on the floor yesterday, we do not pass a law without injuring someone, somewhere. The question here does not concern the 1949 crop. I am attempting to do something about the 1950 crop.

Why it is, after the expenditure of all the money we have paid out in behalf of the potato growers of this country, that those who are primarily interested in potatoes still try to protect the potato growers in their efforts to get the very last dollar they can out of the potatoes, is a little more than I can understand.

As I said yesterday, the potato growers have taken from the Treasury of the United States half a billion dollars in subsidies. This is more than the producers of all the other basic and non-basic crops put together have received. Surely it is time to call a halt, regardless of some injury here and some injury there.

Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture spent \$224,000,000 on the 1948 crop of Irish potatoes. The allotment in 1949 for commercial potatoes was 1,200,000 acres. That would approximately be \$187 per acre that the taxpayers of America have given to the potato growers for their surplus potatoes.

In 1949 there were harvested in the United States approximately 87,000,000 acres of corn, 77,000,000 acres of wheat, 27,000,000 acres of cotton, and one and a half million acres of tobacco. If the Federal Government had lost \$187 per acre on merely these four major crops not counting the millions of acres of oats, barley, rye, sorghum, and so forth, the farm program in that one year alone would have cost approximately \$36,000,000,000, which is in excess of the total gross farm income in 1949 from all sources, which was only \$35,000,000,000.

Mr. President, I mention these figures to show what we have been doing for the potato farmer of America. Notwithstanding all the money which has been spent for the potato grower, we find Senators clamoring on the floor of the Senate, "Just give us another year of these

subsidies. Do not do anything to us now."

Mr. President, I told my good friend, the Senator from Vermont, and also the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry told the Senate that hearings would be held on the bill which I introduced, which is similar to the one the distinguished chairman of the committee introduced last year dealing with potato surpluses. When the Senator from Vermont was told that hearings would be held immediately upon that bill so that rigid controls could be applied to potatoes, as they are now applied to tobacco, corn, wheat, and cotton, the Senator from Vermont said he would look with sympathy upon that kind of legislation.

The potato farmers have had a greater bonanza than any other group of farmers in America, Mr. President. Adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont and the potato growers will continue doing exactly what they have been doing for the past 5 years.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks an article entitled "Unholy and Unjustifiable," appearing in the February 18 issue of the Washington Star.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

UNHOLY AND UNJUSTIFIABLE

No matter how one looks at it, the potato situation obviously adds up to a nonsensical fantasy rivaling anything to be found in Alice's topsy-turvy Wonderland. But though it has its comic side, there is no real fun in it for either the taxpaying American consumer, the Federal officials involved, or intelligent agriculturalists (including their representatives in Congress) who rightly regard it as a scandal that threatens to undermine the basically necessary over-all program for the support of farm prices.

In effect, stated with some oversimplification, the situation is one in which the grower earns a handsome Federal reward for doing precisely what the Government has been urging him not to do. In other words, he has an advance guaranty that if he overproduces potatoes—even when he knows there is no market for an excess—he will profit. There is no risk in it for him; he will still receive a good price for something that there is too much of already. The guaranty, of course, is fixed by law. Under that law, he can count on getting a certain minimum for his spuds. If he cannot get it from the consumer, then Washington will give it to him by buying up his surplus at a high figure (it has averaged \$1.85 per 100 pounds) and then selling the whole business back to him for a penny per 100, on condition that he use it for fertilizer or livestock feed.

As far as the American consumer is concerned, this program may well be described as one that has added insult to injury. The injury is this: That he has been forced to pay a potato price so artificially high, and so much out of line with the economic law of supply and demand, that food brokers in many eastern cities (including this one) are now importing tubers from Canada at a cost considerably below that of shipments from Maine. As for the insult—an insult to the intelligence—it consists of the fact that the average citizen, besides being thus penalized in the market place, must fork over taxes to support the system that imposes the

penalty. To date, according to Agriculture Secretary Brannan, the Government—which means the taxpaying public—has lost about a half billion dollars trying to make the thing work, but the results just seem to get crazier and crazier.

Indeed, the results have been so bad that Senate Majority Leader SCOTT LUCAS has now been moved to describe the subsidies involved as being nothing less than "unholy and unjustifiable"—at least to the extent that they are granted without adequate controls over production. Under present law, the only control in operation provides for a limitation on acreage, but the growers have circumvented this, and doubled their output per acre, by an intensified use of fertilizers and by planting rows closer together. Accordingly, with the overwhelming backing of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. LUCAS is pressing for action to attach to the House-approved cotton bill a rider to deprive the 1950 crop of all price supports unless strict marketing quotas are in effect. Along with others, he is pressing also for additional checks to deal with the long-range problem of potato surpluses.

Certainly, the situation cries aloud for corrective action. Like our agricultural products in general, the lowly spud may have to have some form of continuing support. But the present system—which serves as an incentive to overproduction—is plainly too cockeyed to be tolerated much longer.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am not disposed to argue the merits of marketing agreements or marketing orders with the Senator from Illinois. Nowhere do I find that the Department of Agriculture or the Secretary of Agriculture endorse the proposition of the Senator from Illinois. I do understand that the Secretary states that the Department expects anyway to put into effect the provisions of the amendment which I am proposing now. But what the Senator from Illinois is proposing to do now is precipitantly to do away with the supports for all potatoes in all States where they have not yet been harvested. That means that only those potatoes already harvested in southern Florida and perhaps in southern Texas would be eligible for any support this year. With the adoption of the Williams amendment prohibiting support for any potatoes not yet harvested at the time of the approval of the joint resolution, we will have a situation under which we can either approve the amendment I propose, which will continue support for potatoes under certain restrictions of the Department of Agriculture, or we can accept the proposal made by the Senator from Illinois, and kill all potato support in States both North and South at this time. That is what the bill will accomplish if enacted as it now reads with the Williams amendment in it.

There may be some argument for killing all potato support at this time, even those already planted in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. There may be some argument for that, and we may come to doing it some time. But the situation now is that our Government has entered into an agreement with the potato growers of this country to support the price of potatoes at a reduced rate from that of last year, on a reduced acreage from that of last year, and with the requirement that marketing agreements and orders be observed—otherwise, the growers will not

be entitled to any support whatsoever.

So the question now is: Shall we kill potato-support prices completely, or will we adopt my amendment?

Mr. President, on my amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, in Virginia we raise two types of potatoes; those which are planted early in the spring and harvested in the summer, and those which are planted later and harvested in the fall. I offered an amendment to the Lucas amendment because I thought the Lucas amendment was unfair to those who would not have planted potatoes by the time the joint resolution became law.

In my opinion, the Williams amendment, against which I voted, made it still more unfair, because that, as the distinguished Senator from Vermont has just pointed out, would have taken care of the potato growers of Florida and of a part of Texas, but no other potato growers.

But now, Mr. President, we are faced with the situation of changing the rules in the midst of the game. Growers have either planted potatoes or they have bought the seed potatoes and the fertilizer, to plant them, on the assumption that they would have the same type of price support, which is not a great deal, but 60 percent of parity. Is that what it will be?

Mr. AIKEN. Sixty percent of parity.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Sixty percent of parity. I offered my amendment with the view of covering potato growers clear across the continent who were in that peculiar situation. My amendment would at least take care of them. My amendment was not adopted. I listened quite attentively when the distinguished Senator from Vermont explained his amendment, and he predicted that if its provisions were properly administered—of course, I cannot guarantee that they will be—that there would be no appreciable surplus of potatoes.

Then the distinguished Senator from Illinois read a statement, I believe prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture, saying that if we should adopt the Aiken amendment we would leave everything in status quo, we would have no big surplus and no big loss to the taxpayers.

Mr. President, earlier today, fearing that not a sufficient number of my colleagues would see my viewpoint respecting my amendment, and that we might have to reach the situation by some other approach, I discussed the problem with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I should like to propound a question to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, who I am happy to see is on the floor. What was the testimony before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the potato expert from the Department of Agriculture on a proposal such as we are now about to vote upon? I should like to have the Senator from North Carolina answer that question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from North Carolina may answer the question.

Mr. HOEY. The representatives from the Department of Agriculture stated that they were now putting into effect the same thing that is recommended and included in the amendment of the Senator from Vermont. They indicated that they thought they would be able to control the situation so that there would not be the sort of surplus which has accrued heretofore, and the same kind of loss previously entailed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understand that the representatives of the Department of Agriculture came before the committee and said that without any action on the part of the Congress, they were going to do what the Senator from Vermont says should be done by the amendment he proposes to place in the law, otherwise we will not have any price support at all. Is that correct?

Mr. HOEY. The amendment of the Senator from Vermont makes mandatory what the agricultural commissioner says they are doing already.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, do I understand that my distinguished colleague from North Carolina believes, from his long and wide knowledge of farm matters, and from serving on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, that the Aiken amendment will safeguard the taxpayers as well as do justice to the farmers?

Mr. HOEY. I am supporting the Aiken amendment. I supported it in the committee. I did not think it was fair in the middle of a planting season to repudiate the contract which the Government has made with the potato grower, any more than I would think that the Government ought to repudiate any other contract it makes with any of its citizens.

I believe in the integrity of the Government, in the maintenance of its contracts, even though it may occasion some loss of money. I believe that by proper administration by the Department of Agriculture a vast amount can be saved. I believe that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois would tend to a great deal of confusion. I do not believe that another bill could be passed quickly enough to remedy that situation.

I am extremely anxious that the Government shall save money on the potato program. I believe that as a result of the discussions which have been held on the floor of the Senate, which indicate the sentiments of the Senate, the Department of Agriculture will go forward with this program in an earnest effort to reduce the losses. Furthermore, I believe that disposition can be made of the potatoes in such a manner as not to cause resentment on the part of the public, which has been aroused by reason of failure to use the surplus potatoes for proper purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have been ordered on the Aiken amendment. I do not feel that I should add anything to the statement made by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] for himself and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], as

modified, to the committee amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MAGNUSON (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay," and the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate and is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent on official business and is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is detained on official business and is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea" and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—43

Aiken	Hendrickson	Mundt
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Murray
Butler	Hill	Robertson
Cain	Hoey	Schoeppel
Capehart	Holland	Smith, Maine
Chapman	Hunt	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Sparkman
Darby	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Langer	Taylor
Eastland	Lehman	Thye
Ecton	McClellan	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Wherry
Flanders	Martin	Wiley
Fulbright	Millikin	
Gurney	Morse	

NAYS—35

Benton	Johnson, Tex.	McMahon
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Maybank
Connally	Kefauver	Myers
Donnell	Kern	O'Connor
Ellender	Kerr	Russell
Frear	Kilgore	Saltonstall
George	Leahy	Taft
Gillette	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Green	Long	Tobey
Hayden	Lucas	Tydings
Humphrey	McFarland	Williams
Jenner	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Graham	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Ives	Pepper
Bridges	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Douglas	Magnuson	Withers
Downey	Neely	Young

So Mr. AIKEN's amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Aiken amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment was just agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, to the committee amendment, I offer the amendment lettered "D", which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the committee amendment, it is proposed to add the following new section:

That whenever the supply of Irish potatoes in the United States is, or is practically certain to be, in excess of the goal of production or national production allotment set by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 401, Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, the President shall proclaim that fact, and thereafter, until such time as the President may determine and proclaim that such a surplus no longer exists, no Irish potatoes or products thereof shall be imported into the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have had two amendments printed and have requested that they lie on the table.

This one is lettered "D." It leaves out the quotas or the marketing agreements. I shall explain that point later.

The amendment is very simple and to the point. It would prohibit the importation of potatoes when we have or

when it appears certain that we shall have a surplus of our own. The logic behind it is that when we have a surplus, we shall concentrate on the disposal of it, and not absorb or dispose of the surpluses of other countries.

The amendment is not the answer to the entire problem of potato surpluses in the United States, of course; but it would remove one very aggravating feature, namely, that of greatly increased surpluses because of the importation of large quantities of the very commodity of which we have too much. At least we can ease the situation to that extent.

Section 22 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which I think incorporates a vicious principle which should never have been enacted into law, and should be repealed, provides—and I quote now from page 3, subsection (f), under section 22:

No proclamation under this section shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is or hereafter becomes a party.

Mr. President, my amendment, however, in no way runs contrary to that section, which is still the law of the land. The amendment I offer to the committee amendment is not in contravention of any foreign-trade agreement; it does not contravene any of the reciprocal-trade agreements. As a matter of fact, the general agreement made at Geneva, to which Canada, the United States, and some 25 other nations adhere, specifically provides for the very action I am now asking to have taken when surpluses of an agricultural product or a fisheries product occur. The countries foresaw the possible need for the very thing the amendment seeks to accomplish.

Mr. President, the amendment is urgently needed. Certainly it is an unwise policy for us to permit imports of commodities of which we already have surpluses. That cannot be brought home I think any better than by quoting a colloquy between the junior Senator from Nebraska and the junior Senator from New Mexico, on February 16, at the time the distinguished majority leader introduced the so-called quota amendment to the joint resolution which is now pending.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Would it not be wise for the Senator to add to the statement about importing a product into this country of which there is a surplus, the words "a surplus, the price of which the Government has guaranteed"?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it would suit me very well, but, to draw an amendment which does not run counter to the law to which I have referred requires that it be drawn as I have drawn it, and I shall explain it later. I was one who voted with the distinguished Senator from Washington to eliminate section 22.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator's amendment is, of course, similar to the over-all amendment I proposed last year to the agricultural bill, except that it applies directly to potatoes.

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President, the Senator is misled. The amendment is not similar to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to make the observation. If it is not similar, it is all right.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree, however, with the amendment the Senator offered, but the Senator's amendment ran immediately into guaranties made and agreements entered into under the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade. I may point out to the Senate that there is a provision also which permits the amendment I am here offering to be made without interfering in any way whatever with the agreement. It is different from the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington; with which I am in complete agreement, by the way. I would support it again, if the Senator were to reoffer it on the floor. But I am satisfied the amendment represents the practical way of reaching the objective, as I shall show when I get to that point in my argument. It does not interfere with trade agreements.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to make the observation that I have intended to reoffer the proposal. I had thought possibly I might offer it as an amendment to the pending joint resolution, since it involves the same problem, but, upon considering the question further, it seemed to me it would be much more in point to offer it in the manner suggested by the Senator from West Virginia, in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation legislation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Washington can offer it at that time, and, of course, the same arguments will then be made against it that no doubt were made before. But I want to make clear at this point that my amendment relates only to potatoes. While it is only a small part of the over-all objective of the Senator from Washington, yet it can be adopted without running head-on into the very trouble the Senator encountered when he offered his amendment last year, which I supported.

I should like to refer to the colloquy between the junior Senator from Nebraska and the junior Senator from New Mexico, for the reason that the junior Senator from New Mexico has been the Secretary of Agriculture and has, therefore, had wide experience in the question of meeting the problems of surplus. At the time the distinguished majority leader was making his able address in favor of his own amendment, I asked the majority leader a question, which was, in part, as follows:

I am also interested in another phase of the question which the distinguished majority leader did not mention in his remarks. I am asking for information. Recently I read in a newspaper the statement that in the city of New Orleans a million pounds of potatoes which were imported

from Canada were being sold in that market, and of course they received the benefit of the support price.

At the same time the Government is selling potatoes for 1 cent a hundred pounds in order to get rid of the surplus. I should like to ask this question: Has there been any extension of the agreement which was once made between our State Department and Canada and other nations which import potatoes relative to the quotas which the distinguished majority leader has mentioned? It is my understanding that there have been imported into the domestic market from other countries millions of pounds of potatoes which have had the benefit of the support price, and, if I am correctly informed, the Canadian farmers last year increased their acreage 10 percent while our farmers decreased their acreage 10 percent. Does the Senator have anything in mind along that line relative to restrictive legislation?

The honorable majority leader replied:

That question was not discussed in the committee. It is of importance, of course. It is my understanding that the potatoes which have gone into the market at New Orleans were shipped by water from Canada.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. At the same time they were sold in direct competition with the American producer who was operating under the support price.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct, no doubt, but it has nothing to do with the problem which is before us. The problem that we are concerned with here would exist whether there were potato imports or not.

At that point the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] rose in the Senate Chamber, addressed the Chair, and requested the majority leader to yield. The majority leader yielded, and the junior Senator from New Mexico said:

I discussed this matter briefly with the distinguished minority leader a minute ago when he asked me the same question. I could not give him a very satisfactory answer. That particular matter came up at a hearing and was brought to the attention of the committee by the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. There was an agreement between Canada and the United States limiting the quantity of potatoes which could be delivered to this country.

I regret to say that I do not recall when the agreement terminated, but it was some time during the year 1949. The Senator from Maine asked who had allowed it to lapse, and, so far as I know, the question was not answered, and I do not know who allowed it to lapse. I do think it is an important question and ultimately should be answered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Mexico a question. Does he know whether the Secretary of Agriculture, or possibly the Secretary of State, has the authority or used the authority to terminate the agreements about which he is talking?

Mr. ANDERSON. I regret to say that I do not know. What I do know is that the Canadian Government has certain rights to export to the United States at a certain lower rate of duty potatoes which would ordinarily carry a higher rate of duty. Theoretically they could export a good many potatoes to this country, but the Department of State, working with the Department of Agriculture, negotiated an agreement with Canada whereby Canada would not export, in either 1948 and 1949, more than a certain number of potatoes. I understand that agreement has been terminated. I do not know whether it was terminated by its own limitations, or whether it was terminated

at the request of the Canadian Government, or was terminated at the request of our Government. I merely say to the distinguished minority leader that that was a question the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] raised, and which was not answered. I think it is an important question to be answered, but I do not have the information, and I do not think any member of the Committee on Agriculture was furnished the information.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for the answer he has given me. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry may propound that question, in discussing and considering proposed legislation.

I should like to ask another question of the Senator from New Mexico. Realizing that the distinguished Senator has been Secretary of Agriculture, and has had wide experience, does he feel that the importation of potatoes from other countries has had an impact upon the domestic market, or does he feel that such importation is a minor question at this time?

There has been much talk around the Senate, Mr. President, to the effect that the slight imports coming in make no difference. About the first thing that is asked Mr. Hoffman, when he comes before the Appropriations Committee to testify, is a question about surpluses. The answer is, "Well, they are so small in comparison to our production that they make no difference, anyway." There were editorials in the newspapers saying, "We had a production this year of about 400,000,000 bushels, so what does 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels amount to, as far as a surplus is concerned?" When it is analyzed, it makes a great deal of difference. It was for that reason that I asked the question of the former Secretary of Agriculture, I now want to read his answer relative to what he calls "these small surpluses that affect the market." So far as potatoes are concerned, potatoes are only one item. We have thousands and thousands of other commodities and materials being imported, with like effect and with similar impact upon the economy of the United States of America. Potatoes represent but one commodity; scores of other commodities raise the same question. I read now the answer of the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico:

I think it has a very great impact on the American market. I am not an economist, as the Senator knows, but distinguished economists who have been consulted by the Department of Agriculture have worked out estimates as to what happens when there is a surplus. If there is a surplus of 5 percent—

Mind you, Mr. President, "a surplus of 5 percent." In 1949 the goal of production was 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes. That is the amount the Department of Agriculture really thought would be consumed in the domestic market. The domestic market did not consume quite that many potatoes, I am now told, but something like 350,000,000 was what was estimated to be consumed. It is also stated by the Department of Agriculture that the amount of potatoes produced in this country last year was 402,000,000 bushels. So that leaves a difference of 52,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes thrown on the markets of the United States. I shall give statistics later to

show that the amount of potatoes shipped to this country last year was in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 bushels, and this year, at the rate at which they are being imported, the amount may reach 15,000,000 bushels. So, if we take the importation of 15,000,000 bushels and the surplus of 50,000,000 or even 60,000,000 bushels, there are being imported to this country an amount which is practically one-fourth of the surplus which is causing us difficulty at this time.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does the Senator recall that while we were reducing our production by 10 percent, at the request of the Agricultural Department, and the citizens of Maine were reducing their production by 10 percent, the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, increased its production by 10 percent?

Mr. WHERRY. I am aware of that fact, but I thank the Senator for his observation.

The point I wish to stress is this:

But distinguished economists who have been consulted by the Department of Agriculture have worked out estimates as to what happens when there is a surplus. If there is a surplus of 5 percent, it does not result in the price dropping 5 percent; ordinarily it may drop 10 percent, or if there is a surplus of 10 or 20 percent, it might result in a drop of 50 percent.

Five percent would be 3,000,000 bushels; 10 percent would be 6,000,000 bushels.

That is an illustration of the effect that is created upon the domestic market of the United States by these importations. So, when Washington newspapers say, "What is the difference?", they have apparently not given to the subject the analysis which is being given by the economists of the Nation, that it is the percentage of potatoes coming into this country against the surplus we have which results in such a great impact upon our domestic economy.

Mr. President, I continue with the answer of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]:

Every time there are a few more bushels, it disturbs a market which is already in trouble. When there was demand for the product in this country slight importations were insignificant, but when, as this year, there is a surplus of potatoes, any aggravation of it is many times more effective than in ordinary periods.

Mr. President, I am taking some time to bring the point to the attention of the Senate because what is true of potatoes is true as to scores of other commodities, the impact of which is causing difficulty in the American market. They may not be so dramatic as potatoes, because they have not received so much publicity.

I mentioned Mr. Hoffman, who contends that these slight importations have no effect. In a statement in the press attributed to Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, he said that the administration's drive to increase imports from Europe to balance international trade would create unemployment in a few localities, necessitating special unemployment programs.

He anticipated special unemployment programs because of the dislocations which he says will actually happen.

I read from the newspaper article:

But he insisted, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the extent of unemployment resulting from competition from imports was greatly exaggerated. Compared to total American production, he said, these imports would be a mere drop in the bucket, with negligible effect on the whole economy.

That is the point I want to illustrate. There are produced 400,000,000 bushels of potatoes and about 15,000,000 bushels will be imported this year, but that does not reveal the full story of the impact caused by the importation. It is responsible for a quarter, if not for a third of the surplus.

Mr. Hoffman goes on and says that what we should do is to lengthen the period of unemployment insurance, institute job-training programs to teach workers other skills, and management-training programs aimed at getting businesses blocked by foreign competition to turn to new products, so as to permit the importation of products into this country.

That is his answer to the questions asked about the dislocations caused by importations of similar commodities.

Mr. President, I think it is an unwise policy to continue to permit imports into this country of commodities of which there is a domestic surplus.

The United States owns enough linseed oil so that we would not need to produce any for more than a year. That is the situation, also, with reference to eggs. All Senators have heard about that situation. They are scattered all over the United States. The situation is known in every section of the country.

A number of other agricultural products are in surplus. How could it be otherwise at this particular time, when the huge output under pressure to feed the whole world has caught up to and exceeded the demand? It will take a little time to adjust our domestic output, as the rest of the world is rapidly catching up with and exceeding the prewar production.

I should like to say, Mr. President, that 2 years ago when the junior Senator from Nebraska pleaded against controls and asked the Senate to take them off, and not to impose price ceilings, he was criticized severely from one end of the land to the other. I said at that time, "If you remove the controls and give the producers an opportunity to produce, they will produce all the food that is necessary, and the prices will be so low that you will be asked for relief from surpluses rather than from price ceilings."

That was true of meat. Steers in the feed-lots are selling for half the price at which they sold 2 years ago. The same is true of hogs. They have to be mighty fine hogs to bring \$15 a hundred pounds. As to eggs, the bottom has fallen out of the market. A good fat hen will not bring enough to pay the freight to ship her to market.

The restrictions under this resolution are the most strict that have ever been

imposed. A potato farmer might go to the other extreme and, within 6 months or a year, say, "Why in the world did you hold down production? Why not let it operate in normal channels?" If the Aiken bill had been in effect, as the Senator has already stated, two-thirds of the difficulty would have been eliminated.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. It is very likely that there would not have been any surplus if the Secretary had appointed an advisory committee.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. We are dealing with the economy of the country. I do not want to make any exaggerated statement. The potato situation is bad, and I am offering an amendment which I think will help to correct the situation. The importations of potatoes should be stopped, because they are adding to the surplus we already have. What is true of potatoes is true of many commodities which are coming into this country.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think the Senator will be interested to know that two shiploads of potatoes from Canada are now on the way to Florida. The cargo amounts to 50,000 bushels. On their admission the Government will simply have to buy 50,000 bushels of Florida or other potatoes to make up for the quantity in that shipment.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Maine for his observation. It is very much in point. On the same market there will be potatoes sold at 1 cent a hundred pounds, the price of which we are supporting for no good reason.

The people of the United States, however, stirred up by the Government order to destroy millions of bushels of potatoes, and by the constant importation of huge quantities which force the destruction of even more of our own, are demanding that something be done.

Potatoes are perishable. Storage for any length of time is impossible. They are grown in every State of the Union, mostly, in fact, almost entirely, by small, individually owned farm units. It is not sound economics nor is it fair to all these millions of farm families to saddle them with the burden of foreign surpluses on top of our own.

I repeat, these very surpluses are largely a result of expanded planting and improvement of yields when much of the world was starving and needed all the food the United States could produce. Now we are retrenching at home. Can there be any objection from any source against some kind of similar retrenchment concerning imports, especially where there are no acreage limitations or where, in many instances, the acreage limitations have increased by leaps and bounds?

I want to invite the attention of the Senate to some statistics.

Our production goal for potatoes in 1945 was 408,000,000 bushels. We actually produced 418,000,000 bushels.

In 1946 our goal was 377,000,000 bushels. We actually produced 484,000,000 bushels.

In 1947 our goal was 375,000,000 bushels. We actually produced 389,048,000 bushels.

In 1948 the goal was 375,000,000 bushels. We actually produced 445,850,000 bushels.

In 1949 the goal was 350,000,000 bushels. We actually produced 401,962,000 bushels.

In 1950 the goal will be 335,000,000 bushels. With the Aiken amendment and with the pending amendment, it is my opinion that there will be no surplus. In fact, if we have adverse weather conditions we may wonder why we placed these strict quotas on the farmers who are producing potatoes.

Let us see what the imports were. In 1938, they were 764,000 bushels, with a value of \$581,000. In 1939, 1,564,000 bushels, with a value of \$1,527,000. In 1940, 1,324,000 bushels, with a value of \$1,272,000. In 1941, 1,267,000 bushels, with a value of \$670,000.

As I did with the other figures, I now skip the war years and go to 1946. In 1946, the importations were 2,260,000 bushels, with a value of \$3,279,000. In 1947, 52,258,000 bushels, with a value of \$7,454,000. In 1948, 6,176,000 bushels, with a value of \$9,130,000. In 1949, 9,574,000 bushels, with a value of \$12,920,000.

If the estimates which the Department of Agriculture gave me hold good for the remainder of the year, the maximum amount of importations—they tell me, but they are not sure about it—according to their conservative estimates, will be 15,000,000 bushels, with a value of \$19,000,000. That shows how potato importations are growing. Yet with the growing importations, we are placing restrictions on our own potato growers.

Use of potatoes in the United States varies, but it is estimated we are going to use in the United States around 335,000,000 bushels, so that the difference between the production goal and the actual production is what gives the surplus, and that is what we must watch out for.

So that taking the goal next year and the production this year, there is a surplus of about 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

And if we import 15,000,000 bushels into this country this year, that does have a decisive effect upon price of potatoes in the open market.

CLASSES OF IMPORTS; CERTIFIED SEED AND OTHER

There are two classes of imports—certified seed and other.

The latter is generally designated as table stock, although it may include small quantities used in the making of starch, flour, or similar products. In the act of 1930, all potatoes were dutiable at 75 cents a hundred pounds. The present rate of duty is a little complicated.

Imports of seed: The first 2,500,000 bushels imported in any crop year, beginning on September 15 of each year,

are dutiable at 37½ cents a hundred. Imports above the 2,500,000 bushels are dutiable at 75 cents a hundred.

Imports of other potatoes: The first million bushels imported in any crop year are dutiable at 37½ cents a hundred; imports above that amount are dutiable at 75 cents a hundred; provided, that if production in the United States, as estimated on September 1 of each year by the Department of Agriculture, falls below 350,000,000 bushels as many more table potatoes may enter at the 37½-cent rate as the production estimate is under the 350,000,000 bushels.

In other words, every time our production drops 1,000,000 bushels below 350,000,000 bushels, the importing countries can add a million bushels at the duty of 37½ cents a hundred pounds.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will not the Senator call attention to the fact that our goal for this year is 350,000,000 bushels?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. BREWSTER. So that if we were successful, and if everybody cooperated, and we were to produce only 335,000,000 bushels, Canada would be able to send to the United States 15,000,000 additional bushels at a duty of 37½ cents a hundred pounds.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point which I was about to make. I thank the Senator for making the observation. According to the schedule I have, if we reach the goal of 335,000,000 bushels, under the general trade agreements—and there are 23 of them—foreign countries can ship into our country 15,000,000 bushels additional at a duty of 37½ cents a hundred pounds.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator has partly answered my question. His statement is based on our having reciprocal trade agreements with Canada and other potato-producing countries. Am I correct?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. The general agreement is implemented by the schedule I have, which arrives at the figure of 350,000,000 bushels. That is covered in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Mr. WATKINS. If we produce under that figure, the foreign countries may increase their imports.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. There is no limit to the quantity of potatoes that may enter the United States at the 75-cent rate of duty. It is unlimited, at 75 cents duty.

SEPARATE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA TO LIMIT SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES TO THE UNITED STATES

The substantial surplus of potatoes resulting from a bumper crop in 1948 caused considerable pressure on the administration to limit imports.

The President, with the Secretary of Agriculture, had authority to apply a quota or otherwise clamp down on the importation of foreign-grown potatoes, but he chose the alternative of making a separate arrangement with Canada. That is the agreement referred to by the

Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. It has nothing to do with the reciprocal trade agreements, however.

An exchange of notes resulted in the mutual signing of a document in which Canada agreed to try to limit the shipments of potatoes to the United States to those marked "Certified seed" until the end of the current crop year. I cite Public Document No. 3474, Joint Agriculture and State Department Release No. 954, November 26, 1948.

In return for a bona fide effort on the part of Canada to send only seed, and to send it to the usual seed markets, and only during the usual shipping season, the United States promised not to assess quotas or other limitations on imports during the 1948-49 season. That agreement was not renewed. I speak with authority when I say that there has been an attempt to renew it, but, of course, Canada does not want to renew that agreement when under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act they get the benefits from importations which they are now enjoying.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. That agreement, I think it is fair to assume, is clearly the result of the power in the hands of the President to set quotas or to stop importations. Does the Senator know why, in view of the surplus this year, with which the authorities have been familiar for the past 6 months, no steps have been taken by the President or the Secretary of Agriculture, so far as we know, to institute restrictions on Canadian importations?

Mr. WHERRY. That is the \$64 question. There is no reason given for it. I am told that strenuous efforts are being made to renew the agreement, rather than use the power of the President to do the very thing the Senator has suggested. Why it has not been done, I cannot tell.

Mr. BREWSTER. The Secretary of Agriculture was asked about that, and he said before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that he had no information as to any attempts to renew the agreement this year, and he did not know whether it had lapsed or had been denounced. Is it possible there was anyone interested in increasing the apparent surplus of American potatoes in order to dump them at a critical moment and persuade the American people that a change was desirable?

Mr. WHERRY. My answer is that someone must have been interested in doing it, because at this moment the surpluses are much larger than they were when the agreement was made a year ago, so if it is necessary, and the President had the power then, he certainly has the power now, and the Secretary of Agriculture has been negligent in failing to exercise his power to stop importations of potatoes, which have had such a disastrous effect on the potato market, and which are causing us to make undue payments at the expense

of the taxpayers which otherwise would not be made.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would it not be well for those who are so interested in the matter to urge the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to take the steps which would in the next 3 months save the American Treasury \$20,000,000, beyond peradventure?

Mr. WHERRY. I certainly think so. That is the conclusion I was about to announce. I think that if the amendment shall be agreed to, it will become mandatory that the administration do something about importations of potatoes.

Mr. President, I should be glad indeed to answer any questions. If there are no questions, I should like to have action on the amendment as quickly as possible.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate very long, because I am as anxious to see action completed on the bill as is any other Senator. I was going to say that I frankly admit that I did not know until today the volume of the importations of potatoes from Canada. This afternoon I have ascertained that the average over a period of years has been about 1,000,000 bushels, and that for 1948 it had reached 9,500,000 bushels. I believe the Senator from Nebraska said that when it did that, stimulated by our support program, giving a market that was artificially supported, and so very profitable that potatoes could be brought into the United States over the tariff barriers, the President acted under section 22 of the Agricultural Act of 1948 to reach a gentleman's agreement or some kind of agreement limiting the amount that could come in. I think that the amount heretofore estimated to come in in 1950 is probably excessive, because I have been informed this afternoon, and, I believe, officially so, that the outside estimate is now 13,000,000 bushels. But in any event I want to say that this unconsumable surplus on our hands is too much.

I for one will certainly bring to the attention of the White House my remarks made on the floor today respecting the power which the President has under the Agricultural Act of 1948, to reach some agreement not to permit Canada to take advantage of our agricultural program, which has not been well handled, we will admit, but which was designed in good faith to help our farmers and our potato growers, and which has thereby created a market which was never intended when our reciprocal trade agreement with Canada was negotiated and the tariff was fixed under it respecting competitive Canadian potatoes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield briefly because I do not want to hold the floor long.

Mr. THYE. I should like to ask the able Senator from Virginia a question. The President does have, under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the power to regulate or fix the number of bushels of potatoes, or the volume of potatoes, which may come into the United

States. He does have that power now, does he not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is an escape clause in all the reciprocal trade agreements.

Mr. THYE. That clause can be put into effect when what we call the peril point is reached?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct. Moreover, the President can act under section 22 of the Agricultural Act of 1948, which provides:

Whenever the President has reason to believe that any article or articles are being or are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, any program of price supports or production controls, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, with due notice to interested parties, with an opportunity for hearing.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Then I should say to the able Senator from Virginia that there is now legislation on the statute books, there is now authority reposed in the Secretary of Agriculture to declare that potatoes are surplus, and when he so declares, the President, or the State Department, can regulate the importation of any commodity or any product or produce. For that reason, while the legislation proposed by the able Senator from Nebraska would specifically deal with the question, yet the President has the authority and the power under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to close out or shut off any importation of potatoes when there is danger of a surplus.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to ask the Senator whether the amendment would not in effect make mandatory a statutory declaration of a peril point?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, the amendment would do more than apply a peril point. It would cut off all importation of potatoes. It would smack our best friend in the face. Senators speak of \$9,000,000 worth of potatoes coming in from Canada. For every dollar of potato importations from Canada, Canada buys three or four dollars' worth of fresh fruits and vegetables from us. By smacking our best friend in the face in the manner proposed by the amendment we would cut off the market in Canada for Florida oranges and grapefruit, for Texas oranges and grapefruit, for California fresh fruits and dried fruits. Over and above that, Canada is the best customer we have in the world. Senators talk about \$9,000,000 worth of potatoes. Canada buys \$500,000,000 worth of goods from us, and she pays for them. It is not a give-away proposition under the Marshall plan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would not the adoption of the amendment mean the application of the statutory peril-point provision?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I will say that it is worse than the peril point, because in

that event at least the Tariff Commission could make investigation and recommendation, on which the President could act. The amendment would shut off all importations of potatoes from Canada immediately. I think that would be a most ill-advised thing to do. We would be acting as though Russia did not have the atomic bomb. We would be smacking our best customer in the face over some potatoes, when we have a law under which we can handle the situation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment only provides that the authority which the President now has shall be made mandatory. That is all it provides. It would apply only at a time when there is a surplus, and the surplus will be determined on the basis of the allocations and the national allotments made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The occasion may never arise to put this provision into force, but if the occasion should arise, it then would become mandatory upon the Secretary of Agriculture to do exactly what the law now provides he shall do. It does not change the law.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Nebraska has presented two amendments which are printed. I do not know which of the two he is now offering. The amendment I have in my hand says "if a surplus exists." Everyone knows a surplus does exist. The other says "if a quota is imposed." Perhaps the Senator is going to offer that amendment also. I say, Mr. President, that in my honest opinion, if the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska is adopted, it will immediately shut off all importation of potatoes from Canada.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. It will do so only when there is a surplus. That language is taken out of the agricultural act. The Senator goes as far afield as can be when he says that adoption of my amendment would shut off all business from Canada. The amendment provides only that when allocations are set and national allotments provided, if there are surplus potatoes the provisions of the amendment become effective. It applies not only to Canada, but to 23 other countries. They shall not continue to ship potatoes into the United States so long as the condition of surplus exists.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is the Senator from Nebraska trying to get the Senator from Virginia to say that he never reads the newspapers, that he has never heard of any surplus of potatoes in the United States, that he has not heard that the Secretary of Agriculture has asked Congress, "What shall I do with 50,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes? If you do not tell me what to do with them, I will sell them for 1 cent a bag, or destroy them." I know there is a surplus. Everyone in the country knows there is a surplus, and the Senator from Nebraska knows that everyone in the country knows there is a surplus. Does the Senator think Canada does not know

what the effect of his amendment would be? Does he believe that Canada does not know that adoption of the amendment would stop the importation of all potatoes into the United States from Canada?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to say to the Senator from Virginia that if the amendment is adopted, and if an order is issued prohibiting the importation of more potatoes from Canada, that will immediately be followed by Canada placing a restriction against imports of some of our own agricultural products, and the net result will be to injure the American farmer and not help him a single bit.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There can be no doubt about that. But the situation is that the Canadian Government is not shipping potatoes into the United States. The potatoes are shipped here by the Canadian farmer, who finds a good market here and takes advantage of it. No one can blame the Canadian farmer for doing that. But if the amendment is adopted by congressional action, the Canadian Government immediately comes into the picture. By adopting the amendment we will have struck at the Government of Canada. Adoption of the amendment would mean that we have, in my opinion, violated our treaties with that Government. The shutting off of imports of potatoes from Canada by the proposed action would, in my opinion, mean the violation of a trade agreement with Canada under which we agreed to take potatoes of a certain type, but we did not place the quota. Since then we have adopted an escape clause. We now have section 22 of the act of 1948.

I for one shall certainly communicate with the White House, because when we are paying our taxpayers' money to support the potato price, I do not condone any action which will permit Canada to step up her normal export of potatoes to us from 1,000,000 bushels to 13,000,000 bushels. Everyone knows that the importation of potatoes from Canada has been stepped up, because the support price has made ours an attractive market. But let us not ask the Congress to go on record as now proposed, by the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska, and thus smack in the face the best friend we have in the world.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I resent those words, and I have the right to speak, because I submitted the amendment. I am not smacking anyone in the face. I am asking that there be done exactly what the President of the United States did last year. Last year he did exactly what we are now proposing to ask him to do this year. But he has refused to act. So far as that is concerned, our business with Canada has been fine, and will continue to be fine, whether my amendment is adopted or not. All we ask the President of the United States to do is exactly what is provided in the legislation now on the books. He took action a year ago. The

President refuses to take such action now, as was so ably pointed out by the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who would like to know why such action is not being taken now.

The idea is that we are asking that something be done in a mandatory way which is similar to that which was done a year ago. If the Senator from Virginia had been on the floor when I offered the amendment he would have known which amendment I offered.

I think I gave the Senate a very fair presentation of it. I said that not only is Canada shipping potatoes into the United States, but is shipping potatoes into our territories. All in the world the amendment does is to provide that there shall be no further importation so long as there is a surplus of this commodity in the United States. That surplus is defined by the allocation and the national allotments fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture himself.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that he did not see me on the floor for the same reason that I could not hear him. I was sitting behind him, and I do not hear so well when I am behind the speaker as I do when I am in front of him. Neither does the Senator see so well those who are behind him.

I will read one of the amendments offered by the Senator from Nebraska, which I assume to be the one on which he now asks action:

That whenever the supply of Irish potatoes in the United States is, or is practically certain to be, in excess of the goal of production or national production allotment set by the Secretary of Agriculture—

That is one situation.

Mr. WHERRY. Pursuant to section 401 of the present law. That is the amendment I am offering.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Pursuant to section 401, Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, the President shall proclaim that fact.

Everyone knows that at this time we have an excess of potatoes. Everyone knows that while the amendment would ask the President to proclaim it, he has now no option but to proclaim it. Everyone knows it will be congressional action, through the President, immediately cutting off any imports of potatoes from Canada. We may call it hostile action or ill-advised action, or we may call it, as the Canadians would call it, I believe, a slap in the face. I do not think Canada would regard it in any other way. The Canadians might not say officially or over the radio or in talking to the President, "You have slapped us in the face," but at the same time it seems to me the language here proposed would mean just what.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not a fact that in the past we have enacted legislation of this nature, doing the same thing with respect to cotton?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have had in the Agricultural Adjustment Act an escape clause to protect our cotton grow-

ers from the importation of cotton, and then we would put on a quota.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We had a gentlemen's agreement affecting cotton piece cloth from Japan, at one time.

Mr. President, I see no objection in the world to asking the President to do what we would like to authorize him to do; but I contend that is not what this amendment would do. I contend that this amendment immediately would cut off, by congressional action, the importation of potatoes. I think that would be unwise and short-sighted, and would be calculated to invite retaliation or reprisals.

For years Canada has purchased far more from us than we have purchased from Canada. Canada has been buying our fresh fruits and vegetables and other commodities, and has bought far more from us than we have bought from her.

Mr. President, I shall yield the floor.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, before the Senator yields the floor, I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Very well; I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is the Senator from Virginia familiar with the provisions of the Canadian trade agreement, which I hold in my hand, which expressly contemplates the very situation we now face? I read now from page 23, article XI, section 2, in which the very action we have just referred to is contemplated. The provisions of section 2 are, in part, as follows:

The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article—

Which provides about not imposing quotas or restrictions—

shall not extend to the following:

(b) Import and export prohibitions or restrictions necessary to the application of standards or regulations for the classification, grading, or marketing of commodities in international trade;

(c) Import restrictions on any agricultural or fisheries product, imported in any form, necessary to the enforcement of governmental measures which operate—

(i) to restrict the quantities of the like domestic product permitted to be marketed or produced, or, if there is no substantial domestic production of the like product, of a domestic product for which the imported product can be directly substituted; or

(ii)—

This comes directly to the matter now under our consideration—

to remove a temporary surplus of the like domestic product.

Mr. President, could there be a better description of the product here involved?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not think so; I think that is a perfect description. I have not challenged that under the reciprocal trade agreement we have the power to act or that under the Agricultural Act of 1948 the President has the power to act. I have said that I did not know until now that this many potatoes have come in. I did not know the President had the right to act.

Mr. BREWSTER. He had the power to act, and has had it for 6 months,

but he has not acted. He has taken that position when conditions have been building up to the tragic situation of today, which has led the Senator from Illinois to demand that all supports be wiped out. Despite that, they have calmly admitted 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is one-third of the surplus we are arguing about; and neither the President nor the Secretary of Agriculture has lifted a hand to stop the importation of those potatoes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I shall not yield further.

I have tried to make it clear that I wish to go along with the efforts to reach the goal the distinguished Senator from Nebraska has in mind, but I cannot endorse the method by which he is proposing to reach it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it is apparent that it will take some time to reach a vote upon this amendment alone, because other Members of the Senate desire to speak upon it. It is practically a part of the reciprocal trade agreements.

In view of the fact that there are other amendments to be voted upon, I wonder whether we can obtain unanimous consent to vote on Monday, at either 2 or 3 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder whether the distinguished majority leader would propose that the vote be taken at 3 o'clock. I myself would not object to having the vote taken at 2 o'clock, but I think 3 o'clock probably would be generally satisfactory.

Mr. LUCAS. When I stated earlier today that we would have a night session, a number of Senators immediately came to me and said they had dinner engagements. Of course, I do not like to disappoint them.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the proposal is that we shall vote at 3 o'clock on Monday—on what, please?

Mr. LUCAS. On everything—all the amendments to the joint resolution and on the joint resolution itself.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire who would have charge of the time.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the chairman of the committee, and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. WHERRY. I asked that question because the wheat amendment is still to be discussed, is it not? I do not know how much time will be required for that purpose.

I might inquire of the Senator from Colorado whether 3 o'clock would be satisfactory, in view of the fact that the wheat amendment has not yet been reached.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has an amendment. My colleague from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and I have an amendment.

This is a rather talkative subject, of course.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] also has an amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. It has been disposed of.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I wonder whether it would be better to provide for the voting to begin at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have an amendment. I am perfectly willing to offer it for consideration in conference; if it is accepted, I should be glad to let it be handled in that way. Otherwise, I should wish to have perhaps 30 minutes, or approximately that much time, to discuss it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am endeavoring to accommodate the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] as much as possible, in connection with the measure we expect to take up following this one, and he is trying to have it brought up as soon as possible. I was trying to help him out.

But I shall be glad to provide in the unanimous-consent agreement for the voting to begin at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, who will have charge of the time?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. WHERRY. That is satisfactory.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will it be understood, in connection with the agreement, that the Senator from Georgia will have 30 minutes, if necessary, for his matter, and that my colleague from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and I will have 30 minutes for our matter, if necessary?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is chairman of the committee and is in charge of the bill. Whatever is agreeable to him will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to have it understood that I shall have at least 30 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, we could convene at 11 o'clock on Monday, and could arrange to have the voting begin at 3 o'clock; that would give us 4 hours.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With the understanding that I shall have 30 minutes?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Delaware, I suppose, would wish to have time allotted him by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], who is not now in the Chamber.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure that can be arranged between those Senators; the Senators on the other side of the aisle never have difficulty in making arrangements with one another.

Mr. TOBEY. Yes; we are one happy family.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not in favor of a "not-later-than" provision in the unanimous-consent agreement, for when such a provision is included in an agreement, Senators are in doubt as to the exact time when the voting will begin and are unable to make definite arrangements with regard to their time during the preceding hours on that day.

So I suggest that the agreement definitely provide for the voting to commence at 4 o'clock on Monday. If the

majority leader wishes to have the Senate convene at 11 o'clock on Monday, that will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, following the recess of the Senate from tonight until Monday, the Senate proceed to vote on the pending joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) and all amendments thereto, at 4 o'clock p. m.; provided, that no amendment which is not germane shall be considered; and provided further, that the time between 12 o'clock noon and 4 p. m. on said day shall be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents, to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in that connection, I ask unanimous consent that we waive the requirement for having a quorum call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the unanimous-consent agreement proposed by the Senator from Illinois.

Without objection, the agreement is entered into.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, February 27, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 24 (legislative day of February 22), 1950:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

George A. Garrett, of the District of Columbia, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ireland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 3 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.

Robert F. Hale, of Oregon.

John F. Fitzgerald, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Harold M. Granata, of New York.

Edward S. Parker, of South Carolina.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

James E. Bowers, of North Carolina.

Thaddeus C. Martin, of Arkansas.

Harold M. Midkiff, of Virginia.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Oshorne A. Pearson, of California, to be Assistant Postmaster General. (To fill vacancy created by appointment of Vincent C. Burke to the position of Deputy Postmaster General under authority of sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1949.)

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Robert A. Riddell, of Los Angeles, Calif., to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of California, to fill an existing vacancy.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

EUGENE WORLEY, of Texas, to be an associate judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, vice Hon. Charles S. Hatfield, deceased.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 2d day of June 1950:

Richard T. Ackley	Robert D. Albright
William Acosta	John R. Allen

Roger D. Alling
Allen E. Alman
Daniel G. Anderson, Jr.
Lyle C. Anderson
Ralph E. Anfang
William M. Apgar
John L. Appel, Jr.
Robert J. Armstrong

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy, from the 2d day of June 1950:

Francis B. Quinlan	John B. Sherman
Alois E. Schmitt, Jr.	Max L. Washington

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, from the 2d day of June 1950:

Henry J. Arnold
Richard W. Arnold, Jr.
Paul W. Arthur
Anthony A. Attardi
Robert I. Backstrom
Donald C. Buseck
James E. Johnson
Jack C. Scarborough, Jr.

Renato D. Stefano, Jr. Harvey M. Soldan
Byron A. Nilsson Gene F. Straube
James H. Longworth (Naval Reserve aviator) to be an ensign in the Navy.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

William N. Grammer
Ray B. Mueller

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Dental Corps of the Navy:

Lawrence B. Frey, Jr.	Donald C. Olson
Thomas R. Haufe	Burton D. Ostergren

Goldie D. Greer to be an ensign in the Nurse Corps of the Navy.

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. ROBERTSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, viz: At the appropriate place in the joint resolution insert the following new section:

- 1 SEC. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no
- 2 price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes
- 3 unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such
- 4 potatoes.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. ROBERTSON) to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 96

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1950

No. 40

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 22, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercies, in a world swept by violent forces with which unaided we cannot cope, Thou only art our help and our hope. Through all the mystery of life Thy strong arm alone can lead us to its mastery. Thou hast made of our very restlessness a sign that without Thee we cannot be satisfied.

Fronting the claimant duties of this new week, steady our spirits with the realization of untapped power available to servants of Thy will if only they go quietly and confidently about their appointed tasks. Forgive us the distrust of ourselves, of life, and of Thee, and for the cowardly doubts which blind us to the heights which are full of the chariots of God. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Lucas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 24, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on February 25, 1950, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1990) to amend section 429, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the act of August 5, 1862, as amended, so as to substitute for the requirement that detailed annual reports to be made to the Congress concerning the proceeds of all sales of condemned naval material a requirement that information as to such proceeds be filed with the Committees on Armed Services in the Congress.

The message also announced that the act (S. 2681) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at a celebration commemorating the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, to be held at Lexington and Concord, Mass., April 16 through 19, in-

clusive, 1950, having been presented to the President on February 14, 1950, and not having been signed by him within the 10-day period prescribed by the Constitution, had become a law without approval.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2328. An act to amend section 482 of the Revised Statutes relating to the Board of Appeals in the United States Patent Office; and

H. R. 7220. An act to expedite the rehabilitation of Federal reclamation projects in certain cases.

ABDUCTION OF GREEK CHILDREN

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have been very much interested in the problem of the displaced Greek children ever since it was brought to the attention of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans in 1948 by the Greek Government, which charged that thousands of Greek children were being forcibly abducted by the guerrillas for Communist indoctrination in the eastern European countries and as a means of further terrorizing the Greek countryside. The findings of that special committee revealed that approximately 25,000 children had been removed to Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other countries in eastern Europe. We all know that the efforts of the United Nations and of the International Committee of the Red Cross have so far failed to succeed in remedying this truly tragic and unjustifiable condition. I have asked the Secretary of State on several different occasions to use every means at his disposal to underscore the position of the United States with respect to the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. If we Americans can take the leadership in inspiring world opinion against what is one of the blackest marks on the Soviet record, we will have done a humane and a manly thing. I will continue to do whatever I can as an individual Senator to achieve this result.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SALTONSTALL was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. AIKEN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. YOUNG was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the week beginning today.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SCHOEPPEL was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate tomorrow.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. DARBY, because of official business, was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate tomorrow.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests that the Senate is proceeding under a unanimous-consent agreement, under which the time between now and 4 o'clock is divided between the proponents and opponents of the pending joint resolution, and controlled respectively by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may proceed with what might be termed the morning hour until the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] shall reach the Senate, because he is in control of one-half of the time, unless some other Senator has been designated to control the time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent. I ask unanimous consent now, on behalf of the Senator from Vermont, that he may have leave of the Senate to be absent today and tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont has asked that in his absence I take charge of the time which was given into his control when the unanimous-consent agreement was made.

I would say, for the information of the majority leader, that it is perfectly agreeable to me that a quorum be called, and that routine business be transacted, provided the time is taken out of the time allotted to both sides.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous-consent agreement be modified so as to substitute the Senator from Nebraska for the Senator from Vermont to control the time on behalf of the opponents of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma obtained the floor.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator from Oklahoma yield that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Bricker	Hill	Morse
Bridges	Hoey	Mundt
Butler	Humphrey	Murray
Byrd	Hunt	Myers
Cain	Ives	Neely
Chapman	Jenner	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Darby	Kerr	Schoepel
Donnell	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Downey	Langer	Sparkman
Dworshak	Leahy	Stennis
Eastland	Lehman	Taylor
Eaton	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ellender	Long	Thomas, Utah
Ferguson	Lucas	Tobey
Frear	McCarran	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarthy	Watkins
George	McClellan	Wherry
Graham	McKellar	Wiley
Green	McMahon	Williams
Gurney	Magnuson	Withers
Hayden	Malone	
Hendrickson	Maybank	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsyl-

vania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

On request of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and by unanimous consent, the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations were excused from attendance on the session of the Senate this afternoon and the Committee was authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to submit petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and present routine matters for the RECORD without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the time consumed in the transaction of routine business will be charged equally against both sides.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; ordered to lie on the table:

"Senate Resolution 42

"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States, a bill H. R. 4453, known as the Fair Employment Practice Act, the purpose of which is to establish a permanent agency of the Government to eliminate discrimination in employment; and

"Whereas the State of New York has been among the pioneers of the States of the Union to enact such legislation which has been successful in reducing or eradicating such discrimination in the industries of this State; and

"Whereas all citizens without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin are entitled to equal opportunity to be gainfully employed and it is in the public interest that such unfair practices, which tend to engender bitterness and unrest among large segments of our population be eradicated as opposed to the principles of our form of government; and

"Whereas during the last war when it was essential for our war industries to keep production at their highest level, the Fair Employment Practice Committee was highly successful in reducing or eliminating such discrimination in such industries: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That it is the sense of the people of the State of New York, expressed through the considered judgment of their representatives in the legislature, that the enactment of such legislation is of the greatest importance to the people and will tend to unite the country and create greater respect for our institutions among the other peoples of the world; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully memorialized to enact with all convenient speed H. R. 4453 of such other, similar, appropriate legislation as will accomplish the purposes of this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States duly elected from the State of New York, and that the latter be urged to do all within their power to bring about the enactment of such legislation.

"By order of the senate:

"WILLIAM S. KING,
"Secretary.

"In assembly, February 21, 1950. Concurred in without amendment.

"By order of assembly:

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
"Clerk."

By Mr. LODGE (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to lower the high cost of food

"Whereas the laws which guarantee farmers high prices for their commodities were enacted to relieve an acute national economic emergency affecting the farm industry which no longer exists; and

"Whereas the new law is plainly designed to keep basic foods as high in price as they have been; and

"Whereas this is plainly inflation of a most painful nature; and

"Whereas it overlooks the fact that most of the income of the American family pays for food; and

"Whereas according to laws of supply and demand in a free market food becomes cheaper the more it is produced, while under the law in question the taxpayers' money is used in ever greater amounts as food becomes more plentiful to prevent the consumer from the taking advantage of the natural action of economic law which has made America the greatest nation in history; and

"Whereas the Government has under loan or has taken title to four-fifths of all the flaxseed produced last year, third of all the cotton, nearly a third of all the wheat, more than half of all the peanuts, two-fifths of all the potatoes and dried edible beans, nearly half of the stored butter; and

"Whereas the present new farm price-support program will cost billions which will come from the same people who will pay the resulting high prices; and

"Whereas the farmers are becoming more and more dependent upon the Government: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to enact laws that will be in keeping with a peace time economy; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the State secretary to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In house of representatives, adopted, February 13, 1950.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,
"Clerk."

"In senate, adopted, in concurrence, February 16, 1950.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,
"Clerk."

mour Smith, heirs of Charles Smith, deceased; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 3131. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William I. Spaulding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 3132. A bill to incorporate the American Society of International Law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3133. A bill for the relief of Anthony B. Estella, his wife and two children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3134. A bill to provide for a 25-percent increase in the annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and to their survivors; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. HOEY):

S. 3135. A bill to amend the peanut-marketing-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

S. 3136. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the town of Mills, Wyo., a sewage system located in such town; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3137. A bill for the relief of Carmine Amedeo;

S. 3138. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Bulbool;

S. 3139. A bill for the relief of Asmoth Ali, Angob Ali, Esrail Ullah, Mufaffar Ullah, Moraham Ali, Miftahuj Jaman, Moskod Ullah, and Mascador Ali;

S. 3140. A bill for the relief of Azman Ali; S. 3141. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Katai Miah (or Kutai Miah); and

S. 3142. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Hanif; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (by request):

S. 3143. A bill to provide for the conduct of a periodic census of governments; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Mr. IVES):

S. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution to permit certain war-service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil-service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE REPORT ENTITLED "LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC STABILITY"

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 233), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the committee print entitled "Low-Income Families and Economic Stability," printed for the use of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, be printed as a Senate document.

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. IVES, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BENTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. MYERS, and Mr. THYE) submitted an amendment in the

nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CAIN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5472) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAYBANK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5472, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7207) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 6, line 17, strike the period after the word "law", insert a colon and add: "Provided further, That hereafter, the amount of annual leave for Government employees, including the employees of the Postal Service, shall be at the rate of 20 days per year, and the amount of sick leave shall be at the rate of 12 days per year for classified and wage board employees."

Mr. DOUGLAS also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7207, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR KNOWLAND

[Mr. HICKENLOOPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator KNOWLAND at a Lincoln Day dinner at Des Moines, Iowa, on February 16, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MISTREATMENT OF GREEK CHILDREN—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD various statements regarding the mistreatment of Greek children, which appear in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLISHING ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two editorials, one entitled "Constitutional Amendment on

Elections," published in the Chicago (Ill.) Daily Calumet of February 4, 1950, and the other entitled "Lodge's Amendment," published in the Rockford, Ill., Star, February 5, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED AIRPLANE TRIP TO THE NORTH POLE—ARTICLE FROM THE DAILY ALASKA EMPIRE

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Airplane Scheduled To Make Landing at North Pole Next Summer; Hubbard on Flight," published in the Daily Alaska Empire of Juneau, Alaska, February 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE WATER-SHED TREATMENT PROGRAM

[Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the supplemental statement to the 1950 report of the Soil Conservation Service to the Subcommittee on Wildlife Conservation of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE H-BOMB: HUMANITY'S NEW PERIL—ARTICLE BY CLARENCE POE

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The H-Bomb: Humanity's New Peril," written by Clarence Poe, and published in the March 1950 issue of the Progressive Farmer, which appears in the Appendix.]

LET'S EXPLORE YOUR MIND—ARTICLE BY ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a column entitled "Let's Explore Your Mind," by Albert Edward Wiggam, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOTES OFF THE RECORD, BY GERTRUDE PIERSON

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the column entitled "Notes Off the Record," by Gertrude Pierson, published in the Cashmere (Wash.) Record, which appears in the Appendix.]

RENT CONTROL—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "End of Rent Control," published in the Washington Post of this date, which appears in the Appendix.]

REPEAL TELEPHONE EXCISE TAXES—STATEMENT BY T. H. SANDERSON

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement under the heading "Repeal telephone excise taxes," prepared by T. H. Sanderson, director of the Wisconsin State Telephone Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

MCCARTHY'S CREAKING LIMB—ARTICLE BY PETER EDSON

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "McCarthy's Creaking Limb," written by Peter Edson, and published in the Washington Daily News of this date, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIAL SECURITY AGAINST RAILROAD-RETIREMENT MONTHLY SURVIVOR BENEFITS—A COMPARISON

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to use 2 minutes to make a statement and an insertion in the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall not object. The junior Senator from Nebraska has asked unanimous consent that he be permitted to speak for 2 minutes. The senior Senator from Nebraska, however, controls but half of the time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] controls half the time for debate on the pending measure.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I shall ask that I be granted only 1 minute of time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I shall yield that much time, 1 minute, to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on several previous occasions I have introduced into the Record facts and figures relating to tax payments and the benefits of those covered by our two great Federal retirement systems—the Social Security System and the Railroad Retirement System. From the tabulations I have prepared to date, it appears that the terms offered to those covered by social security under the legislation now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee are more favorable than the terms offered to railroad employees under the Railroad Retirement Act.

I now have a tabulation comparing benefits payable out of the two funds to the dependents of insured employees. Dependents' benefits are perhaps even more important than retirement benefits. So long as a man is still alive, he may be able to continue working and support his family, or if he has been successful he may have been able to accumulate something to help him out when he retires. Dependents' benefits are primarily intended to take care of cases where the breadwinner dies relatively young and there must be some provision to take care of his wife and children.

The tabulation I have, which I now want to insert in the Record, is labeled exhibit D and compares benefits for widows and children under the Railroad Retirement Act, under the present Social Security Act, and under the provisions of H. R. 6000, as passed by the House of Representatives. It will be noted that in every case the benefits provided for dependents under H. R. 6000 are higher than those provided for men covered by the Railroad Retirement Act. This is true despite the fact the pay-roll tax on railroad men is four times as great as that on employees under the social-security system. Even under the rising scale of tax payments provided in H. R. 6000, the pay-roll deduction from the wages of railroad men will always be about twice as great as that from employees under the social-security system.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table to which I have referred may be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXHIBIT D.—Social-security versus railroad-retirement monthly survivor benefits—a comparison

	Social security, 1930	H. R. 6000, social security proposed	Railroad retirement, 1930
Maximum survivor benefits possible:			
Aged widows.....	\$34.20	\$48.30	\$40.61
Widows with children....	34.20	48.30	40.61
Children.....	22.80	48.30	27.08
Widow and 1 child.....	57.00	96.60	67.69
Widow.....	34.20	48.30	40.61
And 2 children.....	22.80	48.30	27.08
	22.80	32.20	27.08
Total.....	79.80	128.80	94.77
Widow and 3 or more children or 4 or more children.....	21.25	37.50	27.08
	21.25	37.50	27.08
	21.25	37.50	27.08
Total (pro-rated equally).....	85.00	150.00	108.32
Maximum.....	85.00	150.00	108.32
Parents.....	22.80	48.30	27.08

75 percent of the primary insurance amount for first child and parents.

Source: Rail Pension News, published by the National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Pl., Chicago 43, Ill.

The above exhibit D has been submitted to the Senate Finance Committee now holding hearings on H. R. 6000 for their study and consideration that rail workers should receive the same ratio of increases in benefits now proposed for those covered by social security and has been submitted by Mr. Thomas G. Stack, president of the National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc. (a voluntary organization of union and nonunion rail workers), February 1930.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton- and peanut-acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, it is now 12:30. That leaves 3 hours and 30 minutes for the discussion of amendments to the bill, which are now pending, and such amendments as hereafter may be offered. Am I correct in assuming that each side will have one-half of the time, or 1 hour and 45 minutes?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the understanding of the Chair; and the Senator from Oklahoma controls half of the time and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] the other half. The time is to be divided equally, allowing for the time required for the roll call and for the transaction of routine business. The Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from Nebraska will each have control of 105 minutes, assuming there is no further interruption.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the pending joint resolution and ask that the amendment be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. An amendment is pending. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma can only be read for the information of the Senate at this time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I submit my amendment and ask that it be read at the desk for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received and lie on the table, and will be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, at the end of section 2, it is proposed to add the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to offer for sale at the point of storage any potatoes produced in surplus areas and now in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation to wholesalers, jobbers, retailers or consumers, for distribution and consumption in deficit areas, at prices per bushel which will return to the said Commodity Credit Corporation its total investment in such potatoes, including handling and carrying costs: And provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to define surplus areas with respect to the production of potatoes and also deficit areas where such potatoes may be distributed: And provided further, That this proviso shall be complied with prior to either giving away or the destruction of any potatoes now in the possession of the said Commodity Credit Corporation."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield to myself 15 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amendment which has just been read for the information of the Senate provides that before the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be permitted to give away any of the potatoes which it now possesses, it shall offer them for sale. The potatoes involved will be the potatoes produced in areas, such as Maine, where there are surplus potatoes. The Commodity Credit Corporation will be authorized by the amendment to sell such surplus potatoes in deficit potato areas, or areas where there are not sufficient potatoes raised to supply the demand. The amendment provides that the surplus potatoes shall be sold in the deficit areas at a price which will return to the Commodity Credit Corporation its cost, considering its purchase price, or take-over price, and its handling and carrying charges. I will ask later that the amendment be called up for consideration by the Senate and for a vote. I hope we may take the amendment to conference and see what we can do to work out a plan for the disposition of our Government-owned potatoes so as to save as much money as possible and at the same time make such potatoes available to consumers in areas where not enough potatoes were produced to serve the demand for such commodity.

Mr. President, I desire to call to the attention of the Senate an amendment which is now printed, and which will be offered later. The amendment is known as the Williams-Ives-Saltonstall-Hendrickson amendment. I ask that the amendment be read for the information

of Senators, and then I shall state my reasons for opposing the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

That paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law No. 439, 81st Cong.) and section 301 (a) (1) (G) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by subsection (c) of section 409 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, are hereby repealed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this amendment, if it should become the law, would repeal portions of the act which was passed and signed last October. If the amendment should prevail, then the 90-percent support price which the law now provides with respect to certain crops in 1950, would be repealed. It provides that the full flexible support price scheduled for all basic commodities, save tobacco, shall go into effect immediately. That means that the provisions for 90-percent support price for the basic products, save tobacco, for 1950, and the minimum of 80 percent of parity for 1951, shall be repealed.

In fact the amendment, if enacted, will repeal and destroy the present farm-price-support law and program.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is that substantially the bill on this subject the Senate passed early last fall?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is somewhat along that line. It is not the same, but it is substantially the same.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Oklahoma will recall that the Senator from Virginia voted for the Senate bill; he was opposed to the House bill which continued provision for a mandatory 90 percent of parity for the basic crops for this year.

The Senator from Virginia would like to vote again as he voted before, if he can get a clear understanding as to how close this amendment is to what he has previously supported.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amendment, if agreed to, will repeal the provision of existing law authorizing the use of the highest of either the parity price for the basic commodities, as computed under the old formula, or the price as computed by the modernized formula for a 4-year period.

Mr. President, this amendment brings up the old fight between high prices and low prices for farm products. It seems that the representatives of the industrial East are demanding that those who live in their area receive high prices for the things they produce and at the same time, they are demanding low prices for the things that they consume—products such as food products and cotton and wool for clothing.

Mr. President, I remind those who reside in the industrial East that if the prices of farm products go down, then wages will go down, production will drop, the prices of the things the East pro-

duces will go down, and a depression will come again to our country.

We cannot have a prosperous economy with one-fifth of our population—which is what the farmers constitute—receiving for the things they produce prices so low that they are unable to buy the goods produced by industry.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator will agree with me, I am sure, that even though the amendment I have proposed is adopted, it still will leave the support prices of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and corn higher than the prices the farmers have received for those commodities during the past 10 years. So we shall not be repealing the support prices, for the farmers still are receiving for those commodities more money on the average than they have received for them in the past 10 years.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate rejected a proposed amendment on the theory that we should not change the program after certain crops have been planted. But now it is proposed in connection with the consideration of this amendment, that we make such a change.

Mr. President, I have only a limited amount of time. Although I shall be glad to yield for questions and suggestions, I must yield a part of my time to other Senators. For that reason, I wish to make this issue plain.

Mr. President, in order that this country may survive, in order that the States, the cities, and the counties may survive, all being a part of the Nation, we must have high prices. We must have high prices for farm products; we must have high wages; we must have high salaries; and we must have high prices for the articles produced by industry generally. In no way can we have a high national income, except through high prices. At the present time the goal for farm products is full parity prices. The present law provides a 90 percent of parity as support prices for basic commodities—such as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts. The amendment, if approved will repeal and destroy even the 90 percent of parity support price for the basic farm products.

Mr. President, the record shows that the farmer receives only a relatively small part of the consumer's dollar. When a consumer goes to the store and buys a dollar's worth of bread or a dollar's worth of meat or a dollar's worth of potatoes or of any other commodity produced by farmers, the farmer does not receive all of such dollar. The record shows that the farmer gets less than 50 cents of the consumer's dollar. Only in times of unusually high prices do the farmers receive as much as 50 percent, or 50 cents, of the consumer's dollar.

Who gets the remainder of the money the consumers pay for food and clothing? The railways receive their full share for transporting the commodity from the place of production to the mill or factory. The railroads have fixed tariff rates so they receive their full share or 100 percent of their rates.

After the commodity reaches the mill where it is processed, the mill receives its full share—not 60 or 80 or 90 percent, but 100 percent of its cost, plus its profits, in connection with the work of processing the commodity.

When the product is processed, it goes to the wholesaler or the jobber, as the case may be, and the wholesaler or the jobber gets his full profit. After the wholesaler or jobber receives his profit, the product goes to the retailer for distribution; and the retailer receives his share in profits for handling the processed commodity.

So when the consumer buys the finished product, he pays for the transportation of the commodity back and forth; for processing, for jobbing or wholesaling, and for the retailer's profit. Then what is left, if anything, the farmer receives. At the present time the farmer receives some 37.8 percent or less than 38 cents out of each dollar consumers pay for their food and clothing. The result is that in times of low prices for farm products, when others who handle such products are receiving 100 percent of their profits, the farmer receives what is left—if anything is left.

So, Mr. President, I am for high prices in order to assure the farmer a fair share of the consumer's dollar. He can get his fair share only when we have relatively high prices for the commodities which he produces.

Mr. President, there is another reason for my opposition to the amendment. At the present time we have a national debt of some \$257,000,000,000. We have a national budget of some \$42,500,000,000, which must be paid in the form of taxes, if the budget is to be kept in balance. In addition to the Federal budget, we have State, county, city and district budgets totaling some \$17,000,000,000, which, added to the \$42,500,000,000 Federal budget make a grand total of some \$60,000,000,000; which the taxpayers must pay in order to keep the various units of our Government going concerns.

Mr. President, how are we to get \$60,000,000,000, in taxes from low price schedules? It has not been done in the past. It is not now being done, and it cannot be done in the future. Only a few years ago, at a time within the memory of every Senator, we had low prices. For example, during 1930, 1931, and 1932, the total income of all the people would not have been sufficient to pay the Federal tax bill for the current year. The only way by which high national income can be developed and maintained is through high prices—high prices for farm commodities, high wages, high salaries, and high prices for the products of industry. Then, of course, in order to be just and fair, all prices must be equalized, so that no group will have an advantage over any other group.

Mr. President, we see today economic conditions wherein industrial prices are rising, wherein wages are increasing, and at the same time we see prices of farm products falling day by day. Mr. President, such conditions cannot be permitted to continue in the United States and I oppose the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, late last Friday afternoon, I undertook to participate in the debate on the pending Wherry amendment, which I interpreted as placing certainly for the time being an embargo on potatoes from Canada. Frankly, I had had no opportunity whatever to study the problem or to prepare anything on the subject, so I requested the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma to give me 10 minutes this morning in which I might attempt to clarify one or two things I had said Friday, and to enable me to give the Senate the benefit of certain information I secured this morning from the State Department.

I recall that I said Friday, Canada was our best friend and our best customer. I repeat the statement. I said Canada took \$500,000,000 worth of goods from us. What I intended to say was that Canada took \$500,000,000 more goods from us than we took from Canada. Canada last year bought from us approximately \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods, and we took from Canada approximately \$1,500,000,000 worth of goods. I said Canada took from us between three and four times the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables—which, of course, includes potatoes—than we took from Canada. I was unable to answer Friday the charge that the President of the United States and the State Department were negligent in their duty in not restricting imports of potatoes from the 1949 crop, as they had done with respect to the 1948 crop.

This morning I got from the State Department an answer to the question, which is this: Last week the Department of Agriculture approached the State Department with respect to the importation of Canadian potatoes, and the State Department in turn approached the appropriate representatives of Canada, to discuss the matter. In the discussion, the facts were developed that up to last week 6,000,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes had been imported by us, and that according to their very best estimates, not more than 3,000,000 additional bushels of potatoes would come into this country, to be divided along established lines between seed and table potatoes. That would be the total of our importation of Canadian potatoes this year out of the crop harvested last fall, and it would be 200,000 to 300,000 bushels less than we took from the 1948 crop under the agreement to curtail importations because of our support price.

So, Mr. President, I think we are now facing a situation in which we are going to get fewer potatoes from Canada than we did last year. Only 3,000,000 more bushels of potatoes, if nothing is done, will be imported, and yet we are asked to enact into law a mandatory embargo upon Canadian potatoes to become effective immediately, because the President would have to take immediate ac-

tion because of our surplus production; but the law would also stand on our statute books for an indefinite period in the future.

So I wish to invite the attention of my distinguished colleagues to two pertinent facts. One is that we are proposing to do something which will have no practical effect upon the economy of our Nation at this time. Second, the action would be construed as a highly unfavorable action by the Canadian officials, and I fear would have more serious repercussions than that. Why? Because we all know that ECA Administrator Hoffman has been pleading, urging, and almost demanding that the nations of western Europe integrate their economy, break down their tariff barriers, and engage in freer trade among themselves, and in connection with the time when her dollar aid will end he has held out to them the hope that one billion of American dollars they will need can be secured by our accepting an equivalent amount of European goods in our domestic market, which, Mr. Hoffman said, would amount to approximately 1 percent of our total production, and therefore could not possibly hurt this Nation. But if, because of about 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes we put an embargo against a nation which is buying from us \$500,000,000 worth of goods more than we buy from it and which spends every dollar it receives for potatoes for our citrus fruits, machinery, or whatever we are selling, why will not European nations believe that when a competitive situation arises we will not treat them with the same kind of selfishness which this amendment proposes that we extend to our neighbor, our best friend, and our best customer?

So I say, with those broad implications, the Senate should not go on record in favor of an amendment of this kind.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The statement just made by the distinguished Senator from Virginia demonstrates how dangerous it is for Members of the Senate to consider an Amendment such as that offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] without complete and exhaustive hearings before an appropriate committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator is absolutely correct. We are living in a dangerous world which is now engaged in a cold war which could some day eventuate into a shooting war. We are living in a world in which we need friends. We still have considerable weight in international affairs, but the situation which now confronts us indicates that we cannot afford to throw it around. I think we should not do something which could easily be construed not only in Canada, where we have good friends, but in other parts of the world where we are trying to get good friends as meaning that we are not dedicated to the fundamental principle of live and let live, and that as soon as we feel that the danger of atomic bombs and other types of bombs dropping on our heads is eliminated, we are going to return to a program of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield myself one additional minute. A moment ago I had read from the desk an amendment which I shall call up after 4 o'clock today. In order that I shall not then take unnecessary time, I wish to submit a copy of a letter which I sent to Secretary Brannan on February 24, 1950, and I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed immediately after the reading of the amendment, which will come after 4 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have had made an analysis of House Joint Resolution 398 and Senate bill 2919, which will be in conference. This analysis comes from a man who is competent to make such an analysis. His name is Horace Hayden. I ask unanimous consent that the analysis be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OKLAHOMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Oklahoma City, Okla., February 24, 1950.

Subject: Analysis of House Joint Resolution 398 and S. 2919, correction of 1949 cotton acreage allotment law.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: The cotton acreage allotments laws have become so terribly involved and complicated and there are so many unknown factors that it is difficult to make an analysis with assurance that conclusions will be entirely correct.

In the 1938 law there was provision by which the total tilled acres of every cotton farm was taken into consideration. From the total tilled acres was deducted the acreage devoted to other basic crops, the remainder left the total acreage available for cotton. This total acreage was divided into the county allotment which gave a percentage factor to be used by the county committee in allotting acreage. The law provided that all farms should be given the same percentage of its available cotton acreage. The effect of this provision was to cut down the man specializing on cotton and increasing the acreage of the farmer who only planted a small amount of cotton.

In preparing the 1949 cotton acreage law, we from Oklahoma and several other States objected to that method of arriving at cotton allotments. We requested that the law provide that after the cotton history had been established for all farms in the county, that the cotton history be adjusted percentage-wise to the county's allotment. It is a simple way of handling the matter and to our way of thinking it is the only fair way to handle this allotment. We were told that the Department insisted on the tillable acres formula rather than the cotton history formula. It looked so involved to a number of us and we felt it would create many inequities and hardships. During hearings the Department apparently made no objections to the tillable acres formula and left us with the impression that they would insist on that method in arriving at farm allotments. We now understand that the Department claims that this formula is too complicated and creates many inequities and that they would much prefer to have the cotton history formula used. It is too late to make that change for 1950.

The tillable-acres formula was further complicated by reason of war crops as pro-

vided in Public Law 12. That created cotton farms that have long since changed their cropping system and are not in position to plant cotton. They still have allotments granted them, even though a great many are surprised in receiving a cotton allotment and would be more than willing to surrender their allotment for use by other farmers in that county.

You will recall that in the Senate bill 1962, provision was made by which any unplanted acreage could be either surrendered permanently or for 1 year, in order to correct the inequities of the tillable acreage formula. That provision was eliminated in the House, and it is our opinion that this particular point is causing most of the difficulties throughout the cotton South. Oklahoma experienced this difficulty under the 1938 law, and we were quite anxious that we not experience it again. Texas had a similar experience, but not quite as severe as in Oklahoma. We felt at the time that many other States would experience similar difficulties, principally by reason of changes in cropping systems and by reason of cotton credits created under Public Law 12.

It is our understanding that some of the States which objected and helped eliminate the reallocation provision of S. 1962, have now admitted that this was an error.

So far as I can learn, all States are fairly well satisfied with the total cotton allotment for the State as provided in Public Law 272, but the method of making allotments to farms is causing general dissatisfaction over the entire belt. In Oklahoma we feel that Public Law 272, if unchanged, will cause 30 percent of our allotment to be unplanted. We had hoped that could be corrected to a larger extent by the surrender and reallocation of unused acreage and were prepared to get most of the unplanted acreage released for reallocation.

House Joint Resolution 398, together with a flood of other bills in both Houses, was introduced in an effort to correct the mistake made in eliminating the reallocation provision of S. 1962.

We believe the meat of the whole situation is some method of getting the States' allotment planted and not increasing the allotment for any State above the amount provided in the 21,000,000-acre national allotment. We believe that can only be accomplished by leaving to the discretion of county committees and not by application of a fixed rule laid down by the Secretary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 398

Section I of that bill provided that every farm shall have a minimum of—

(a) 70 percent of the average of the 1946-47-48 cotton acreage; or

(b) 50 percent of the highest acreage of any one of those years. (Both of the above provisions include acreage in War Corp Credits); but

(c) No farm shall be allotted more than 40 percent of his total tilled acreage.

Section II of that bill provides that acreage which will not be planted to cotton may be released by holder of allotment and deducted from his allotment, to be used to supply the minimum acreage as provided in section I.

Any surrendered acreage remaining after providing the minimum acreage described above may be reapportioned in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other farms in same county receiving allotments, which the Secretary determines are inadequate.

The legislative report on that bill reads, "In the absence of some very exceptional circumstances, however, no farm having a cotton history could be said to have an inadequate allotment if its allotment was equal to the larger of 70 percent of the amount planted or regarded as planted during the

years, 1946-47-48; or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted in any one of such years, and not in excess of 40 percent of the acreage tilled annually or in regular rotation."

You can see from the above that any acreage surrendered over and above the amount necessary to provide minimums set out above, must be used on small farms or new farms. In fact will not be used at all.

If unplanted acreage is surrendered in sufficient volume to provide the minimums set out above, the County and State will not suffer in future years. If the unplanted acreage is not surrendered in sufficient volume then the acres necessary to provide the minimums as set out above are only temporary and will be eliminated in considering the actual planted acreage for future years. Under this provision there is no incentive for the farmer to release his acreage because it is released almost permanently. We believe that provision will mean the reduction in Oklahoma's cotton history of at least 200,000 acres for 1951 and future years. This is indicative of what will happen to many other States.

It is only a stopgap for 1950 and will cause terrific repercussions and distortion of all State allotments after 1950.

S. 2919

The Senate has deleted the entire House bill and substituted the principal provisions of S. 2919, changed slightly in view of later thinking.

The Senate version provides in the first section that any unplanted acreage may be surrendered without reservation by the farmer who has changed his cropping system and does not intend to plant cotton in the future. Illustration: (Turned to grass, legumes or other crops that cannot be easily changed from year to year) or if the farmer is planting cotton in a rotation with other crops he may surrender his cotton allotment for 1 year without reducing his allotment in future years by such surrender.

The Senate bill reads that acreage so surrendered may (should read shall) be reapportioned to other farms in the State, preference being given to other farms in the same county as original allotment. Reapportionment to be made to farms with inadequate allotments in view of past production records.

Up to this point the Senate bill does the thing that we believe should be done. It eliminates the mathematical formula which has been written into previous laws or bills.

We do not believe that any mathematical formula can be used without creating serious handicaps and hardships in many areas, if not all of them. We believe that if the bill should stop at that point, it would probably serve the purpose of correcting many of the inequities caused by Public Law 272.

The next section of the Senate bill provides that no farm shall have less than 60 percent of the average of the 1946-47-48 planted acreage or acreage regarded as having been planted, but contains a limitation that not more than 40 percent of the tilled land after deducting from farms the acreage devoted to other basic crops.

In Oklahoma this means that the wheat and peanut acreage shall be deducted before arriving at the acreage to be devoted to cotton. On most farms deduction of acreage in other basic crops will have no effect because the majority of the farmers are specialists just like manufacturers and they are either specializing in cotton or some other crop. However, on an estimated one-sixth of the farms in this State this limitation will work a serious hardship.

The 60 percent of the average or 40-percent limitation of S. 2919, is an effort to force diversification or rotation of crops. We believe that the 70-percent provision with a 40 percent of total tilled acres as provided

in the House bill, will accomplish that result with much less hardship than the provision of the Senate bill. This rigid limitation with low average of cotton history will force a great deal of land to be left entirely out of cultivation for the reason that those farmers do not have the equipment, training or the type of land to be devoted to other crops. We really believe that provision in the House bill is almost too rigid in itself to be imposed on farmers without notice. Certainly the provisions of the Senate bill are entirely too stringent.

It is our conclusion after intensive study with all agencies concerned that if the first section of the Senate bill could be used alone without the provisions of the average planted acreage or the limitation of cropland to be devoted to cotton, the county committee could work out most of the hardship cases, but we do believe that the reapportionment of surrendered acreage should be left to the county committee and not under arbitrary rules that may be set up by the Secretary for use in every county of the belt. It is impossible for one rule to work equally in all counties.

If it is necessary to have a limitation on the average planted acreage and a limitation on the crop land to be devoted to cotton, then we believe the minimums as provided in the House bill would cause less hardship, not only in Oklahoma but every other State, than the limitation as provided in the Senate bill.

Both bills provide that the farmer may have a reasonable length of time in which to make application for adjustment under the revised law. We believe that should be retained. The House bill provides for 15 days period and we presume that this means 15 days after the passage by both Houses of the bill. The Senate bill does not set a time limit. We feel that 15 days is too short a time for the committee to acquaint all cotton farmers of their privileges. Even though planting time is near, we believe that time should be increased to 20 days.

We also believe that the Senate bill can be handled as a permanent revision which is not in the House bill.

Without question, if the House version is adopted in the present form, it will call for another bill to correct the 1951 and future acreages. Otherwise the allotments in 1951 will be in a much worse shape than they are now.

Very truly yours,

HORACE HAYDEN,
Secretary.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I yield myself 25 minutes. I have no exception to take with reference to the amount of business done between Canada and the United States, but I state that a close analysis of the subject, if the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] and the majority leader had made such an analysis, would disclose that the difference in the balance of trade is not based wholly on exports from the United States to Canada or imports from Canada to the United States. I want to stress that my amendment, which would stop imports of potatoes only when we had more than we knew what to do with, is being objected to on the ground that some foreign countries might resent it. It simply will not work out that way.

The purposes and principles of the amendment were not objected to. The distinguished Senator from Virginia said that he agreed with the objectives of the junior Senator from Nebraska, but that he disagreed with the methods by which the result was to be accomplished. That

is the interpretation I placed on what the Senator said.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Nebraska has made a correct interpretation of my statement.

Mr. WHERRY. The junior Senator from Nebraska wants, therefore, to explain his amendment in terms of foreign relations, to demonstrate that it is logical and sound from every angle, and that the method of procedure is entirely correct.

It involves no ill will and will cause none.

The nations which signed the multilateral agreement at Geneva in 1947 and 1948, foresaw the possibility of surpluses. They foresaw that it would be manifestly unfair to force one nation to add to its own surpluses by absorbing those of other nations, and they specifically provided for just such a contingency.

Under this agreement, any nation with a surplus might, with complete peace of mind, and without in any way antagonizing another nation, prevent that surplus from being swelled by additional imports.

Our neighbor on the north, shut off shipments of table potatoes to the United States by agreement made pursuant to the terms of the earlier trade agreement the United States had with that country.

It will be seen that Canada did so, because the Geneva trade agreement provided for just exactly that means of protecting America's agricultural price-support programs.

The principal supplier of potatoes imported into the United States, has rigidly restricted imports of agricultural and other products from the United States and has completely shut off many American products. No element of retaliation on the part of either nation was involved. The diplomats of our State Department realized that Canada's embargoes, quotas, import licenses, and other restrictions on imports of goods from the United States, were born of necessity, exactly as is the amendment which is before the Senate.

The countries which signed the Geneva trade agreement have already consented to this amendment.

Article 11 of that agreement, to which most of the countries which export potatoes to the United States adhere, is headed "General elimination of quantitative restrictions." I read paragraph 1. This is the over-all statement:

No prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licenses or other measures, shall be instituted or maintained by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party or on the exportation or sale for export of any product destined for the territory of any other contracting party.

Paragraph 2 reads:

The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article—

Which I just read—

shall not extend to the following—

This is the first exception—

Import restrictions on any agricultural or fisheries product, imported in any form, necessary to the enforcement of governmental measures which operate—

Now I read indentation 2, under subparagraph (C)—

to remove a temporary surplus of the life domestic product.

That is as plain as the English language can be, and it takes care of the very situation we have at hand.

How could we do other than admit that the signers of this document intended to, and did, provide for limiting imports of a product that was in surplus in the importing country?

There was a complete meeting of the minds on this point that it would be applied, and it has been applied, on a number of occasions by other countries for reasons of State, such as exchange difficulties. We realized that and we continued to operate under that provision of the exception to the general provision.

Indentation 1 of subparagraph (C) discusses marketing and production limitation. That was brought out by the distinguished Senator from Virginia, who asked why we should permit surpluses as long as we have marketing limitations and quotas in this country and provide price supports for all the surpluses from other countries. This provision states that the general elimination of quantitative restrictions made effective by article 11 shall not apply to agricultural products which are domestically controlled by marketing or production programs.

In this instance, however, unlike the paragraph in which surpluses are mentioned, that is, subparagraph 2, a provision at the end of the article states that import restrictions because of marketing or production programs "shall not be such as will reduce the total of imports relative to the total of domestic production as compared with the proportion which might reasonably be expected to rule between the two in the absence of restrictions."

Therefore the exception to the exception barred the amendment which I originally offered, because we have marketing quotas and restrictions imposed in the United States. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

It then goes on to say that in determining this proposition due regard shall be paid to a previous representative period.

It seems clear that we should only limit imports to the normal proportion when we have a domestic marketing or production program. If we restrict domestic output or sales, then we can restrict imports in the same proportion.

Surpluses were specifically and intentionally considered different problems, requiring more drastic measures. That is why this surplus clause was placed in the agreement, and we should take advantage of it just as Canada has.

The agreement does not in any sense infer nor state that they should not be eased by shutting off imports. If there had been any intention, even the

slightest intention, to prevent this amendment or similar amendments from being adopted, then surely the agreement would have so stated. It did so state in the case of marketing programs, as I just mentioned, and by the very omission of such a statement with regard to surpluses it provided for just exactly what is proposed here.

My desire to maintain rigidly the foreign commitments made by our State Department, much as I disagree with some of them, led me to revise my first proposed amendment so that it would conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the Geneva agreement. That is exactly why I did it, because the exception to the exception eliminated the amendment so far as the letter or the spirit of the law was concerned, even though marketing quotas were imposed. Here is a provision by which the surplus is taken care of. There is no exception to it. We are supposed to rely on it, as are Canada and the other 23 countries.

It should be clear that we are following exactly the course that was provided for in that agreement. It is the course other countries would follow in similar circumstances.

It is the logical, sensible course, as was foreseen by those who drafted and signed the controlling trade agreement. There is no room for the slightest feeling of retaliation. There could not possibly be any inference that we, by the adoption of this amendment, would be "taking a crack" at any nation or group of nations. It is a business proposition operated in the friendliest of terms and one forced upon us by the circumstances that created a surplus in this country and in other countries as well.

When the 1948 crop turned out to be larger than our requirements, Canada, with no ill feelings on the subject, responded to an appeal by this country to limit exports of potatoes. A willingness to compromise indicated a knowledge on the part of both countries that drastic action was necessary. It was recognized that the United States could have completely eliminated all imports under the terms of all our domestic laws and foreign agreements concerning potatoes.

It was also recognized, as it should be now, that the net result would be the same no matter how the agreement was negotiated, namely, that of preventing imports from swelling the large surplus in the United States.

Mr. President, I desire now to read from the actual text of the official letter, which is a part of the agreement which the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Anderson] mentioned when we were debating this matter in the Senate. This was sent to the Canadian representative and signed by Robert A. Lovett, Acting Secretary of State of the United States. This quotation states our *quid pro quo* or share in the agreement:

In view of the adverse effect which unrestricted imports of Canadian potatoes would have on the potato programs of the United States and the fact that it is anticipated that the Canadian proposal will substantially reduce the quantity of potatoes which would otherwise be imported into the United States,

and in the interest of international trade between the United States and Canada and other considerations, the United States Government assures the Canadian Government that it will not hereafter impose any quantitative limitations or fees on Canadian potatoes of the 1948 crop imported into the United States under the system of regulating the movement of potatoes to the United States outlined in the Canadian proposal.

Mr. President, those are the very words which were used. That was the proposition made a year ago. It is the same we are asking for now. It was not retaliation then, and it is not retaliation now.

The United States was wielding a big stick in that agreement.

The Canadian Government knew, and we knew, that we could shut off imports of those potatoes, and that public opinion would probably force that action. So there was an agreement.

There was no thought of retaliation. There was no intention on the part of Mr. Lovett or anyone else to create any ill will between countries. There was no antagonism between the negotiators, and there certainly is none now.

The result of all this was just exactly the same as we have in mind now, except that the former agreement did allow the shipment of potatoes marked for seed. The situation then was not nearly as bad as it is now, and we are going a little further than did the former agreement.

The present situation calls for quick, decisive action. It comes several months later in the year than did the November 1948 agreement. Imports are much larger, and we are already destroying millions of pounds of our own 1949 crop. None of this congressional action would be necessary otherwise.

I cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, believe that Canada will take it unkindly, or even think of retaliation. Their business sense will certainly point out to them the fairness of a proposition which would designate to each respective nation the job of taking care of its own surpluses. If they have a surplus of potatoes, then they have our deepest sympathy, because we are afflicted with the same malady, only to a much greater extent.

Let there be no equivocation or misunderstanding. The amendment would require us to cease importing potatoes only when and if we had more than we could find uses for, as is provided in the amendment.

What could be more fair or businesslike? What infinitesimal ground for retaliation is there? With respect to that angle, I may state some very interesting facts which bring out this friendly attitude between our countries.

Canada issued an order on November 18, 1947, prohibiting—not just limiting, but prohibiting—the importation from the United States and other countries of a wide variety of agricultural and other commodities.

This embargo had a serious effect on a great many farmers, fruit growers, and manufacturers in the United States. These men and these companies, for many years, had marketed a part of their output in Canada. Suddenly, without prior warning, shipments were shut off.

Among the items affected were fresh fruits; all fresh vegetables, except potatoes and onions; most dried fruits; most canned and packaged goods; beans, peas, rice, peanut butter, honey, molasses, cigars and cigarettes, poultry, eggs, and meat. In addition, typewriters, radios, automobile tires, furniture, pianos, fur coats, and many, many other articles were affected. Apples, onions, and citrus fruits were permitted to enter, but only up to 50 percent of the 1946 level.

A month or so later the embargo list was considerably enlarged to include paper sacks, facial tissues, wax-coated paper, plywood, and a number of other articles.

Was there retaliation on the part of the United States? Certainly not. Did we take action to nullify, insofar as possible, any of these restrictions? Certainly not. Our farmers and manufacturers objected, for their loss of markets was quite serious to them.

This country, however, realized that these actions by our northern neighbors seemed to those promulgating the laws advisable and necessary and we did not take it as any slap at the United States.

Here is an interesting feature of these strict embargoes and quotas adopted by Canada. The announcement was officially made just 4 hours after the publication of the signing and effective date of the comprehensive tariff reductions made under the Geneva trade agreement. In other words, our agreement for the mutual reduction of tariff barriers to which Canada was a party was announced just 4 hours before that country rendered almost all her concessions ineffective.

The United States did not retaliate. Of course not. The friendly, though businesslike, relations between the two countries were not affected.

It is only fair to say that many of the severe restrictions placed upon shipments of goods from the United States to Canada have been modified. Quotas have been enlarged and import licenses are granted more freely than before.

Canada, however, has little ground on which to object to this one single restriction on potatoes, when we have too many of our own.

Speaking of potatoes, Canada issued an order on April 21, 1948, prohibiting the importation of potatoes, including sweet potatoes, from scheduled countries, including the United States. This prohibition was for the period April to June to shut out the early potatoes from the Carolinas, Virginia, and other southern areas. No one retaliated.

In May of 1948 Canada prohibited the importation of a number of new items, including parts for repairing radios and many kinds of machinery.

In June of 1948 another list of new items under prohibition was issued.

On November 1, 1948, the severe restrictions on imports into Canada of lettuce and tomatoes were eased somewhat.

It was then announced that restrictions would later be eased on imports of cabbage, celery, spinach, and carrots.

The official proclamation specifically stated that the relaxations would occur later as they were to be timed so as

not to prejudice the normal marketing of Canadian produce.

I quote the Foreign Commerce Weekly of November 15, 1948:

Imports (into Canada) of each of the commodities will be authorized only when advancing prices or short supplies indicate depleted domestic stocks.

I submit, Mr. President, that is all the pending amendment seeks to do. In fact, we do not intend to go nearly that far. We would limit imports only when we have an undisposed surplus.

The amendment conforms with the trade agreements. It comes within the letter of the law and it comes within the spirit of the law. A year ago we took similar action. Action along the same lines can now be taken, and it should be taken, because the potato surplus is greater than it was a year ago.

On that particular subject I wish to say for the Record that up to date the importation of potatoes from Canada has been 6,000,000 bushels. The figures given to me by the experts of the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with those of other agencies, show that the estimate of imports for this crop year is about 15,000,000 bushels, not 6,000,000 bushels or 9,000,000 bushels. Translated into dollars and cents it means upward of \$20,000. If the majority leader is desirous of economizing, here is the best place I know to begin economizing, for a saving of \$20,000,000 can here be made. It can be made by an action which is within the law. We insist that surpluses in this country not be supported in the case of farmers who have no acreage or marketing quotas. Why should Canadian farmers who have no acreage or marketing quotas be protected by us, when we do not protect our own farmers who have acreage or marketing quotas?

So, in summary, the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Nebraska conforms to existing law. It complies with international trade agreements. Action similar to that I propose was taken by the Administration a year ago, and it can be taken again if Congress desires to do so.

Everyone can see there is a tremendous surplus of potatoes, and everyone knows that Congress is obligated to act.

Adoption of my amendment is necessary as a temporary expedient for the protection of the American economy.

Mr. President, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. President, how much more time has the junior Senator from Nebraska?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 4½ minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. I deeply regret that the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is not now on the floor. I want the Senate to know that the facts I have given relative to surplus potatoes were authenticated and given to me by officials of the Department of Agriculture. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is on the floor. He is deeply interested in this particular legislation. I appeal to those who are acquainted with the subject and with the present emergency. The estimate of surplus potatoes is in the neigh-

borhood of from sixty to seventy million bushels. If 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes are shipped into the United States from a country whose farmers are not affected by United States quotas or United States restrictions with respect to planting, and that country receives the benefit of our price support for their surplus potatoes, what does that mean? What are we doing with our own surplus of potatoes? We are selling them for 1 cent a hundred pounds. Mr. President, I say it is the duty of every Senator to save the taxpayer every dime that can be saved to him, and a considerable sum of money can be saved by the adoption of my amendment, which comes within the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act. It is our duty to take advantage of such an opportunity. We should do so this year in face of a surplus which, it seems, will be nearly twice as large as that of last year. If potatoes are imported into the United States at the same rate as importations during the first part of the crop year—and the importations during the first part of the year were 6,000,000 bushels—there will be upward of 15,000,000 bushels imported. I base that statement on the estimate made by the Department of Agriculture experts. In view of that fact, I say the amendment should be adopted. The amendment would do this year exactly what the administration did last year.

Mr. President, there will be no retaliation as a result of the adoption of my amendment. No one has more sympathy with nor greater good will toward Canada than has the junior Senator from Nebraska. I appreciate every dollar's worth of business we receive from Canada. But why should we guarantee to the growers of potatoes in a foreign country a price support for their potatoes on a vague theory that it is good business for us to do so. I say it is not good business for us to do so. I repeat, there will be no retaliation for the action proposed by my amendment. Such action should be taken now. I hope the Senate will adopt my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma if he cares to use any of his time now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have agreed to give those who sponsor the wheat amendment 30 minutes of the time controlled by me. I prefer that the time be taken on the question now before us, before I yield 30 minutes on the wheat amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] desires to speak, but he wishes to speak after the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has presented his amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, it occurs to the Senator from New York that it might be well to proceed with the other amendment prior to the one to be offered by the Senator from Delaware, because the amendment of the Senator from Delaware is a complete substitute.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, at the present time the proponents of the so-called wheat amendment are not on the floor. In order that we may not lose time I yield 10 minutes to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to present arguments in favor of an amendment to be later offered for himself and in behalf of Senator LUCAS, of Illinois, Senator ROBERTSON, of Virginia, and Senator HOLLAND, of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, each amendment will be argued separately and voted upon at 4 o'clock. Am I correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. Voting will begin at 4 o'clock.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that my amendment, which I submitted last Friday, be read for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the joint resolution it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. . For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it is not my purpose here to discuss again in detail the potato amendments. It will be recalled that last Friday the Senate adopted the so-called Aiken substitute amendment to the Lucas amendment. One of the main reasons advanced for the adoption of that substitute amendment was that it permitted the Government to carry out its moral obligation to the growers of potatoes throughout the Nation, in contrast to the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS]. It will also be recalled that the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois provided that no price support would be made available to any Irish potato grower for his 1950 crop after the enactment of the joint resolution, which meant that Congress would have to take affirmative action almost immediately in order that the potato growers of the Nation might be in a position to receive 1950 support prices.

The Aiken amendment, on the contrary, provided that until the Congress acted the farmers growing potatoes would be entitled to price support.

My amendment simply provides that Congress must act by 1951 in order that potato farmers may be in a position to receive price support for the 1951 crop. My amendment does not in any manner affect the potato growers insofar as price supports are concerned for the 1950 crop. It affects growers only for the 1951 crop and thereafter.

Mr. President, as I pointed out some time ago, I know that the Agricultural

Committee of the House as well as the Agricultural Committee of the Senate have tried on many occasions to provide an effective law dealing with potato surpluses, that is to say, a law which would sufficiently encourage the farmers who produce potatoes to agree to curtailment of their acreage in production. That is the only way we can prevent these huge surpluses. I can see no reason why a potato grower should be in a different position from that of a cotton farmer, a wheat farmer, or a producer of any of the other basic crops. In order that a wheat farmer or a cotton farmer may obtain support for the price of his commodity, it is necessary that the farmers producing that commodity vote among themselves to impose a quota restriction—a curtailment of their acreage. I contend that the same method should be imposed on the growers of potatoes. There is no reason why it should not be done.

As I pointed out last Friday, the marketing agreements have been ineffective, insofar as they have been used in an effort to curtail a surplus of potatoes. As late as September of last year, only 55 percent of the potato growers of the Nation had agreed to marketing agreements; the others did not enter into any agreements at all. We should note that last year the Department of Agriculture made an effort to support not only potatoes produced under marketing agreements which amounted to 55 percent of the 1949 crop, but also potatoes produced not subject to any sort of marketing agreements—45 percent of the last season's yield. As a consequence of price support of this type an enormous surplus of potatoes has been produced each year. We cannot curb the surplus production unless and until Congress passes a law permitting the potato growers to impose upon themselves the same kind of quota adopted by the wheat growers or the cotton growers.

I repeat, Mr. President, as I said on Friday, any farmer who expects his Government to support the price of his commodity should be willing to impose quota restrictions upon himself. A number of persons have said that means regimentation. That may be; but I say this is done by the farmer in a democratic way, after an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the growers. Only if the cotton farmers or the wheat farmers or the corn farmers agree to vote curtailment of their acreage, will there be a curtailment and I believe that the same, identical method should apply to the producers of potatoes.

The amendment I propose simply gives notice to the potato growers of the Nation that if they expect price supports from their Government during the year 1951 and thereafter they must lend their support to the enactment of a law which will permit the Department of Agriculture to say to the potato growers, "You may plant only so many acres of potatoes each year." If the potato growers give their unqualified support, I am satisfied that Congress will enact such a law. They are entitled to a price-support program if they are willing to accept marketing quotas.

As the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] stated last Friday, his committee now stands ready to begin hearings on legislation to carry out that proposal. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. President, I wish to say that I shall cheerfully and gladly assist, to the extent of my ability, in the enactment of a law which will permit the potato farmers of the United States to impose upon themselves a quota system similar to that which now applies to the producers of all of our basic crops. At the proper time, I should like to submit my amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have proposed an amendment, and I shall offer it at the proper time.

However, I think perhaps the distinguished chairman of the committee and other members of the committee with whom I have conferred will accept the amendment for the purpose of taking it to conference and there considering it.

I should like to put into the RECORD at this point section 359 (b) of the law as it pertained to the use of excess peanuts for oil purposes, prior to its repeal. I also offer for the RECORD, in that connection, a statement explanatory of that portion of the law and how it was administered under the law as it has heretofore existed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, section 359 (b) and the explanatory statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Section 359 (b) was as follows:

"Beginning with the 1941 crop of peanuts, payment of the penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the marketing of peanuts as provided in subsection (a) above will not be required if such excess peanuts are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary or if the producer pays to the United States, with respect to excess peanuts which, when marketed, were identified in the manner prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary as quota peanuts, an amount determined under regulations of the Secretary to represent the amount received for the peanuts in excess of the amount which would have been received had such peanuts been delivered to a designated agency as excess peanuts. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (1) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (2) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (3) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the market value thereof for crushing for oil as of the date of such delivery less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts but not less than prices established by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes

of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, and the operations of any agency designated to receive and market peanuts may be separate from or combined with operations of other agencies."

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The peanut program operated under this provision. The Secretary of Agriculture designated the peanut co-ops as his agencies to receive and market the excess peanuts which were grown.

Those co-ops were the VA-NC Peanut Co-Op, for Virginia, North Carolina, and a part of South Carolina, the GFA for Georgia, Florida, and Alabama and possibly some border States which produced limited quantities of peanuts, and the Southwest Peanut Association for Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, etc.

These co-ops, as buyers or agents for the Secretary, maintain buyers at the principal peanut markets and they received and stored the excess peanuts. Then in turn the co-ops sold the excess peanuts to the mills to be crushed into oil.

One year at least, there developed a shortage in quota peanuts for edible purposes, and it was fortunate that these excess peanuts were available and a good quantity of them were sold to the edible trade at the full support price. Later, the profit made on these excess peanuts was distributed among peanut growers.

There were, of course, some cases where the peanut producer undertook to market some of his excess peanuts as quota peanuts. But no excessive number of violations were ever reported to me and in addition there have since been some changes in the law which tends to make such violations less likely. These changes are contained in Public Law 323 of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I also offer for the RECORD, and ask to have printed at this point, a copy of the act to amend the peanut-marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, approved August 1, 1947, together with an explanatory statement.

There being no objection, the act and explanatory statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Public Law 323—80th Cong.]

[Ch. 445—1st sess.]

[H. R. 4124]

An act to amend the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm."

Sec. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is amended as follows:

(1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts are produced, or the marketing of

peanuts from any farm for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 percent of the basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing year August 1-July 31."

(2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the local committees finds that no person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly computed."

(3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

Approved August 1, 1947.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

From this act you will observe:

1. That the marketing quota for each farm is confined to the actual production of the allotted acreage, while previously the marketing quota was either the actual production or the normal production, whichever was greater;

2. That the penalty on the marketing of excess peanuts was increased from 3 cents per pound to 50 percent of the support price;

3. That if any producer falsely certifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, he will be deemed to have marketed excess peanuts to the extent of the normal yield of the total excess acreage;

4. If a producer misrepresents peanuts produced on one farm as having been produced on another farm, then the acreage allotments in the future for both of such farms shall be reduced by the same percentage that the falsely certified peanuts bears to the marketing quotas for each such farm.

It must be admitted that these changes and additional penalties will make violations far less tempting and far less likely than they were under the program previous to the passage of this act.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words about this amendment. It has been in the law; it is not new. It only permits the crushing of excess peanuts—that is to say, peanuts grown over and above the quota—for oil purposes at the market price. There is no subsidy, no support price, in that regard.

Question has arisen that perhaps in complete fairness to the producers of soybeans, I should modify or amend my

amendment. At the proper time I shall offer to it an amendment or modification simply providing that if the Secretary imposes acreage controls and marketing controls on soybeans, then, notwithstanding the provisions of this act, he shall have full power to impose restrictions upon the marketing of oil produced from peanuts grown on excess acreage.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GEORGE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The price paid for peanuts which are to be crushed for oil is lower, is it not, than the 40 percent of parity paid for other peanuts?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; very much lower.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator give us some idea of what that price is?

Mr. GEORGE. Peanut oil is now selling for about 14 cents a pound. At present market prices, it is not feasible to plant peanuts to be used for the production of peanut oil. The peanut oil is produced only from the extra peanuts. Under the Marketing Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to reduce the peanut acreage to the point which will meet only the trade requirements for edible peanuts. Therefore, such a provision would eventually eliminate the production of peanut oil, unless oil from peanuts produced on excess acreage could be sold at the prevailing market price.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask another question, to bring out what I have in mind. Let us say that a farmer produced peanuts which would not be acceptable at price support, under the parity formula. Could such a producer of peanuts go to the Commodity Credit Corporation and, even though the peanuts would be used to produce peanut oil, be able in any way to receive the support price under the 90 percent guaranty provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

Mr. GEORGE. Not at all. Any excess peanuts must be used only for oil purposes by agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture himself.

Mr. President, as I have said, I wish to add to my amendment, by way of amendment or modification of it, a further provision reading in substance, that in the event the Secretary imposes acreage restrictions or marketing restrictions on soybeans, notwithstanding the provisions of this act, he shall have the same power and authority to control the planting of excess peanuts, even for oil purposes.

Mr. President, peanuts already are under strict quotas. The one real difficulty in that connection arises from the fact that the penalty for any excess planting is very high. The penalty now is 50 percent of the support price, if the farmer overplants his acreage and undertakes to sell in any way at all the peanuts produced on the excess acreage.

So, Mr. President, I amend or modify my amendment before I offer it. After modifying it in the way I have just indicated, I now offer the amendment.

In this connection, I ask that a brief statement in connection with the amendment be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The proposed amendment to again authorize the planting of excess acreage of peanuts is very necessary for the following reasons:

1. Peanut acreage has already been reduced approximately 40 percent, that is, 20 percent in 1949 and another 20 percent in 1950. Such reductions have already substantially reduced the economic welfare of peanut growers.

2. Another reduction in peanut acreage, of between 10 and 20 percent, is quite likely in 1951 as it is anticipated that a normal crop on the 2,100,000 acres allotted for 1950 will produce a surplus of peanuts for edible purposes. Such further reductions next year will mean that the acreage of the peanut producer will be reduced at least in half, if not more.

3. For the most part, peanuts and cotton are produced in the same areas. Marketing quotas are now also in effect for cotton and this year the cotton growers will suffer a substantial reduction in cotton acreage, some more than 50 percent if the pending resolution is not enacted, and many as much as 40 percent if the pending resolution is enacted. While the national cotton acreage for this year is 21,000,000 acres, resulting in these reductions, the Secretary will be required under the Cotton Quota Act to further reduce cotton acreage in 1951 to about 17,500,000 acres. Reduction in the acreage even below that figure is contemplated in 1952.

4. A reduction in peanut acreage of 50 percent or more, together with the reduction in cotton acreage in an equal amount, will make idle millions of acres of land in the cotton-peanut areas and will make it impossible for the farmers in those areas to produce sufficient crops for the support of their families.

5. It is not contemplated, nor would it be worth while, for any farmer to plant only excess peanut acreage, because the price of peanuts to be crushed into oil is not sufficient to cover cost. But, as the farmer must have the labor and equipment to plant his allotted acreage, he can in some cases plant additional acreage as excess peanuts for oil without any great additional expense and possibly at a small profit.

6. Mention has been made that the production of the peanuts for oil would be unfair inasmuch as this additional vegetable oil would be made available. But there are no controls of any kinds on soybeans and the small quantity of oil produced from excess peanuts would be insignificant compared to the oil derived from soybeans. Cotton growers are not permitted to plant the acreage taken out of cotton and peanuts but reports reaching us indicate that millions of acres to be taken out of corn production this year under the corn-acreage-allotment program will be planted in soybeans and will quite substantially increase the soybean production for this year. Certainly it would be most unfair to permit the corn growers to put their idle acres in soybeans and to refuse the cotton growers to put some of their acreage in peanuts for oil.

7. Nor is there any control of any kind on the production of hogs, from which lard is made. Reports indicate that there is a substantial increase in the pig crop, which will result in more hogs and more lard. The small quantity of oil produced from excess peanuts will not equal the increased lard derived from the increased number of hogs.

8. For years efforts have been made to establish a market for refined peanut oil, both for edible and cooking purposes. Peanut oil is a superior oil, more nearly like olive oil. These efforts have resulted in the establishment of a market for refined pea-

nut oil and this needs to be greatly expanded. There is a good market today for a blend of peanut and olive oil. Peanut oil is needed for the cooking of peanuts for the salted-peanut processors. Peanut oil is needed where high-temperature cooking is required inasmuch as peanut oil will not smoke as quickly as lard and other oils. Peanut-oil-refining plants have been established and represent considerable investments. Peanut-oil mills where peanuts are crushed into oil are located all over the peanut-producing area and represent millions in investment.

9. But, under the peanut marketing quota law no provision of any kind is made for the production of peanuts for oil. The Peanut Marketing Quota Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to reduce the peanut acreage until only the exact amount needed for edible purposes can be produced. This will mean that there will be no peanuts to crush into oil; there will be no peanuts to crush for these plants; there will be no peanut oil to refine in the peanut-refining plants; there will be no peanut oil in which to cook salted peanuts; there will be no peanut oil for cooking purposes, for salads, or for any other purposes. Certainly we must not wreck the economy of these people or deny the public a commodity they want.

There are one or two areas which have never produced anything but edible peanuts and the growers in those areas are not interested in the production of excess peanuts for oil. But they have been broad-minded enough to understand the problems facing the peanut growers of other areas and they are not objecting to this amendment.

However, they are asking that the last paragraph of the amendment be enacted. This paragraph provides that any acreage planted in excess of allotted acreage shall not be considered in the future in establishing acreage allotments. We believe this provision is fair and have incorporated it in this amendment.

I may add that under the present law, the acreage planted in excess peanuts may after 3 years be taken into account to a limited extent in determining the peanut acreage allotment for the farm on which such excess peanuts have been grown. The language of the present law on the subject is as follows:

"SECTION 358 (D)

"Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm until the third year following the year in which such excess acreage is harvested and the total increases made in farm-acreage allotments in any year based on such excess acreage shall not exceed 2 percent of the national acreage allotment for such year: *Provided*, That in the distribution of such increases based on such excess acreage the total allotments established for new farms shall not be less than 50 percent of such increases."

The last paragraph of the pending amendment changes this so as to provide that the excess acreage shall not be considered in establishing future farm acreage allotments for the farm at any time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] is ready to proceed with the wheat amendment, I yield to him whatever time he may desire, up to 30 minutes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, my colleague, the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], is present; and I prefer to have him proceed now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Very well; I yield 15 minutes to the senior Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Colorado and myself, to the pending resolution, House Joint Resolution 398, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado and Mr. MILLIKIN was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the farm acreage allotment of wheat for the 1951 crop for any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

(a) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1949, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or

(b) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1948;

adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1951 crop; but no acreage shall be included under (a) or (b) which the Secretary, by appropriate regulations, determines will become an undue erosion hazard under continued farming. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allotment increased by reason of the provisions of this section shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the same farm which (1) the acreage allotted in the county to farms which do not receive an increase under this section is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950. To the extent that the allotment to any county is insufficient to provide for such minimum allotments, the Secretary shall allot such county such additional acreage (which shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments otherwise provided for under the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended) as may be necessary in order to provide for such minimum farm allotments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the pending joint resolution that is a continuation of a relief plan which the wheat growers of the country worked out last year for the purpose of affording relief in the matter of wheat acreages. Until 1948 the Department of Agriculture had been calling upon the wheat growers to increase their acreages of wheat, and thereby to increase the production of wheat. In 1949, however, the tune was changed very suddenly, and wheat growers were threatened with a restriction and a reduction of acreage. It so happens that in producing agricultural crops it is not a matter of turning on the faucet and then turning it off, at will; the process is more complicated than that. Especially is that true in the light of modern farming practices, including crop rotation on the one hand, and, on the other hand, summer fallowing. It requires more than 1 year in which to raise a crop of wheat. In many instances, under crop rotation procedures

and practices, it requires a great many years in which to produce a crop of wheat. So when the word came very suddenly in 1949 that the crop would of necessity have to be reduced, it meant of course a considerable readjustment, a readjustment which would adversely affect many of the farming practices of the country.

When the veterans returned from the war, many of them purchased wheat farms. Wheat land is relatively cheap, compared with other farming lands. The veterans purchased the land. They did it innocently enough, not anticipating that changes would be made and restrictions imposed and insisted upon in the reduction of acreage. So the veterans are left in a very bad way. Last year the Congress acted to ease the situation, to work out a gradual reduction in the wheat acreage, so as not to inflict particularly heavy punishment upon wheat growers who had come into the picture very late.

During the past few years we have had favorable wheat-growing seasons in Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern California, especially. In eastern Colorado large acreages have been plowed up and planted to wheat. In Colorado we are new growers of wheat. The older growers of wheat in other sections are taken care of more or less in the plans of the Department of Agriculture to reduce the crop, but the new grower found himself completely wiped out, his business completely destroyed, should he comply with the suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture with respect to the reduction of his acreage. He was not given a place in the picture at all.

The amendment which we were successful in having adopted by the Congress a year ago gave some wheat farmers in certain areas advantages over so-called old growers receiving allotments on their 10-year adjusted acreage. It also provided for the addition of too many acres to the 1950 allotments, to fulfill the requirements of the amendment.

The amendment we are offering today meets these two very serious objections. It provides that the basis of adjustment to the proposed allotment for 1951 shall be compared to the seedings in the fall of 1949 and spring of 1950, for the 1950 harvest. The act passed last year, Public Law 272, in section 5 provided that the allotment should be compared to the 10-year average, adjusted for trend. The provision this year requires that no farm shall be given more acreage than the average of the other farms in a county receiving allotments on the 10-year adjusted acreage formula of the 1948 AA Act.

Had this plan been adopted last year, 10 percent less acres would have been required, or 1,712,000 instead of the 4,507,000 that were needed. Approximately 7.6 percent represented reduction on so-called new farms, and this formula would have brought the national average reduction to a little over 17 percent.

So, Mr. President, it can be seen that the amendment we are offering today is very modest, when compared with the amendment offered a year ago.

While the amendment was adopted primarily to assist those States which were responding to the pleas of the Department of Agriculture by sharply increasing their acreage, and was believed at the time to be limited to six or seven Western States, it actually assisted wheat farmers in 40 of the 48 States whose plight was such that a formula based on 50 percent of their wheat land being fallow or involved in rotation and soil conservation practices helped them out.

I shall read a list of certain of the States which received assistance. The figures are those of the Department of Agriculture:

Ohio.....	71,846
Indiana.....	118,285
Illinois.....	170,222
North Dakota (estimated).....	300,000
South Dakota.....	243,856
Nebraska.....	303,527
Kansas.....	398,278
Montana.....	473,109
Idaho.....	305,424
Colorado (the largest).....	789,225
New Mexico.....	59,070

From the beginning of the war years until 1948, the Department of Agriculture, as I have already said, asked for increased production. For the first time, in 1948, caution was suggested. Acreage was not reduced in 1948, but farmers were cautioned that it might become necessary.

During this period, much new ground was broken and sold to returning veterans, who were not aware of allotments or quotas or controls of any kind, and who bought the land in good faith. It is this group who require time in order to make their adjustments. They are the States showing the greatest additional number of acres under the provisions of the summer fallow amendment.

The purpose of an allotment program is to bring voluntarily the supply into relation with the demand. The programs, to be effective, must receive compliance. The real test of the summer fallow amendment is whether seedings were reduced.

It is one thing to issue orders and make suggestions; it is another thing to obtain compliance of the orders and suggestions. The Department of Agriculture figures, based on a limited survey, show 561,000 less acres were planted than would have been the case otherwise. In other words, had the Congress not adopted the amendment last year with respect to wheat acreages, the farmer would have planted 561,000 more acres than were actually planted as a result of the amendment.

Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter received today from a wheat grower in eastern Colorado, which explains how the formula operates. The letter is addressed to me. It is dated Arapahoe, Colo., February 22, 1950, and reads as follows:

Your support of the agricultural summer fallow bill is hereby recommended. This letter is in confirmation of my recent wire to you and to expand on same a bit.

The writer telegraphed me saying he was supporting the summer fallow amendment which the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and I

have been sponsoring. The letter continues:

My planted wheat acreage for harvest this year is 1,047. If it had not been for the summer fallow bill passed by Congress late last summer I would have planted 2,200 acres for 1950 harvest. The first wheat-acreage restriction bill passed by Congress in 1949 only permitted me to plant about 750 acres for 1950 harvest or approximately one-third my total cultivated acres. Of course, I would rather have taken a chance on the production from 2,200 acres at an open-market price than be assured of a Government-support price on one-third my total cultivated acres.

I hope Senators will catch the significance of that statement. It is simply this: The only punishment inflicted on a farmer if he plants more acres than permitted under the Department regulations is that he is not assured of a Government support price. So long as his neighbors are getting a Government support price for their wheat, the farmer who has not complied can take chances and may sell his wheat at a pretty good price. If he sells it for less than the support price, it will, of course, make it more difficult and more expensive for the Government, and will increase the support price of all other wheat. That, I think, ought to be evident. So it is to the advantage of the country, to the advantage of the Department of Agriculture, and to the advantage of everyone else concerned with the problem, to find a solution in an orderly way, and effect compliance. Had we not adopted the amendment last year, the amount of wheat grown, the amount of acreage planted would have been a great deal more than it was. The same thing is true now. The amendment we are offering today carries as it should carry, greater limitations than the amendment adopted the last year.

The philosophy used in agreeing to the amendment last year was that it would gradually ease off the problem, and we are carrying out that same philosophy at this time.

To proceed with the letter:

I am only one of many wheat farmers in Colorado operating under similar circumstances. A serious handicap to the thriving new wheat industry of Colorado will be a terrific blow to the continued prosperity of all other Colorado business.

Most of us farmers are only asking to plant 50 percent of our total cultivated acres. We want to conserve our land, if possible, but we must make a living and be able to pay off our mortgages too. That would be difficult to do on only about one-third or less of our possible productive capacity.

The farmers are fighting for their life in my State. This man's letter makes it specific as to just how this amendment would apply.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Oklahoma yielded me more than 10 minutes. He is not present at this time, but he told me to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The farmers found it to their advantage to retain this allotment after Congress

passed the bill, because that is what they want to do; they do not want to do other than that. Congress met their problem squarely and gave them an increase which they could accept in a reasonable way and still make a living on their farms. They accepted it and went ahead.

The compliance would have been better if the amendment had been adopted 30 days earlier. Some early plantings were in and the farmers, in many instances, had ignored their allotment. In other instances, land prepared for seeding had to be planted. The amendment pleased the farmers because it provided a means to consider their particular problem on the basis of the farm and to get away from inequities resulting in distorted acreage statistics.

If a farmer goes outside the program, under allotments his only penalty is that he does not receive a Government loan to support the price he receives. His production adds to the total supply and must be considered when computing, under the formula, the next year's allotments. The end result is that those farmers who do comply are compelled to take a deeper cut; that is, to divide up a smaller number of allotted acres. The mere fact that a farmer is not eligible to a loan is of no help to cooperators. Actually, what happens is that when a man knows he is not going to get support and is going to have to sell his wheat on the market, and it is expected to be sold under the support price, he plants more acres to make up for the lower price he expects to receive. So that failure to provide a "livable" program actually results in aggravating the supply program.

I hope Senators will realize the force and the logic of that argument. The only penalty is that the farmer does not have the loan privilege. He can grow any amount of wheat he wants to grow, under the law, but he cannot get a Government loan on his wheat. He must sell the wheat on the open market. When the price of wheat is held up to a higher level, the farmer who grows it outside the program will not have very much difficulty selling his wheat. He will possibly sell it at a slightly reduced price.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a digest of letters received and comments on this subject.

There being no objection, the digest and comments were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DIGEST OF LETTERS IN THE FILES OF THE COLORADO GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL WHEAT GROWERS ORGANIZATION

Please reenact the summer-fallow amendment as it made it possible for me (us) to plant within the allotment.

There were many thousands of acres of land not sown because Congress granted us sufficient acreage so it was possible for us to comply.

Its wheat growers and the State of Colorado itself were being unduly penalized by the first wheat allotment and I know that only a small percent of the farmers could cooperate. Under the present program, section 272.5, I don't know of but one farmer who is not cooperating and he will another year if the program remains as it is at present.

As I am a small-grain grower, the first cut would have about put me out of business. I sure welcomed the amendment. To my knowledge, all of my neighbors have complied with their new allotments.

I was much pleased with the last wheat allotment which our Congressmen got for us wheat farmers. I have stayed under the last allotted acreage granted me and I believe that most of my neighbors have.

If these allotted acres had not been raised to a reasonable level, I would have disregarded the whole thing and planted twice the acres I now have in. In my fall plowing, I let my idle acres lay fallow.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Wheat is not perishable and the Government has usually made money on the stocks it has taken over as it takes only a small disaster, drought, or disease, to wipe out surplus.

There is adequate storage and CCC has contracted to rent and pay for space whether it is used or not. The problem of storing a commodity such as wheat is not great.

Wheat is a food used throughout the world. The Asia situation is such that wheat may be a deciding factor in a cold war.

There has been 15 unbroken years of bumper crops. The high plains area of eastern Colorado and western Kansas is droughty now.

The farmers desire to cooperate and are in accord with the provisions of House Joint Resolution 398. They are willing to go along.

Wheat farmers cannot stand a huge slash in operations in any one year and must have the opportunity to adjust their operations to a declining income. Large machinery replaced with lighter; lands sowed to pasture with income from livestock takes time.

Soil conservation requires gradual adjustment of acreages, otherwise an erosion hazard is created as well as a weed problem.

Important: One more year of a provision such as House Joint Resolution 398 will bring the adjustments for trend up to a point where relief will not be needed. This request is to bridge the adjustment period.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. How much time has been consumed by the senior Senator from Colorado?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirteen minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield the remainder of 20 minutes to the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to lend my endorsement to the very fine presentation of the subject made by my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

The question of allotments for wheat is vital in Colorado and in a number of other Western States.

Pursuant to the request of the Department of Agriculture to meet the food needs of the Nation in time of war and in the readjustment period after the war, many persons went to the eastern prairies of Colorado and to the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, opened up new land, and planted it to wheat. Those persons included many veterans. They spent their own money or borrowed money for the purchase of the heavy and expensive machinery required. They perhaps should have known, but they did not know, about allotments, quotas, controls, and so forth and so on. Per-

haps they thought they were fighting a war for freedom. But, in any event, they went into that country and opened up new lands. By opening up new lands they did not have the benefit of the 10-year formula which applies to the old wheat farmers, and, under the law as it was last year, prior to the amendment which was adopted last year, those farmers would have had their acreage cut as much as 80 percent of what it had been. It would have been a ruinous thing. It would have been disastrous to a great part of the State of Colorado and of other States finding themselves in the same situation. In the heavy wheat-growing sections of Colorado the economy of dozens of towns turns on the money received from the production of wheat. That, in turn, fertilizes the economy of that whole portion of the State. The figures are large enough and the money is important enough so that it can favorably or very adversely affect the economy of the entire State.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Is not that condition generally true in the two or three western tiers of counties in the State of Kansas adjoining the State of Colorado?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should say the situation is precisely the same, and for the same reason.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the position which the senior and junior Senators from Colorado are taking in this most important situation which affects the western third of the State of Kansas.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I appreciate the Senator's statement very much indeed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I gladly yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not also true of the western counties in Nebraska? The Senator knows well that there are several counties in western Nebraska which can be placed in the same category with those counties in Colorado of which the Senator is speaking.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The situation is exactly the same. In fact, it has happened that men have been in western Kansas and in the part of Nebraska to which the Senator is referring, thinking they were in Colorado, or vice versa. There are some classic campaign stories with reference to Colorado politicians who wound up in Kansas or in Nebraska trying to convert voters to our own causes in Colorado. The line which has been laid between the States is an invisible one. The soil is the same, the climate is the same, and economic conditions are the same.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment offered by the distinguished senior and junior Senators from Colorado is an extension of what was done in the prior Congress, is it not?

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is correct. I may say to the distinguished Senator that it is an improvement over what was

done last year. The distinguished senior Senator from Colorado has pointed out that by interpretation of the amendment which was adopted last year, or possibly by a misinterpretation of it, we took in more than we intended to take in. We benefited 40 out of 43 States. We did not intend to reach that far. We were aiming to encourage the practice of summer fallowing in the dry-land States.

But the amendment of last year was interpreted by the Department of Agriculture to include also the situation resulting from the normal practices of crop rotation in States other than dry-land States. The result was that much acreage was added which we never anticipated would be taken in. This year we have tailored our new amendment in the light of the facts we have learned, so that it will more nearly meet the special situations which we are discussing. I do not see how there can be any possible objection to it. The over-all effect on the allotment does not exorbitantly increase it, but it meets an extreme emergency in the parts of the country to which the distinguished Senators from Kansas and Nebraska have referred.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. It is the principle I am talking about.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The principle is the same. We have an amendment here which is intended to promote soil conservation by promoting summer fallowing. We are not giving the benefit of the amendment to those who come in and in one big single shot break up the sod, and possibly open a large extent of country to a future dust bowl. We are trying to restrict the benefits to those who follow sound dryland farming practices.

In that connection it should be added, perhaps, that out in the western section of the country it is impossible to turn from wheat to oats, to barley, to potatoes, or follow the usual rotation routines of the older parts of the country. It is wheat country. Perhaps in the course of time it may be possible to put some of it in grass and turn it into livestock country. However, it takes money to buy livestock, and it takes time to get a grass coverage going. These veterans, these people we are talking about, are already in debt paying for the machinery necessary to grow wheat.

I believe that brings me fairly to a point which was touched upon by the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON]. We believe that within another year, if we could have this amendment for one more year, the farmers in Colorado will then be in shape to adjust themselves to the regular formula, and will not need special consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the junior Senator from Nebraska is well aware of farming practices in his State, and I think I am quite familiar with the practice of summer fallowing, to which both

Senators from Colorado have referred. However, for the RECORD, I wonder if the Senator would expand a little on summer fallowing. Just what does it mean? I suppose every Senator knows what it is, but I know there are some Senators who are wondering about summer fallowing, and they would like to know how it helps the land, and why it is a soil conserving practice. If the Senator would care to do so, I think it ought to be made clear.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not hold myself out as an expert agronomist. But the point is, first, that we want to keep out those who rush in, trying to take advantage of the high price of wheat, opening up large areas of land without regard to conservation of the land, and putting all of it in wheat, and making a single shot at a good market and pulling out and leaving the country to blow away. Our practice is to put roughly half our land into fallow for 1 year, and to work it the next year, to rotate it in that way. We have better crops, and better cover on our land. It enables us to avoid, at least in part, the dangers from "dust bowling" and from losing our top soil.

Mr. WHERRY. The purpose is to induce the farmer to do that. Of course, the good farmer does that voluntarily. In some cases it is the practice to use one-half the land, and in other cases it is the practice to use one-third the land. In my section of the country, it is usually a third of the land which is summer fallowed and taken out of production. So in reality the farmer is actually producing only on half his farm, if he takes half for summer fallowing, or he is producing only on two-thirds, if one-third is out of production. Fallowing builds up the soil. It gets rid of weeds, and it makes for a sound farming program. Is not that true?

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is exactly correct.

The formula which we are presenting this year assumes that half the land would be so treated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield 20 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The formula which we are discussing this year gives this top advantage to the farmer who puts half his land in summer fallow. I do not believe any soil conservationist could ask for a fairer dedication of land to conservation purposes than that.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Is it not generally advocated by men who are well versed in conservation practices that an owner in the western section of the country should utilize half of his land and summer fallow the remainder?

Mr. MILLIKIN. It is my understanding that that is the constant preaching of the experts on soil in that part of the country, that half the land should be allowed to fallow in alternate years.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to clear up the discussion of summer fallowing. Is it not true that those who summer fallow the land do not get any benefits from any crops on that land?

Mr. MILLIKIN. They do not get the benefit of a single acre. Credit is given on the land which is planted. Let us assume a total of 1,000 acres. Credit is given on the 50 percent planted in wheat, let us say. On the other 50 percent, which is idle, no credit is given. However, if 50 percent of the land is not fallowed, the program does not apply, and the farmer does not receive the benefit of the 10-year formula or the benefit of price support.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no return to the owner of land on the part that is summer-fallowed.

Mr. MILLIKIN. There is no return to the owner of the land on the part that is summer-fallowed. I should like to emphasize again that, unless a man follows sound practice, if he puts all his land in wheat, he does not get the benefit of the formula I am discussing, and does not get the benefit of the 10-year formula, and his wheat is without support.

Mr. President, that brings me to something the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado emphasized several times, and I do not feel there would be any harm in mentioning it again, because there may be one or two Senators now in the Chamber who were not present when it was referred to.

We are trying to encourage the wheat farmers in the western section of the country to adopt conservation practices, and we found, by the operation of the amendment last year, that if we give them a little incentive, a little encouragement, they will abide by those practices and follow the formula, whereas if they do not have that encouragement there will be a different result. I think all those from the older States who are interested in wheat should pay particular attention to this. It is possible to open up a great deal of the land in the area to which I am referring with heavy machinery, and the cost per bushel of producing is relatively cheap.

What do they do? They beat the game by opening up two or three times more land than if they were following the formula. The distinguished senior Senator from Colorado made that very clear. What is the consequence? It is that the base of wheat production is increased, with the result that when we come to make next year's national allotment, we have to reduce the allotment to everyone. So that it is distinctly in the interest of every "old grower" to approve the formula which we have proposed, because it tends to hold down the gross national production of wheat, and, in addition, tends to encourage sound conservation practices.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator know how much this amendment would increase the national wheat-acreage allotment?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I can give the distinguished Senator an estimate. Assuming that everything remains the same as it was last year, there would be added approximately 1,250,000 acres, as distinguished from approximately 4,500,000 acres added by last year's amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. What in the Senator's amendment would cause him to believe that would result?

Mr. MILLIKIN. First, because last year's amendment was tied to the 10-year average. This year we are tying it to the relation of 1950 to 1951. The change in that part of the formula, plus the change in interpretation by the Department of Agriculture, would, I believe, cause that reduction. We have designed the amendment to produce that very result.

Mr. ELLENDER. My reason for asking the distinguished Senator the question is that I have a letter from the Department which I think challenges the statement, and I expect to read it in a few moments, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I think the Senator will find that the amendment last year overreached more than we had intended, for two reasons. First, it was tied to the 10-year average instead of being tied to a later and more limited period. Second. As I said a while ago, they interpreted conventional rotation in the old wheat States to be the same as dry land summer fallowing, which let in acreage which we did not intend to be included.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am informed that when the present law, Public Law 272, was enacted, in which is contained virtually the same amendment as is now proposed, the evidence produced showed that the amendment would not have the effect of increasing acreage over the national average to more than about 2,000,000. Is that not so?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I forget what the estimate was, but I very frankly say that the acreage under last year's amendment exceeded what we had anticipated.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. My information is that there was some evidence to the effect that the increase over the national acreage allotment would be less than 2,000,000, or about 2,000,000. But as the record shows, it was increased 4,600,000 or 4,700,000, as I remember. As I recall, the amendment, when enacted last year, was supposed to take care of certain counties in western Kansas, in Oklahoma, some in Idaho, but when it came to apply it, it had to be applied to every State in the Union. Therefore, the greater increase over the national average resulted.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In view of the Senator's statement, let me say that the benefits under the act were larger than we anticipated. That came about through an error in the formula, which I have explained, and it came about through interpretations of the formula which counted in normal rotation, whereas we intended to limit it to dry-land summer fallowing.

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senator has already explained that, I do not want him to go into it further.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The next thing I should like to emphasize is that in this year's formula we have drafted a provision to get away from that. We have also provided specifically—which overcomes another defect—that no farmer benefiting from this formula can benefit more than the old-wheat farmer in the same county. We found some situations where under the formula of last year a new wheat farmer might take 7½ percent reduction, and the old-wheat farmer 17½ percent. We intended nothing of that kind, and we place a specific limitation in the measure this year whereby the new-wheat farmer will not have a greater benefit than the average of the old-wheat farmers in the same county. I think that is a very equitable solution.

I should like to emphasize again, for the benefit of the Senator from Louisiana, who was momentarily called off the floor, that with this limited amendment, and with 1 year of it, we believe we can get ourselves adjusted so we can fit in with the national pattern.

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I believe the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] amply emphasized the fact that we really do not solve our problem by withholding this temporary aid. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Louisiana whether he heard the discussion having to do with what will happen if we do not bring these people within the formula?

Mr. ELLENDER. No; I did not. I am sorry I was not on the floor at that time.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thought the senior Senator from Colorado developed a very striking point. We want to bring farmers within the formula so they will adjust and follow proper soil service practices. If they are left without the formula, the

way for them to beat the game is to open three or four times more land than would otherwise be planted; therefore three or four times more wheat will be produced than otherwise, which in turn will increase the national gross production, which in turn will make necessary deeper cuts in the next national allotment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Gladly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The only penalty for increasing the acreage is that a Government loan cannot be obtained on the support price. That is the only penalty the grower suffers if he goes outside the program.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is correct. There is no prohibition against his doing it at all, but if he does so he does not obtain the support price for wheat. He may have to sell it for less, but he can sell it for considerably less if he doubles and trebles and quadruples his acreage, and can still come out with as good a financial result. But we have found that the effects of the amendment has been to encourage the growers to comply, and they have complied. It has had a very wholesome result.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Has the Senator taken into consideration the suggestion which was made last year, and again recently, by the Department of Agriculture, and I read from a letter, as follows:

That a national reserve of approximately 1 percent of the national allotment would be adequate to provide additional acreage needed to relieve distress areas. This national reserve would be apportioned by the Secretary to such counties as he finds would suffer undue hardships under allotments determined under existing legislation.

In other words, rather than have the Senate adopt an amendment which would be applicable to the country as a whole, the Department would set aside, as I understand, 1 percent of the national allotment and use that in order to take care of such cases as the Senator has discussed.

Mr. MILLIKIN. My objection to the 1 percent does not necessarily go to the principle of a reserve. The 1-percent reserve is regarded as inadequate by the wheat farmers with whom I have discussed this matter.

They do not like to have the thing completely within the discretion of the Department of Agriculture. The present formula is a formula which can be followed by all who can read. It applies uniformly wherever it applies, and hits everyone equally, and without discrimination, who finds himself in the situation to which the amendment is applicable.

Mr. ELLENDER. The only difficulty, as I understand, stems from the fact that the adoption of the amendment would increase considerably the national acreage allotment. As I shall point out in a few moments, the amendment differs from the pending so-called cotton amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I would respectfully answer the Senator by saying that in real effect I do not believe it would result in any increase. By its first initial im-

pact there will be an increase but this year's formula reduces by perhaps 60 or 65 percent the increase resulting from the amendment of last year. The reason I say that in ultimate effect I do not believe it in fact would increase anything is that if we do not give the farmers in question the benefit of securing this compliance they will multiply their wheat lands, grow more wheat, and ultimately we will have a larger national wheat production on which we will have to figure our national allotment, and no one one will come out to the good on that.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I made an attempt to compare the language contained in the law respecting the 1950 crop with the language in the pending amendment, and I do not see much difference. Can the Senator specifically point to the new language in the pending amendment which will cause the acreage to remain stationary rather than to increase it over the national average?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Let me invite the Senator's attention to the language of the amendment beginning on page 2, line 2. After setting out the summer fallowing formula—

Mr. ELLENDER. Which is the same as in the present law?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes. After setting that out—and there is a slight difference in comparison, and I will bring that to the Senator's attention—I read beginning in line 10 on page 2, as follows:

Adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1951 crop;

Last year we tied that to the 10-year acreage. This time we have a limited comparison between the 2 years which are mentioned in that language. The experts who have consulted with me tell me that that will produce the effect we desire.

Mr. ELLENDER. In other words, the basis for the reduction, from a national standpoint, will be decreased by using the 1951 acreage planted, rather than the 10-year average.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is there anything else?

Mr. MILLIKIN. It was tying ourselves into the 10-year average that caused a great deal of our trouble. I assure the Senator that it was entirely unintentional. It caused some windfall results which none of us anticipated, and which we did not want.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator concedes, however, does he not, that the language of the bill will be beneficial to all wheat growers, and will not be confined to those in Idaho, Colorado, and Kansas who now are suffering because of the lack of a provision of this sort in the law?

Mr. MILLIKIN. It will apply to those who come within the following provisions:

(a) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1949, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or—

As an alternative—

(b) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1948.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). The time of the junior Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Oklahoma will grant more time to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield one additional minute to the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma very much.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield now to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I hope the Senator in charge of the bill will take the amendment to conference and will see what can be worked out there. The Department of Agriculture has offered an alternate plan. Perhaps when the conferees on the part of both Houses meet in conference, they will be able to work out a satisfactory provision, as between this plan and the alternate plan proposed by the Department. I most sincerely urge upon the Senator from Oklahoma that he give us at least the consideration of taking the amendment to conference. Of course, if the conferees on the part of the Senate are not able to work out the matter with the conferees on the part of the House, that will be one thing. Perhaps the conferees will adopt the language proposed as an alternate plan, providing for about 700,000 acres, I think; or perhaps the conferees will adopt the language which we think proper, permitting the acreage we think necessary, namely, just twice that much. The Senator said 1,250,000. Perhaps there will be some meeting of the minds of the conferees and the matter can be worked out and adjusted in conference. Certainly that is the place where adjustments should be made, rather than here on the floor of the Senate.

So I hope the Senator who is in charge of the bill will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to add my own earnest solicitation to the same effect.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute further to the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

I shall take a part of that minute to add my plea to that of my distinguished colleague. I hope the great chairman of the committee will take the amendment to conference and will see whether it will be possible for the conferees to work out something to relieve the distress of our people in that area of the country.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to clear up the discussion of summer fallowing. Is it not true that those who summer fallow the land do not get any benefits from any crops on that land?

Mr. MILLIKIN. They do not get the benefit of a single acre. Credit is given on the land which is planted. Let us assume a total of 1,000 acres. Credit is given on the 50 percent planted in wheat, let us say. On the other 50 percent, which is idle, no credit is given. However, if 50 percent of the land is not fallowed, the program does not apply, and the farmer does not receive the benefit of the 10-year formula or the benefit of price support.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no return to the owner of land on the part that is summer-fallowed.

Mr. MILLIKIN. There is no return to the owner of the land on the part that is summer-fallowed. I should like to emphasize again that, unless a man follows sound practice, if he puts all his land in wheat, he does not get the benefit of the formula I am discussing, and does not get the benefit of the 10-year formula, and his wheat is without support.

Mr. President, that brings me to something the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado emphasized several times, and I do not feel there would be any harm in mentioning it again, because there may be one or two Senators now in the Chamber who were not present when it was referred to.

We are trying to encourage the wheat farmers in the western section of the country to adopt conservation practices, and we found, by the operation of the amendment last year, that if we give them a little incentive, a little encouragement, they will abide by those practices and follow the formula, whereas if they do not have that encouragement there will be a different result. I think all those from the older States who are interested in wheat should pay particular attention to this. It is possible to open up a great deal of the land in the area to which I am referring with heavy machinery, and the cost per bushel of producing is relatively cheap.

What do they do? They beat the game by opening up two or three times more land than if they were following the formula. The distinguished senior Senator from Colorado made that very clear. What is the consequence? It is that the base of wheat production is increased, with the result that when we come to make next year's national allotment, we have to reduce the allotment to everyone. So that it is distinctly in the interest of every "old grower" to approve the formula which we have proposed, because it tends to hold down the gross national production of wheat, and, in addition, tends to encourage sound conservation practices.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator know how much this amendment would increase the national wheat-acreage allotment?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I can give the distinguished Senator an estimate. Assuming that everything remains the same as it was last year, there would be added approximately 1,250,000 acres, as distinguished from approximately 4,500,000 acres added by last year's amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. What in the Senator's amendment would cause him to believe that would result?

Mr. MILLIKIN. First, because last year's amendment was tied to the 10-year average. This year we are tying it to the relation of 1950 to 1951. The change in that part of the formula, plus the change in interpretation by the Department of Agriculture, would, I believe, cause that reduction. We have designed the amendment to produce that very result.

Mr. ELLENDER. My reason for asking the distinguished Senator the question is that I have a letter from the Department which I think challenges the statement, and I expect to read it in a few moments, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I think the Senator will find that the amendment last year overreached more than we had intended, for two reasons. First, it was tied to the 10-year average instead of being tied to a later and more limited period. Second. As I said a while ago, they interpreted conventional rotation in the old wheat States to be the same as dry land summer fallowing, which let in acreage which we did not intend to be included.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am informed that when the present law, Public Law 272, was enacted, in which is contained virtually the same amendment as is now proposed, the evidence produced showed that the amendment would not have the effect of increasing acreage over the national average to more than about 2,000,000. Is that not so?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I forget what the estimate was, but I very frankly say that the acreage under last year's amendment exceeded what we had anticipated.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. My information is that there was some evidence to the effect that the increase over the national acreage allotment would be less than 2,000,000, or about 2,000,000. But as the record shows, it was increased 4,600,000 or 4,700,000, as I remember. As I recall, the amendment, when enacted last year, was supposed to take care of certain counties in western Kansas, in Oklahoma, some in Idaho, but when it came to apply it, it had to be applied to every State in the Union. Therefore, the greater increase over the national average resulted.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In view of the Senator's statement, let me say that the benefits under the act were larger than we anticipated. That came about through an error in the formula, which I have explained, and it came about through interpretations of the formula which counted in normal rotation, whereas we intended to limit it to dry-land summer fallowing.

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(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or—

As an alternative—

(b) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPPPEL in the chair). The time of the junior Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Oklahoma will grant more time to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield one additional minute to the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma very much.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield now to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I hope the Senator in charge of the bill will take the amendment to conference and will see what can be worked out there. The Department of Agriculture has offered an alternate plan. Perhaps when the conferees on the part of both Houses meet in conference, they will be able to work out a satisfactory provision, as between this plan and the alternate plan proposed by the Department. I most sincerely urge upon the Senator from Oklahoma that he give us at least the consideration of taking the amendment to conference. Of course, if the conferees on the part of the Senate are not able to work out the matter with the conferees on the part of the House, that will be one thing. Perhaps the conferees will adopt the language proposed as an alternate plan, providing for about 700,000 acres, I think; or perhaps the conferees will adopt the language which we think proper, permitting the acreage we think necessary, namely, just twice that much. The Senator said 1,250,000. Perhaps there will be some meeting of the minds of the conferees and the matter can be worked out and adjusted in conference. Certainly that is the place where adjustments should be made, rather than here on the floor of the Senate.

So I hope the Senator who is in charge of the bill will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to add my own earnest solicitation to the same effect.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute further to the junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

I shall take a part of that minute to add my plea to that of my distinguished colleague. I hope the great chairman of the committee will take the amendment to conference and will see whether it will be possible for the conferees to work out something to relieve the distress of our people in that area of the country.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I understand that the Department of Agriculture proposes an amendment. I yield now 15 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana, for a presentation of the Department's viewpoint.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. I desire to state at the outset that I am very sympathetic with the situation which exists in Colorado and in several other of the wheat-growing States in the western part of the country.

After a study of this amendment, I find that it does not accomplish the same purpose that it sought to be accomplished with respect to the cotton amendment. As to the cotton amendment, both the House version and the Senate version of the joint resolution were studied by the committee in the light of a considerable amount of evidence which was adduced by the growers, by the Farm Bureau, and also the Department of Agriculture itself. A reading of the hearings, will disclose that all witnesses, including those from the Department of Agriculture, are in agreement that the adoption of the cotton amendment will not increase the 21,000,000-acre ceiling which has been fixed in Public Law 272. The evidence shows that although a 21,000,000-acre ceiling was fixed, yet there will be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 so-called frozen acres; in other words, acreage which will not be planted by the farmers, although they could plant it if they desired to do so.

It is a portion of the 2,000,000 "frozen" acres which the cotton amendment seeks to distribute among the cotton growers of the cotton-producing States, so as to adjust the inequalities which resulted from the present statute.

With respect to the wheat amendment, I desire to inform the Senate that in the committee we heard no witnesses on this amendment. There is no way to judge from the record how much the amendment will increase the wheat acreage. As I pointed out a moment ago, when a similar amendment was added to Public Law 272 the evidence produced then indicated that the increase in acreage would be less than 2,000,000 acres, as I recall the figure. However, it developed as I shall point out in a few minutes, when I refer to a report from the Department of Agriculture with respect to this amendment, that instead of increasing the acreage by 2,000,000 acres, which was the top estimated figure, the so-called wheat amendment in fact increased wheat acreage more than 4,000,000 acres. Further, the amendment which was adopted and passed as a part of Public Law 272, applied not only to the areas for which my friends, the Senators from Colorado, tried to make adjustments, because of inequalities, but also to the country as a whole. The letter which I propose to read shows that the amendment had the effect of giving wheat acreage to a number of localities which did not deserve it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, when we had the amendment before us a year ago, we had no idea that it would be applied to crop rotation States, where summer fallowing is not practiced at all. Alabama, Michigan, and many of the other States, in various sections of the country, which never practice summer fallowing, received large acreages for wheat, and that increased the amount of wheat produced.

Actually, we were thinking about summer fallowing. But the Department of Agriculture interpreted summer fallowing to be crop rotation, which is quite a different matter, and one which we did not contemplate.

A year ago we did not think the amendment would increase the wheat acreage by more than 2,000,000 acres. We are very certain this time that the acreage will not be increased more than a million and a quarter acres, at the most, a million and a half acres.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is referring to the national acreage, is he not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; the national acreage.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. LUCAS. According to Mr. Trigg, the Administrator, in the memorandum he presents on this matter:

It is estimated that continuation of the Public Law 272 provisions with respect to wheat, as proposed in H. J. Res. 398, would result in an increase of approximately 4,000,000 acres over and above the national acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of wheat, assuming a national allotment equal to that proclaimed for 1950.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is what I intend to submit to the Senate for its consideration.

Mr. President, as I understood the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], he sought to change the law so as to have it provide that instead of making the 10-year average the yardstick, the Administrator would use for that purpose the wheat planted in 1949. Am I correct in that?

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Or in 1950.

Mr. ELLENDER. Well, whichever year is used does not make much difference for the purpose of my question.

I should like to know how that would change the situation. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the distinguished Senator be permitted to give me an answer to that question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection permission is granted.

Mr. ELLENDER. The summary following is included in the amendment, with which we are now concerned, just as it was included in the amendment which was previously added to the present law. The language itself is not changed in that respect, hence the Administrator is apt to put the same interpretation on summer fallowing as he did in Public Law 272. Unless the Senator can point out in his amendment some language which would change that situation, I doubt that the amendment would have the effect the distinguished

senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] just pointed out.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In last year's amendment, after going through what we have referred to as the fallow-acreage part, the amendment provided—

Adjusted in the same ratio as the national average of seeding for the production of wheat during the 10 calendar years 1939-48 (adjusted as provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended)—

And then it continued, as follows—bears to the national average allotment for wheat for the 1950 crop.

In this year's amendment, the comparable language is:

Adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the production of wheat during the calendar year 1950—

We know what the national seeding is—

(adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1951 crop—

Which is the forthcoming allotment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me point out that the distinguished Senator said the Department misinterpreted the use of the provision regarding fallow land; that is to say, instead of using what we know as fallow land, the Department included all other land not put into cultivation, including crop rotation. My question is this: Is there in this amendment language which will cause the Department not to follow the same interpretation of fallow-land as it did under Public 272?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should think the debate here itself would cause the Department not to follow the same course.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does not the Senator think it would be better to make specific provision for that in the law?

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is No. 1: There were several departmental interpretations. In the State of Colorado, for example, they required a man to choose; they gave him a choice as to whether he wished to come under the 10-year formula or under this formula. In many of the States the procedures were rigid, and that choice was not made available—perhaps through a misconstruction of the act. I am not challenging anyone's good faith; but through the whole series of constructions and interpretations, we found ourselves with something on our hands much bigger than we thought it would be. I am told that the difference between tying it in the way I have said—in other words, to a short period of recent years, rather than to a 10-year average—will perform the principal function of saving acreage for us.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to read for the information of the Senator the letter to which I referred a few moments ago. The letter is dated February 27, and is addressed to the distinguished chairman of our committee, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. It reads as follows:

This is with reference to House Joint Resolution 398 which, in effect, proposes extension of the essential provisions of Public Law

272 with respect to wheat to be applicable to the 1951 crop of wheat.

We have carefully reviewed this proposed legislation and have come to the conclusion that its enactment would result in inequitable wheat acreage allotments and a needlessly excessive increase in the total wheat acreage allotment such as resulted from the application of Public Law 272 in 1950.

Our position is based on the following considerations:

1. The provisions of Public Law 272 were originally designed to relieve producers in summer-fallow areas where, because of material expansion in the acreage seeded to wheat, the regular trend formula as provided under basic legislation, did not permit adequate adjustments for such acreage expansion. The principal areas for which this legislation was to bring relief were the summer-fallow areas of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, and Idaho.

2. The provisions of Public Law 272 which were applicable to all farms in the United States, resulted in additional farm wheat acreage allotments totaling about 4,500,000 acres over and above the original national wheat acreage allotment as proclaimed. Analysis of the distribution of this additional acreage as between the different States reveals that at least half of the total increase was allotted to farms and areas where there did not exist a problem of adjustment of the original allotments as determined under the provisions of basic legislation. The provisions of Public Law 272, taking the higher of the acreage seeded to wheat in 1948 or 1949 as a basis for determining minimum farm acreage allotments, proved to be particularly objectionable in that it granted allotment increases where the wheat acreage was abnormally high because of unfavorable weather conditions having interfered with the normal planting of other crops.

3. A study of the areas for which relief was needed, and to which Public Law 272 was principally intended to apply, indicates that there were only about 50 counties where such adjustments were justified. These counties are largely in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, southeastern Idaho, and north-central Montana.

A map is attached showing the location of these distress counties.

I may say I have the map on my desk, and any Senator who may be interested has the privilege of looking at it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, if this is a convenient place?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Returning to the difference between the revised average we are using this year as compared to the one we used last year, the 10-year average is substantially under the high average which was planted in the past 2 or 3 years. The 10-year average is about 74,000,000 plus acres. The 10-year average figure made a reduction of 7.6 percent on the basis of the 10-year average, whereas on the basis of last year, compared with this year, it would have been a 17-percent reduction. That was the enormous slippage which occurred according to an erroneous comparison.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. I see.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to invite the Senator's attention again to the fact that we specifically say in the pending amendment that—

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allotment increased by reason of the provisions of this section shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the same farm which (1) the acreage allotted in the county

to farms which do not receive an increase under this section is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950.

That in itself will have a very restraining influence so far as enlarging the acreage is concerned.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not think there can be any doubt about that, I may say to the Senator; but the thing that puzzles me is why the Department had to allow so much of the acreage to States other than the ones for whose benefit the law was enacted. It interpreted "fallow land" as being any land not in cultivation, even crop rotation; in fact, the sky appeared to be the limit under the Department's definition of so-called fallow land. I understand there is nothing in the pending amendment to change the definition, or that would require or even induce the Secretary of Agriculture to interpret the term "fallow land" differently from the way he interpreted it last year.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The debate last year, just as it has done this year, stated exactly what we meant by "summer fallow land." I do not know how it could be made more definite, even though we were to use 500 words to define it in the joint resolution. I doubt whether it can be made any clearer than it has been made in the course of the debate. Is the Department of Agriculture completely immune from the debate and the interpretations which are to be put upon laws as a result of what takes place in the Senate?

Mr. ELLENDER. Evidently it is, in this case.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Department not only applied normal legislation affecting farming in sections where fellows are operating perhaps on a 5-year plan, but it applied all kinds of soil-conservation practices as being within the conception of "summer fallow." It did not have to do a number of things it did, things which caused a lot of trouble to the Department itself.

Mr. ELLENDER. The greater part of the trouble resulted from the inability of the Department to determine the meaning of "fallow land." It appears to me that you Senators, the proponents of this amendment, should give consideration to a definition of what is meant by "fallow land," so that acreage will not be increased to the extent that it was increased under Public Law 272. You should not rely on what is said in debate. The Senator admitted a few moments ago that when Public 272 was debated fallow land was discussed in debate, but the Department took no heed of the interpretation placed thereon as Senators understood.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I may say to the Senator from Louisiana, it is as clear to us in our section of the country as the word "cotton" is to the distinguished Senator who has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. But it may not have the same meaning in Ohio, and it may not have the same meaning in Louisiana.

We have fallow land in the rice fields in Louisiana. There may be some land with characteristics similar to the rice land in Louisiana or the wheat lands in Colorado, but such land given a different name, or a different interpretation is placed thereon when considered in the light of fallow land. The Department found itself obligated to treat all lands alike, if they had the same characteristics.

Mr. MILLIKIN. If I may make the statement, the Department felt itself obligated, not found itself obligated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I presume the Senator from Louisiana will be a conferee on the part of the Senate when the joint resolution goes to conference with the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. I imagine so; I do not know.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I hope he will be.

Mr. ELLENDER. The distinguished chairman has just informed me that I probably would be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is good news to all of us, because we know how capable the Senator from Louisiana is and how well qualified to work out the question.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield three additional minutes to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the Senator from Louisiana will yield, getting to the point, will he consider taking to conference the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Colorado and myself, for the purpose of working out the solution to the problem, and will he also take with him the staff from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to see what can be worked out as between the two proposals? Would the Senator object to doing that?

Mr. ELLENDER. Speaking for myself, not for the committee, I would consider doing that. But I should prefer that the matter be left to Senators, and that is my reason for stating the views of the Department, in order that Senators in turn may make their own decisions. The Department, as I shall show in a few moments, does not favor the amendment, because it will not accomplish the purpose the distinguished Senator has in mind, but, on the contrary, will further aggravate the enormous wheat surplus we now have on hand. That is the difficulty.

If the proposal could be worked out in a manner whereby the national wheat acreage would not be increased, there might be some justification in our endeavoring to reach some kind of an agreement in conference. With that in mind, if the Senate should approve this amendment, I wish to state to the distinguished Senator that I shall work to that end. But I also want to state to my good friend that I was at first opposed to the cotton acreage resolution now pending before the Senate, believing that it might increase the ceiling fixed in the present law. However, when evi-

dence was introduced to show that the measure would add about 800,000 acres of the 2,000,000 acres which were frozen, and would leave a balance of 1,200,000 acres, under the ceiling fixed by the Department, I then decided to support the joint resolution. I understand the pending wheat amendment, in the light of information furnished to me by the Department, the wheat acreage would be increased in excess of 4,500,000 acres.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course we do not agree with that interpretation, but the 2,000,000 acres of frozen cotton of which the Senator speaks is, I think, comparable to the 4,500,000 acres of wheat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I yield two additional minutes to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I shall continue reading from this letter, for the information of Senators. I think it is very important. There were no hearings on the amendment, and I should like the Senators present to have the full benefit of the views expressed by the Department after a study of the amendment. I read further:

Instead of confining the allotment increases essentially to these areas, the application of the provisions of Public Law 272 resulted in allotment increases for all wheat-producing States, and in most cases the additional allotments outside of the distressed areas were totally unwarranted, and have given rise to problems of inequities as between farm allotments. Furthermore, the needlessly large increases in the total wheat acreage allotment assigned to farms, if continued, would seriously impair the effectiveness of the adjustment and price-support programs.

4. It is estimated that continuation of the Public Law 272 provisions with respect to wheat, as proposed in House Joint Resolution 398, would result in an increase of approximately 4,000,000 acres over and above the national acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of wheat—

That is a far cry from the estimate just made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado, of approximately a million and a quarter to a million and a half acres. It is three times more—

assuming a national allotment equal to that proclaimed for 1950. A smaller national wheat acreage allotment for 1951 than for 1950 would not materially reduce the estimated additional allotment required to meet the minimum farm acreage allotment provisions of the proposed legislation. In fact, a lower national allotment may even cause a larger increase in the additional acreage because of the greater number of individual farms which would become eligible for adjustment under these provisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the letter be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the remainder of the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

5. The change in the 10-year base period, by which the national wheat-acreage allotment is apportioned to States and counties, from 1939-48 to 1940-49 as applicable to the 1951 crop of wheat, will, of itself, result

in a natural shift of larger acreage to the distressed areas. For example, the State of Colorado would receive approximately 210,000 acres more than in 1950, assuming the same national allotment. Obviously, the problem of providing special adjustments for these areas will be less acute in 1951 than it was in 1950.

6. The Department is taking the position, and has testified to that effect before a subcommittee on wheat of the House Committee on Agriculture, that a national reserve of approximately 1 percent of the national allotment would be adequate to provide the additional acreage needed to relieve distress areas. This national reserve would be apportioned by the Secretary to such counties as he finds would suffer undue hardships under allotments determined under existing legislation.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department recommends that the provisions of House Joint Resolution 398 not be enacted.

Sincerely yours,

Administrator.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I yield 20 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, this afternoon, under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate will vote on House Joint Resolution 398 and all amendments pending. At that time, on behalf of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and myself I shall call up our amendment H in the hope that the Senate will give it favorable consideration.

This amendment proposes to reduce the support prices on all so-called basic commodities by repealing, effective immediately, the rigid 90-percent support formula and making all agriculture commodities subject to the sliding scales of support levels set up in subsections (a) and (b) of section 101, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949. This is the so-called flexible formula.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides price support at 90 percent of parity for the 1950 crop of any basic agricultural commodity, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Paragraph (2) of such subsection (d) provides price support at not less than 80 percent of parity for 1951 crops under the same circumstances. Repeal of these two paragraphs would make the sliding scales of support levels set out in subsections (a) and (b) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 effective immediately, instead of waiting until January 1, 1952.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as a part of my remarks an analysis of this amendment as prepared by the legislative counsel:

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides price support at 90 percent of parity for the 1950 crop of any basic agricultural commodity, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and marketing quotas

have not been disapproved. Paragraph (2) of such subsection (d) provides price support at not less than 80 percent of parity for 1951 crops under the same circumstances. Repeal of these two paragraphs would make the sliding scales of support levels set out in subsections (a) and (b) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 effective immediately. The support level for tobacco whenever marketing quotas are in effect would, of course, continue to be fixed at 90 percent of parity by subsection (c) of such section 101; and any price-support levels announced by the Secretary prior to repeal of paragraphs (1) and (2) would not be affected by such repeal. I was advised by the Department today that no support level has been announced as yet for the 1950 crop of any basic agricultural commodity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In October 1949 when Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, the Anderson farm bill, was passed, I voted against the bill and pointed out at that time my reasons:

First. That the cost would be prohibitive from a taxpayer's standpoint,

Second. Under the rigid controls proposed it would mean the complete regimentation of our farmers, and the ultimate socialization of American agriculture,

Third. I warned then that the proposed high support prices for the basic agriculture commodities would benefit none but the large landowners in established areas. The cut-back in acreage necessitated by the high support price that would have to be imposed upon the small farmers would force many of them out of business.

The fact that I was correct is borne out by subsequent developments. The fact that here today we have the different groups—cotton, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes—all seeking corrective legislation to increase their acreage allotments for the small farmers proves that the law has not been satisfactory.

But I repeat my previous warning that the enactment of this bill today increasing acreage allotments for all these interests will not permanently correct the situation. Without adopting a provision to lower the support prices it might well prove to be the straw that broke the camel's back and destroy the entire farm program.

The American taxpayers are revolting against the enormous cost of this farm program. The consumers are becoming enraged at the wholesale destruction of food by the Government for the sole purpose of creating artificial shortages and thereby maintaining high prices.

Every acre added to the wheat, cotton, and peanut allotments under this bill will be directly at the additional expense of the taxpayers and prove of no benefit to the consumer unless we take some action to lower the support prices.

Already under this program of high support prices, as of December 31, 1949, the Government had accumulated under loans and inventories agricultural commodities totaling \$3,645,129,317.

The joint resolution before the Senate today proposes to increase the cotton acreage by 800,000 acres over what the Department of Agriculture lists as necessary, notwithstanding the fact that as of December 31, 1949, the Government already had in inventories and un-

der loans over \$955,000,000 worth of cotton. Nearly \$1,000,000,000 in cotton has been purchased at a price approximately 5 cents per pound more than the 10-year average farm price for this product.

We are also being asked, with the understanding that the Government will buy all the output, to increase the wheat acreage. Yet on December 31, 1949, the Government was holding under loans and inventories over 465,000,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of \$996,719,026.

We are being asked to increase the peanut acreage; yet the Government has spent over \$55,000,000 since June 30, 1949, alone to hold the market on peanuts at its high price of 10½ cents per pound against an average farm price, 1940-49, of only 7½ cents.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] charged this morning that this amendment proposes to go back to 1932, but I call his attention to the fact that the adoption of this amendment, assuming the lowest support price would be in effect, would still leave the support price higher in most instances than the prevailing prices at the farm in the past 10 years. This period includes the wartime years. That certainly is not depression legislation.

The same situation is true of practically all agricultural commodities under the support program and in order to save time I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a chart listing over \$3,645,000,000 in commitments as of December 31, 1949, which includes \$1,725,064,794.27 in actual inventories and \$1,920,064,523 in outstanding loans under price-support operations.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Inventories

Program, commodity branch, and commodity	Quantity	Value (cost)
PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM		
Cotton:		
Cotton, American- Egyptian.....bales..	582	\$166,251.16
Cotton, upland.....do..	3,711,811	617,712,330.47
Cottonseed.....tons..	66,352	3,342,280.18
Flax fiber.....pounds..	178,145	84,019.76
Dairy:		
Butter.....do.....	96,260,088	59,518,796.82
Cheese.....do.....	23,148,193	7,780,437.43
Milk, dried.....do.....	215,779,300	27,399,459.87
Fats and oils:		
Linseed oil.....do.....	394,827,620	111,337,599.73
Peanuts:		
Farmers stock.....pounds..	70,594,445	7,440,793.50
Shelled.....do.....	2,131,420	314,041.88
Fruit and vegetable:		
Fruit, dehydrated or dried:		
Prunes.....pounds..	49,985,455	5,006,203.64
Raisins.....do.....	22,972,380	2,210,133.26
Potato starch.....do.....	10,632,658	630,095.76
Potatoes, Irish.....hundredweight..	2,199	2,864.14
Grain:		
Barley.....bushels..	24,626,019	35,088,095.71
Beans, dry edible.....hundredweight..	4,850,795	42,859,926.40
Corn.....bushels..	76,099,828	116,817,457.77
Flaxseed.....do.....	13,943,222	88,344,527.19
Grain sorghum.....hundredweight..	6,151,995	17,314,716.92
Oats.....bushels..	11,258,146	9,596,728.32
Peas, dry edible.....hundredweight..	2,048	10,306.32
Rice.....do.....	431,820	2,936,252.60
Rye.....bushels..	775,905	1,379,900.18
Seeds, hay and pasture.....pounds..	725,422	146,515.37
Soybeans.....bushels..	3,028,865	7,497,729.94
Wheat.....do.....	162,114,483	398,776,466.37

Inventories—Continued

Program, commodity branch, and commodity	Quantity	Value (cost)
PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM—continued		
Livestock:		
Wool:		
Appraised.....pounds..	61,090,168	\$48,843,993.62
Unappraised.....do.....	8,313,732	4,666,473.47
Poultry:		
Eggs:		
Dried.....do.....	69,036,207	89,317,232.90
Liquid or frozen.....do.....	6,264	2,026.48
Turkeys.....do.....	725,480	309,173.80
Tobacco:		
Naval stores:		
Rosin.....do.....	210,837,798	17,110,995.49
Turpentine.....gallons..	2,032,177	1,100,967.77
Total price-support program.....		1,725,064,794.27

Loans

Commodity	Quantities of collateral pledged	Value loans outstanding
Wheat.....bushels..	303,112,461	\$597,942,560
Corn.....do.....	434,554,857	596,311,277
Cotton.....bales..	2,324,777	337,397,041
Tobacco.....pounds..	367,258,290	151,891,629
Other.....do.....		236,522,016
Total.....do.....		1,920,064,523

Included under "Other" above were loans on flaxseed, peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, barley, dry edible beans and peas, grain sorghum, oats, rice, rye, rosin, turpentine, etc.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, immediately following this list of inventories I ask unanimous consent to have inserted another chart showing the actual support price of these commodities as compared with the 10-year average price the farmer received for the same commodities.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Support levels and 10-year average prices received by farmers on commodities now being supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation either under 1949 or 1950 price-support programs

Commodity	Unit	Support price ¹ (actual price)	10-year average price received by farmers 1940-49
Corn.....	Bushel.....	\$1.40	\$1.16
Peanuts.....	Pound.....	.105	.0755
Rice.....	Bushel.....	1.78	1.80
Wheat.....	do.....	1.95	1.49
Dry edible beans.....	Hundred-weight.....	6.55	\$6.30
Dry edible peas.....	do.....	3.07	\$4.29
Potatoes.....	Bushel.....	.96	1.24
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	1.72	1.86
Cotton.....	Pound.....	.272	.225
Cottonseed.....	Ton.....	49.50	53.20
Wool, shorn.....	Pound.....	.423	.406
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	do.....	.425	1.363
Barley.....	Bushel.....	1.09	.98
Grain sorghums.....	Hundred-weight.....	2.09	1.88
Oats.....	Bushel.....	.69	.656
Rye.....	do.....	1.27	1.19
Soybeans.....	do.....	2.097	2.03
Tung nuts.....	Ton.....	60.00	79.30
Butter.....	Pound.....	.60	.498
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	.37	.366
Milk.....	Hundred-weight.....	3.07	(²)
Cheddar cheese.....	Pound.....	.31	.278
Turpentine.....	Gallon.....	.40	4.582

Footnotes at end of table.

Support levels and 10-year average prices received by farmers on commodities now being supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation either under 1949 or 1950 price-support programs—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Support price ¹ (actual price)	10-year average price received by farmers 1940-49
Rosin (grade N).....	Hundred-weight.....	\$6.72	\$4.87
Flaxseed.....	Bushel.....	3.744	3.46
Hay and pasture seed:			
Clover:			
Alsiko.....	Pound.....	.25	1.235
Ladino.....	do.....	1.25	1.113
Rcd.....	do.....	.35	1.279
Sweet.....	do.....	.12	1.096
Grasses:			
Orchard.....	do.....	.15	1.168
Sudan.....	do.....	.05	2.045
Timothy.....	do.....	.06	1.051
Northern alfalfa.....	do.....	.32	1.284
Common lespedeza.....	do.....	.16	1.194
Turkeys.....	do.....	.31	.291
Hogs:			
January 1950.....	Hundred-weight.....	14.90	15.20
February 1950.....	do.....	15.50	
March 1950.....	do.....	16.20	

¹ Support levels listed are those most recently announced. 1949 support price listed if 1950 program not yet announced.

² 1939-48 average.

³ Not available.

⁴ Certified seeds only.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Unless some action is taken by Congress in the immediate future to correct this situation no one dares estimate the amount of next year's inventories.

The wholesale destruction of food and give-away programs which are inevitably a part of continuing this unrealistic program will prove to be a major national scandal, and might well result in complete repudiation of all agricultural benefits.

Not only are the taxpayers and the consumers clamoring for some action to correct this odious situation, but the eastern dairy and poultry farmers are also being forced out of business through the unwarranted high support on grain products.

We cannot continue this policy of supporting the western farmers at a level of wartime prosperity at the direct expense of the eastern farmer and city consumer. As evidence that this situation is being viewed with alarm by the eastern farmers I read into the RECORD a copy of a telegram received from Mr. J. A. McConnell, general manager of the GLF, of Ithaca, N. Y.:

Ithaca, N. Y., February 20, 1950.

Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building:

Following is the text of a telegram sent today to New York and New Jersey Senators and other Congressmen from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania: "Position of dairymen, poultrymen, and other northeastern farmers is rapidly deteriorating under present price squeeze. Grain prices supported at artificially high levels in the face of falling milk and eggs are making an intolerable situation. While consumers are benefiting from lower milk and egg prices, production of these foods cannot be maintained indefinitely unless costs can be reduced. Most Members of Congress are on record against further restrictions on food production, yet present

situation is heading us right toward such. CCC has been pushed by existing support legislation into asking for \$2,000,000,000 more, to lock up more grain supplies, which will further aggravate squeeze on annual industries and half of which will be almost certain further loss to the taxpayers. Dairy and poultry farmers, already pinched, face worse prospects ahead. Egg prices now scarcely cover cost of feed alone, hens almost unsalable. Milk price continues downward. Present situation of vast grain surpluses held in dead storage with further action of same kind looming is intolerable. We urge immediate congressional action to lower grain support prices to 75 percent of parity or to a point that will unlock those vast frozen supplies."

J. A. McCONNELL,
General Manager, Cooperative GLF
Exchange, Inc.

The adoption of our amendment advancing the effective date of the flexible provisions of the parity formula from January 1, 1952, to read "effective immediately," will not solve all of this problem, but it will be a step in the right direction.

I think Congress should start working toward the elimination of all wartime subsidies, and this farm subsidy is only one of the many affecting various segments of our industries, and which are being carried forward at an enormous annual expense to the American taxpayers. Now that we are enjoying relatively high prosperity, they are unnecessary.

Mr. President, now what would be the effect of making the flexible provisions of the Anderson Act effective immediately? It would mean that instead of maintaining a rigid 90-percent support level, the support price would be allowed to fluctuate between 75 percent and 90 percent on the basic commodities with the actual level depending upon supply. With today's heavy investments the support price on many of the basic commodities would drop to the 75-percent level.

Corn at 90 percent parity is being supported at \$1.40 per bushel. Under the flexible formula the support price of corn would fluctuate between \$1.22 and \$1.40. This minimum of \$1.22 would still be 6 cents higher than the 10-year average farm price for corn.

Wheat at 90 percent parity is being supported at \$1.95. Under the flexible formula the price of wheat could fluctuate between \$1.60 and \$1.95. I call attention to the fact that this minimum price of \$1.60 is still 11 cents higher than the 10-year average farm price for wheat. The 10-year period includes the war years.

Cotton, instead of being supported at rigid 90 percent, or 27.2 cents per pound, would be allowed to fluctuate between 22½ cents and 27 cents, depending upon supply. This minimum of 22½ cents on cotton is still equal to the average price the southern farmers have received for cotton during the past 10 years.

I will not take the time to enumerate how this amendment will affect all commodities, but these are fair examples. It is understood that the amendment will directly affect only those commodities now under the rigid 90 percent support. However, all other commodities not under the 90 percent formula which are

supported at a lower level will be lowered somewhat, in that one of the factors used in computing their base is their price relationship to the basic commodities, and as other commodity prices are lowered, the result is a general lowering across the board.

In view of the Government's huge commitments under this program, representing over \$3,500,000,000, and in view of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has already warned the Congress that he will need an additional \$2,000,000,000 to continue this farm program at its present level, I feel that Congress has no alternative except to take some immediate steps to lower the cost of the program. We must do this not only to protect the consumer and to avoid the loss of billions of dollars, but we must take immediate action to safeguard the future security of every American farmer. That is what our amendment proposes to do.

Under this wasteful and destructive program of planned farming—and planned distribution—the American farmer is gradually losing his previous marketing system represented by free enterprise. Many of his traditional markets are being taken over by foreign producers. The producers of substitute products are taking over much of the domestic market. I know of no better way to illustrate this than to cite how the Canadian potato farmers have profitably increased their acreage, and at the same time increased their sales in American markets, at the expense of our domestic producers.

Again I cite how the manufacturers of rayon and nylon have expanded the use of their products, both in this country and abroad, at the expense of cotton and wool. This rapid expansion for their products has been possible largely as a result of cotton and wool being withheld from normal channels of trade through Government monopoly. Prices of cotton and wool are being maintained at artificially high levels and as long as this situation exists substitutes will continue to make inroads on their markets.

Mr. President, I have before me today's issue of the Wall Street Journal, on the front page of which an article calls attention to the fact that rug manufacturers and many garment manufacturers are using substitute products because of the excessively high costs of cotton and wool.

The farmers have lost many of their normal export markets since recently their former cash customers have been educated to expect American agricultural products as free gifts. They now refuse to even consider outright purchases.

Peanuts have been converted into oil for export because that procedure was more profitable under the existing high-support program. This has resulted in a gradual reduction in the consumption of peanuts through normal distribution channels.

Today farmers in all section of the country are directing their attention to the production of high level supported crops, with the result that unless these artificial high-support prices are lowered soon the western and southern

farmers are going to wake up and find their monopoly on production gone never to be regained. Peanuts, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn are all being produced today by farmers in areas never intended to produce these crops under normal conditions.

The day of reckoning will be hard not only for these marginal producers, but also for the farmers in the South and Midwest, for unless they soon recognize the danger, they will never again regain their present position.

The American people should not be fooled by the socialistic proposals of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan. He has presented as a perfect solution for the agricultural problems a proposal whereby he promises to—

First. Give the farmers more money than they now receive;

Second. Give the consumer lower food prices; and

Third. Cost the American taxpayers less money.

At a later date I shall discuss this fantastic plan in detail. In the meantime I would suggest that if anyone is interested in knowing how the Brannan plan of Government-controlled production and Government-controlled distribution will affect American farmers, he should read the farm program as it is now functioning, under the socialistic regime in England.

I urge that the Members of the Senate join with us today in removing the farmers from the political auction block by taking this first necessary step toward restoring some degree of sanity in our agricultural program. Let us begin a systematic reduction in the unrealistic support prices. Let us put a stop to the scandalous policy of wholesale destruction of good edible foods in a country where many of our own people do not have the actual necessities of life.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Three minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I understand the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware and his colleagues would bring into operation in the present crop year the reduced sliding scale of parity protection which would come into operation in 1952 under the normal operation of the so-called Anderson bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. Would it be considered to be what has been described as an orderly procedure for getting an equitable adjustment for the farmer by dropping him sharply as much as 15 percent in 1 year?

Mr. WILLIAMS. This would apply only in one or two instances. For instance on wheat it would apply because it is in excess supply. I point out to the Senator from South Dakota, however, that there is nothing wrong with our changing the rate at this time. It was in October of last year, after the 1949 crop had been harvested and after the winter wheat crop which will be harvested in 1950 had been planted, that Congress

took action to extend the 90-percent provision. Congress increased last October the parity guaranty on this crop last October after it was planted and we have now a perfect rate to reduce it to its previously scheduled rate. Had the Congress not taken that action last October the flexible provisions of the Hope-Aiken law would have gone into effect on January 1, 1950, which would have provided a sliding scale between 60 and 90 percent, a little lower than that now proposed.

What is proposed today is the putting into effect of the flexible provision of the Anderson Act, at a time prior to the planting of the 1950 corn or cotton or spring wheat. We are within our rights to change the law before these crops are planted, in exactly the same manner as we increased the rate in October 1949 after the fall wheat crop was planted.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that since the enactment of the Steagall amendment, in 1938, the farmer has been operating under one set of regulations guaranteeing him a firm parity support price of 90 percent. The Senator now proposes to drop that by 15 percent, especially in the case of crops produced and harvested in the Midwest, therefore precipitating what I am sure would result in farm-operating chaos in that section of the country. When the prosperity of this great farming area in the Middle West is adversely affected or destroyed, the entire structure of our economy and prosperity throughout the country are jeopardized, because seven times the production of this section of the country each year amounts to the total national income.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think I have used only 20 of the 30 minutes which had been allotted to me and I will yield the remainder to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WHERRY. How much time does the Senator want? Does he desire 10 minutes more?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator 10 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 10 more minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to point out to the Senator from South Dakota that there is nothing proposed under our amendment which would in any way affect the normal prosperity of the farmers to whom he refers. If the amendment shall be agreed to, the support price on corn at the 75-percent minimum would still be \$1.22 a bushel. That certainly is not a depression price. The average price the farmers have received for the past 10 years for corn, including the war years—was \$1.16 a bushel. The support price at the minimum would still be 6 cents higher than the average price they had received in 1940-49.

The average price of the wheat sold in the West was \$1.49 for the period between 1940 and 1949. The amendment would drop the support price from \$1.95, so it could fluctuate as low as \$1.60. This

is 11 cents higher than the 10-year average farm price. We cannot continue to maintain these prices in the Midwest at 25 to 30 percent higher than the wartime level, at the expense of the taxpayer and the eastern dairy and poultry farmers, and the city consumers.

Mr. MUNDT. In the interval the Senator has described, however, the prices which the farmers have been compelled to pay have steadily gone higher instead of going lower. When the Steagall amendment was written, the farmer, who is the greatest consumer in this country, was paying his fair share of a 40 cents minimum wage, and now he is paying a 75-cent minimum wage throughout the country.

Correspondingly, all his other prices are going up, at a time when the Senator from Delaware proposes to drop his support price 15 percent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that while that is true, at the same time the prices at which the eastern farmers, the eastern poultrymen and dairymen, are selling poultry and dairy products in the East have been declining. At the same time, the Government has been taking their tax moneys and supporting the western farmers at an extraordinarily high level. Their earning power has been reduced and their taxes increased as a result of this extravagant and wasteful program. We surely do not want a repetition of 1932. I agree with the Senator in that respect. But that does not mean that we can afford to continue to take money out of the Treasury and support a level of prosperity for the western farmers higher than that which they enjoyed during the war.

I should like to have the Senator from South Dakota answer me this. What plan does he have to get rid of the \$3,500,000,000 of surplus agricultural products which we have today—it may be \$5,500,000,000 worth next year, since the Secretary says he needs two more billion dollars? What are we going to do with these products unless we destroy them? Surely the Senator from South Dakota does not advocate that we destroy them? You cannot overlook the fact that our inventories are continuously to grow larger under the present program.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I commend the Senator for the very eloquent and articulate manner in which he defends the poultry farmers of the East. Looking at the sponsorship of this particular proposal I recognize it to be from among Senators who are particularly interested in the poultry interests of the East.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In reply, I will say that the poultry and farmers to whom he has referred, whose interests I have at heart, yes, have so far operated without coming to the Government and asking for any subsidy; which is more than the Senator from South Dakota can say for his farmers. I wish the Senator from South Dakota would join with me in taking his farmers off the back of the taxpayers. The eastern poultrymen voted again the other day that they did

not think the answer to their problem was Government subsidy. They went on record again against asking the Government to underwrite their losses. I feel that the least the western farmers can do is to accept a lower support price—to take some of their own risk. Do not expect the Government, out of the Treasury, to guarantee the farmers of the Midwest a margin of profit greater than that which existed during the war. A continuation of this unsound policy will ultimately result in repeal of all farm-support legislation.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the Senator's farmers in Delaware are to be commended for being able to continue on their own. I do not blame the Senator one bit for defending his farmers. The poultry farmers of America have their own organization, and they can speak for their own industry. But it certainly seems to me there must be some other solution to the problem than facing the dire prospect of an immediate depression affecting the great portion of our population represented by the diversified farmers of the Midwest.

If the Senator from Delaware will yield to me a little longer, because I have some measure of interest in the 10 minutes additional time allotted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], I should like to point out further to the Senator that I concur with him that the Anderson bill does not provide good, adequate, permanent farm legislation. I think we must have better legislation than that. I think the Anderson bill misses entirely some of the features that farm legislation should have. But obviously, in a 10-minute postscript to the speech of the Senator from Delaware, we are not going to devise a comprehensive farm bill for America. Until we have such legislation available, however, I do not think we should drive the dagger into the back of the American farmer in the Midwest and say, "You take this 15 percent cut. You get into the slough of depression. You go ahead and make it easier for the poultry farmers of the East." The poultry farmers of the East have their problems, but after all they are not the majority of the farmers of the country, and their problems do not represent the greater portion of the farm problems of the country.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We are not proposing to bankrupt the farmers in the West. Also, the poultry farmers in the East are not solely the ones interested in this problem. One hundred and forty million Americans, as taxpayers and consumers, are interested in the bill. They are becoming greatly concerned over the fact that the Government is piling up huge surpluses of agricultural products respecting which no one apparently has a program of disposal, except one of destruction.

Mr. MUNDT. I am not asking the Department to destroy them. There is now enough legislation on the statute books to provide for disposition of the surpluses in an orderly and economic fashion. The fact that the Department does not do so is no reason why they

are authorized under the law to refrain from properly disposing of the surpluses.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is no way to dispose of \$3,500,000,000 of agricultural commodities except to lower the price. I point out that what we are proposing to do today is to lower the price from the artificially high level at which it is now being maintained, higher than the war-time level of prices. Even then the prices would be higher than those received during the past 10 years. The minimum, under our amendment, would in many instances be higher than the price the farmers of the Midwest received during the war. The Senator cannot tell me that his farmers in the Midwest went broke during the war. The farmers of the Midwest have simply been spoiled.

Mr. MUNDT. The costs which the farmers are paying are rising steadily. The prices of things the farmers had to buy were fixed during the war years. OPA fixed prices and wages. Now control of such prices have, rightfully, been taken off, and the prices of the things the farmers are buying are skyrocketing. While the prices of goods the farmers buy are skyrocketing, the Senator from Delaware proposes to bring down the prices of products he is selling. I cannot, right in the middle of a Monday afternoon, think of a better way to bankrupt the farmers than the proposal which is now made to bring down the prices of the commodities he has to sell.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If they cannot operate efficiently, some of them should go out of business. If they cannot produce corn today as cheaply as during the war, there is something wrong.

Mr. MUNDT. There is nothing wrong with the farmer. What is wrong is the economy of the country.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We are headed for even more severe postwar inflation unless Congress takes recognition of and acts to stop the many spending programs proposed to be put into effect. Programs which are going to cost billions and billions of additional dollars of the taxpayers' money. We will have the inflationary spiral which the Senator has been describing and lamenting this afternoon unless we begin reducing the cost of government.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Does not the Senator agree with me that the way to deal with postwar inflation is to push prices down horizontally, and not simply permit certain prices to remain at their artificially high level while the prices paid to the farmers for their products are driven down?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will say to the Senator that wherever we begin there will be those who say, "Begin with the other fellow first." We must begin somewhere, sometime, if we are going to restore any degree of sanity in the cost of government. There is no better time to begin than now.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], who is now absent from the Chamber, allotted me 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The Senator from Maine is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wish to speak in support of the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] designed to require the President to exercise the power which he very clearly has under the existing law, but which during the past year he has failed to exercise. I share the concern of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] as to economy in Government. While I cannot agree with him on the repudiation of what I believe to be the Government's obligation in connection with the current program on potatoes, it is plainly within the province of the administration, and the exercise of authority it possesses, to exclude the potatoes from our neighbor to the north, which are simply adding to the surplus we now have. Some five or six million bushels have already come in, and it is estimated that eight or ten million additional bushels will come in, which will cost us from ten to fifteen million dollars. While I realize that ten to fifteen million dollars is a small sum, in view of our current deficit, the saving of that amount, at any rate, would be a substantial contribution, and one which could be achieved without doing injustice to anyone.

A good deal of question was raised as to our relations with Canada. The suggestion was made that this was one of the ways that Canada could pay her debts to the United States; that her trade balance was adverse; that she was buying here more than we bought from her; therefore that this was one way to permit her to accumulate her balances. I can appreciate the force of that argument, but at the same time I think our first obligation is to make sure the maintenance of a strong economy here at home, and one which shall not unduly tax us.

In addition to the annual trade balances, which are adverse as between us and Canada, there are the very large sums which are being invested in Canada by Americans. More than 500,000,000 American dollars are invested in Canada in various enterprises. While that does not appear in our current trade statistics, it is a very substantial contribution to the balance of payment, and explains some of the reasons why we find that Canada during the past year has exercised a prudence in this matter which is conspicuous by its absence in our own agricultural and trade policies.

I am very happy to quote from the Foreign Commerce Weekly, published by the United States Department of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, Secretary, Office of International Trade, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Director. This covers the field surveys of the Department of Commerce, and it contains a report on the policies pursued by our Canadian friends, which are in glittering contrast to the policies pursued here. To those who are concerned as to whether we will injure the Canadian economy by prohibiting the importation of potatoes which we do not need, and which simply contribute

to our surplus, I would commend the careful consideration of this report by the Department of Commerce, on page 15, of the issue of November 15, 1948, entitled "Tariffs and Trade Controls—Import Restrictions Relaxed on Certain Fruits and Vegetables."

The article shows us the policy pursued by Canada.

Lettuce and tomatoes may be imported into Canada from any source under open general permits, effective November 1, 1948, according to an announcement of the Canadian Minister of Finance in Ottawa, on October 19. Later in the winter similar general permits will be authorized for cabbage, carrots, celery, and spinach.

I ask Senators to note carefully what follows:

These latter relaxations will be timed so as not to prejudice the normal marketing of Canadian produce.

We should consider that carefully, Mr. President.

I read further:

Imports of each of the commodities will be authorized only when advancing prices or short supplies indicate depleted domestic stocks.

Mr. President, if that is good policy for Canada, why is it not good policy for the United States? If the Canadians have the intelligence to protect their own agricultural economy, why have not we here in the United States? The President exhibited that intelligence a year ago when he took steps to stop this inundation. I am wondering whether the curious inaction of the administration in the face of these mounting surpluses, with the inundation from Canada threatening our own economy, is a result of stupidity, is a result of ignorance, or is a result of a calculated determination to accentuate the potato problem for the benefit of those who are advocating solutions of our agricultural problem other than the one we have been seeking to pursue. If this was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the existing farm program, it could not be better calculated to accomplish that objective.

So, Mr. President, Senators on either side of the aisle who suggest that we must not under any circumstances stop the importation of Canadian potatoes, because that is the only way by which the Canadians can get United States dollars, may well take a lesson from our Canadian cousins, who recognize that their primary responsibility is to the people and the industries and the agriculture of their own area.

Mr. President, I read further:

For specified periods during the summer months, imports of cabbage and carrots were permitted under general permit. Lettuce, celery, tomatoes, and spinach, however, have been prohibited importation since November 18 of last year.

There we have it operating.

I note the very interesting report on their own economy and their own farm income:

For the fourth quarter of 1948, import quotas for citrus fruits, fruit juices, potatoes, onions, and apples—

I call the reference to apples to the especial attention of my good friends the Senators from Virginia—

have been increased from the present 50 percent to 70 percent of imports during the base year, July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947.

In other words, all the commodities about which our friends express so much concern are under automatic restrictions and quotas in respect to what can be sent into Canada. I commend the Canadians for their wisdom and foresight and patriotic self-protection.

I read further:

Also for the last quarter, grapes—

I think they have been mentioned in connection with California—

which have been wholly prohibited importation, may be imported under quota on the basis of 70 percent of the dollar value of each importer's base year imports.

All the above products will be subject to maximum mark-up controls under the Canadian wartime prices and trade regulations.

Mr. President, so much for the question of whether we have a right and a duty to restrict importations, if we follow the Canadian policy, inasmuch as the Canadians are under the same trade agreement that we are.

Now let us look at the record in respect to how this is operated for the Canadian farm income. I read further:

A cash return of approximately \$974,212,000 was realized by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products during the first 6 months of 1948, according to preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This amount compares with cash returns of \$620,193,000 and \$732,704,000 during the corresponding periods of 1946 and 1947, respectively.

In other words, their income was rising to maximum heights.

I read further:

With the inclusion of supplementary cash payments (i. e., cash payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1946, 1947, and 1948; the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act of 1946 and 1947; and the Prairie Farm Income Act in 1946), cash receipts during the first 6 months of 1948 amounted to \$989,572,000—

Practically a billion dollars—

as compared with \$742,626,000 for the corresponding period a year ago and \$636,244,000 in the first half of 1946.

Mr. President, I shall not read further figures; but the article also states:

The rising return from the sale of farm products is paralleled by the upward trend in prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products. The index of farm prices registered a new high of 250.8 (1935-39=100) during the month of July as compared with 248.6, the previous high, recorded in June 1948, and 203.1 in June 1947.

In other words, the Canadians not only are conducting their own affairs prudently, with regard to their international trade relations, but also they are demonstrating their success by the results in terms of their own farm income.

So I earnestly hope the appropriately drawn amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will receive the support of the Senate, and that we will tell the President in no uncertain terms that there is no reason for buying 10,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes, while at the same

time dumping 10,000,000 bushels of American potatoes. Certainly, Mr. President, he who runs may read the significance of that.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire how much time I have remaining.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. Ives].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] is recognized.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly in behalf of the amendment which has been offered by the able Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], in behalf of himself, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and myself. That amendment would make effective immediately the flexible price support provision in the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Mr. President, I listened with considerable interest while the able Senator from South Dakota was questioning our colleague, the Senator from Delaware. In that connection, I point out that the great problem with which we in the Northeast are faced, when it comes to the cost of grain, is the problem confronting the dairy industry, and only in part the problem confronting the poultry industry. The price of grain has become so high that the cost of production of milk is completely out of line with what the producers of milk are now receiving for it. That comment also applies to the present situation in the poultry industry and to the prices that poultry producers are now receiving.

I do not think the Senator from South Dakota was in the Chamber when the Senator from Delaware read the telegram from Mr. J. A. McConnell, general manager of the Cooperative GLF Exchange, Inc. I wish to read a couple of statements appearing in that telegram, as follows:

Position of dairymen, poultrymen, and other Northeastern farmers is rapidly deteriorating under present price squeeze. Grain prices supported at artificially high levels in the face of falling milk and eggs are making an intolerable situation.

Mr. President, I happen to know that the farm conditions in the Northeast are worse today than they have been at any time for at least 15 years. That is how badly this price support situation is affecting the Northeast.

It is unfortunate that in formulating the agricultural bill last fall, we stopped where we did, or perhaps that we went as far as we did, depending upon how one desires to view it. In this connection, I am constrained to quote in part from my remarks during the debate on that bill, as some may remember, was passed by the Senate on October 19. I read the following from the speech I made in the Senate at that time:

There is not a Member of the Senate who believes that this bill is a fair bill. We all know that it is not. There is not a Member of the Senate who does not know that it has serious defects.

I would be strongly in favor of this conference report or any other bill of this type,

for that matter, if it were only to provide high prices for the producers. But, much as this bill may conform to that requirement, there is much more to it than that. If that were all there were to it, our problem would be a very simple one.

This bill may provide high prices for producers. That is expected. That is its purpose. But at the same time it means even higher prices for consumers. It means ever higher governmental expenditures.

It is high time for us to take stock of our position and to come down to earth and consider existing conditions. We want as high prices as reasonably can be obtained for the producer, but at the same time we must recognize the rights of the consumer and the taxpayer, as well as the rights of the American people generally. All these rights are not being recognized in this particular piece of legislation.

This legislation is not geared for the welfare of all the American people. It is not even geared for the ultimate welfare of those in agriculture. As surely as we are in session here today, if this bill is enacted and left in force, Senators who support it * * * will be haunted by the action they are taking.

Mr. President, again I am constrained to observe that, verily, chickens do come home to roost, because if there is anything that is evident today, in the light of what has happened, insofar as potatoes are concerned or insofar as other crops are concerned, it is that the statement I made at that time was absolutely correct. Of such is my chief objection to the bill now before us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. IVES. May I have two more minutes?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield the Senator from New York two more minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York is recognized for 2 minutes more.

Mr. IVES. This legislation, Mr. President, is going to make the conditions which I have cited even worse, if such a thing be possible. There is no cure for anything in the pending measure. It seems to me that we should now be taking action to correct conditions and not to make them worse. This is why I feel so strongly that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware is so much in order. I do not say the amendment, in and of itself and alone, provides a complete solution to the problem; but very definitely, any solution, if there is ever to be one, must lie in the direction toward which the amendment points. For that reason I am especially glad to give it my wholehearted support.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I yield 7 minutes to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, it seems to me the arguments we have been listening to from the Senator from Delaware and New York demonstrate very clearly the fact that we do not presently have adequate farm legislation in the Anderson bill. With that I concur completely. It is a piece of legislation which removes from the statute books the Hope-Aiken bill, which I thought was

exceedingly bad legislation, which was passed in the hurly-burly hours of the closing days of the Eightieth Congress, and which I opposed and voted against.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware and other Senators associated with him would put us right back where we were, with the Hope-Aiken bill, plus 10 percent, because it would drive down the prices of certain commodities, especially in the middle-western area and certain regions of the South, to 75 percent of parity. The Hope-Aiken bill theoretically would have permitted them to fall to 65 percent of parity. So it puts us back to the Hope-Aiken level, plus only 10 percent, and, with or without the 10 percent, and with the formula devised under the Hope-Aiken bill, with its low production floors, there might be precipitated a national crisis and a world-wide depression. If we start tampering with the economy of America, resting as it does upon farm prices and farm prosperity, by casually adopting in the middle of a debate on potatoes an amendment which will revolutionize the entire farm program, under which the country has been operating for more than a decade, we are then flirting with a fate which may be far beyond the boundaries of anything envisioned by the two fine eastern Senators, with their interests, and their understandable interests, in the chicken farmers and the dairy farmers of the Northeast.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator will agree with me, will he not, that in 1952, January 1, the same bill will go into effect, and if it is such a dangerous piece of legislation that it is going to bring all the dire circumstances the Senator has just described, how does he account for the fact that we are going to operate as proposed in 1952?

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad the Senator raised that question, because I have addressed a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, who is on the floor, suggesting that as one Senator I feel that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry should bring forth a new bill, new legislation which will better provide for a farm program than the Anderson bill. I have received a nice letter from the chairman, indicating that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is giving the idea some thought and consideration, thus at least affording some hope that that kind of legislation is going to be forthcoming from the committee before the present session of the Congress adjourns.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. In a moment.

I hope, however, it will receive more consideration, as I am assured, than a revolutionary approach to the farm program, tossed into the debate in the middle of a Monday afternoon on what to do about potatoes in Maine, Idaho, South Dakota, and a few other potato-raising States.

I now yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the Senator recognizes, however, does he not, that the crisis among northeastern farmers is, as the Senator from New York has indicated, and that the crisis has been brought about largely because of the present farm law, particularly that portion relating to farm prices?

Mr. MUNDT. I recognize that there is a crisis. I do not think the Senator has put his finger on the cause of it, because in testimony recently given before the House committee Secretary Brannan pointed out that about 50 percent of all the consumers pay for the products of the dairying business and egg business of the East is added to it after it reaches the limits of the cities in which they are distributed. I think there is a considerable amount of correction to be done in the processes by which milk, eggs, and butter are distributed in the eastern cities.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. MUNDT. Not at the moment, because I do not want the two Senators to believe that it is only the farmers of the East who are in difficulty, or the consumers. I quote now from a statement recently made by Secretary Brannan in testifying before the House Committee on Appropriations, requesting appropriations for agriculture for 1951. Says the Secretary of Agriculture:

Farmers have been making less every year for the past few years. Last year they had less than four-fifths as much as in 1947. Next year they may have only two-thirds as much as in 1947.

Since 1947 gross farm cash income has fallen more than \$2,000,000,000, and cash expenses have gone up by more than \$1,000,000,000.

The statement of the Secretary bears out the fact I was stating a little earlier in my colloquy with the Senator from Delaware, that the farmer of the great agricultural area of the Middle West is caught between a very vicious pair of mill stones, one of which is constantly raising against him the pressure of prices going higher on the things he has to buy; the other, the pressure pushing down against him from people wanting to sell his products at less than 90 percent of parity; yes, at less than 85 percent of parity, down as low now as 75 percent of parity; abruptly changing in the course of a few months a situation which he is envisioning as coming along by 1952, and which he and many of us hope to correct before that time, a situation which would precipitate the farmer into chaotic conditions as of 1950.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. IVES. The Senator from New York would like to point out at this time to the Senator from South Dakota that those conditions do exist now to a substantial extent in the dairy industry area of the Northeast, and in part for the reasons the Senator has pointed out. The

real difficulty is that the cause is due largely to the high prices which are required to be paid by those farmers for the feed that must be fed to the cattle and poultry. It is not a matter of distribution that the condition is largely attributable, not at all. The Senator from New York has had considerable experience going into that subject. Efforts have been and are being made to curtail those costs of distribution. They are being curtailed. But when it comes to the minimum point of distribution costs, below which it is impossible to go, the dairy farmers and the poultry farmers of the Northeast are still out of luck, due to the high costs of feed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. May I have two additional minutes?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield five more minutes to the Senator from South Dakota.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized for five more minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator. I should like to say it is unquestionably true that some progress is being made in reducing the costs and the complications of distribution, but a greater amount of correction is still to be done in that area, and certainly it cannot be expected if the grain-producing farmers of the Middle West are going to have to operate consistently at a loss, in order to correct a situation existing in the dairying and egg-producing region; all of which it seems to me tends to build up an argument for the consideration by this body of new farm legislation, which is comprehensive, which is equitable, which recognizes the farmers' right to a full parity price, certainly for that portion of his crop which is domestically consumed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Before yielding further, I should like to point out a few more melancholy facts revealed by the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the farmers of the country. He said:

Last year—

That was 1949—

farm operators had about \$14,000,000,000 after paying production expenses. This was 15 percent less than they had in 1948, and at least 20 percent less than in 1947.

I should like to call attention in passing, and particularly the attention of Republican Senators, to the fact that in this testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, Secretary Brannan appeared in the rather unusual and novel capacity of a great witness in support of the kind of prosperity existing under the Republican Eightieth Congress, because he says that consistently and without exception the farmer has been getting worse treatment steadily since the adjournment of the last session of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Before yielding, I want to continue with a few more facts from

the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture:

The farm-family purchasing power, in terms of 1947 dollars, dropped about \$2,000,000,000 in 1948, and about \$2,000,000,000 more in 1949. It could drop another \$2,000,000,000 in 1950 or another 15 percent if farm prices aren't improved. Farm living expenses, of course, are not coming down as fast as net income.

So the farmers of the great farming area confront the inevitable fact that the prices of everything they buy are steadily rising, in part because, out of consideration for a vast portion of the population on the eastern coast, people who are naturally and understandably concerned about the 75 percent wage minimum, the farmer has had to have that additional burden shouldered upon him. It is simply impossible for him to continue to pay more and more money for a tractor, more and more money for an automobile, more and more money for the combines and other machinery he needs, and at the same time have his prices pushed lower and lower.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A few minutes ago the Senator described the amendment which is now pending, the amendment offered by the Senator from New York, the Senator from Delaware, and other Senators as being revolutionary in character. I point out to the Senator from South Dakota that there is nothing revolutionary in our proposal. The flexible provisions which we are proposing to advance, effective immediately, were acted upon after lengthy hearings last year by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate voted on the measure. The pending proposal is exactly the same as that which the Senate has approved, effective immediately. However, when the bill came back from conference last year the provision had been eliminated.

Mr. MUNDT. May I point out the reason for its having gone to conference?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Both political parties have endorsed the flexible provisions. So has the Farm Bureau, the greatest farm organization in the country.

Mr. MUNDT. If I may point out the reason why it went to conference, in the first instance, it was because, by the help of the Vice President, a tie vote was broken and there was written a firm parity floor under farm prices. The bill went to conference, and when it came back it contained again the old sliding parity formula, which looked so bad that even its sponsors said, "While we ask Senators to vote for it, we cannot possibly expect them to go home this summer and explain it. We cannot hope the farmers are going to accept it. We think it is so distasteful, so unworkable, we do not want to put it into effect until 1950 or 1951. It would immediately disrupt the whole farm program, including the farm price-support program."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I cannot yield at the moment, because I have already given my good friend a greater percentage of

my 10 minutes than he gave me. I want to keep the thing equitable.

The Secretary of Agriculture, testifying through his assistants, pointed out that the farmers today are not the fine, privileged characters they have been described, but that they have less stay-on-the-farm income, less money for themselves, than they received in 1947, 1948, or for a long time prior to that. The testimony points out that most of the farm commodities are bringing less than parity.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I yield one more minute to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I cannot yield if I have only 1 minute. Prices are now unfairly low. Prices have dropped 23 percent since the high point in January 1948, and 12 percent in the past year.

Let me point out how illogical we shall appear before the farming population of America if, in the middle of a debate to solve an urgent problem regarding potatoes, we should casually adopt an amendment which would change the whole program under which the farmers have been operating since 1938.

I urge Senators to reject emphatically the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. How much time do I have remaining?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eight minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield 1 minute to the junior Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able senior Senator from Georgia what his attitude would be regarding the peanut amendment which would permit the growers of the Virginia type of peanuts, which are raised in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina, to have increased acreage allotments so that the production would meet the market demand.

Mr. GEORGE. I would not oppose it, because I believe in permitting our farmers to meet the actual demand for their own products. The amendment does not increase acreage at all. It merely permits the sale of the product from excess acreage at the market price. No subsidy is involved.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield the remainder of my time to the majority leader, the senior Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have listened rather attentively to the debate on the various farm problems which we have been discussing in the Senate for the past week. I am somewhat disturbed at the trend which the debate has taken and by the convictions which have been expressed by a number of Senators with reference to different commodities in

which their sections of the country are vitally interested.

We find coming over from the House a joint resolution which seeks to increase the acreage of peanuts. The resolution which is before the Senate seeks to increase the acreage of cotton, and there is justification for that increase, because it has been definitely stated before the committee that under no circumstances would there be more than 21,000,000 acres planted to cotton. On that theory I supported the cotton amendment. We now find an amendment offered by the two distinguished Senators from Colorado increasing the wheat-acreage allotment by approximately 4,000,000 acres, which, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, on an average of 16 bushels to the acre, would cost the Treasury of the United States approximately \$60,000,000, assuming that the wheat yield will be the same as it was last year. Last week the Senate of the United States decided that it was not advisable to save \$60,000,000 with respect to the potato farmers, after a rather lengthy debate the Senate defeated the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Illinois which would have eliminated price supports until marketing quotas were in effect. This action demonstrated that those Senators who are particularly interested in the potato farmers are more interested in seeing that those farmers get what they think they are entitled to, rather than in saving many millions of dollars for the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I have only 5 minutes, but I shall yield to the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator from Illinois just stated that the amendment offered by the Senators from Colorado would increase by approximately 4,000,000 acres the wheat-acreage allotment.

Mr. LUCAS. That is one estimate, and it has also been stated that it would increase the acreage approximately 1,000,000 acres.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Secretary of Agriculture is incorrect in his estimate.

Mr. LUCAS. I may say to my good friend from Colorado that even if it is only a million acres there can be no question that it is another increase in the acreage allotment, so far as wheat is concerned. The Farm Bureau Federation and the Secretary of Agriculture are both against the amendment.

Mr. President, I repeat what I previously said, that I am disturbed when I see Senators from various sections of the Nation asking for more acreage on which to raise certain commodities, when we have all the acreage we can take care of at the present time, when it comes to disposing of the surpluses grown on this acreage.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot help yielding to my friend, because I have great affection for the distinguished Senator from Colorado,

Mr. MILLIKIN. The junior Senator from Colorado is disturbed about these conditions, but he is also disturbed about the plight of farmers in western Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Idaho, and Colorado who will be out of business if they do not receive an equitable share of the whole allotment.

Mr. LUCAS. The same argument was made last year by the distinguished Senator from Colorado. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to have the amendments go to conference and let the conference wrestle with them. I am merely trying to point out to the Congress what we are doing with the present agricultural program, I am greatly disturbed about the proposed increases in acreages of the various basic commodities. I was certainly disturbed by our failure to take vigorous action on potatoes a few days ago. Most of the 43 votes against my amendment were cast by Senators who are the first to cry "socialism." They are the ones who are the most vocal in their denunciation of Government subsidies, and in their protests against Federal spending. They justified their stand on continuing the potato subsidy by declaring that there was an implied contract for the 1950 crop. That argument was answered, to all intents and purposes, by the able Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] during the debate. Despite this fact, the supporters for more potato subsidies said, "We must go on giving this subsidy to the potato growers of the country at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senators who cry "economy" and then vote for another agricultural subsidy of \$60,000,000 or more will have difficulty justifying their actions to the taxpayers of America.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, those who cry "economy" on one hand and then vote and continue to vote against the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska are just as inconsistent if not more so, because the majority leader is against the amendment which would prevent surpluses caused by imports of foreign nations in which there are no restrictions or marketing quotas, from being dumped on to the markets of the United States of America.

Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska is now the pending question, and it will probably be voted upon first. I say once again that it has nothing to do with reciprocal-trade agreements. It has not a thing to do with peril points. There is a provision under article XI, subsection (c), paragraph 2, which provides for the very thing asked in the amendment of the junior Senator from Nebraska. Last year the Secretary of Agriculture was in favor of the amendment. This year he is not in favor of it. We receive conflicting stories with reference to the State Department not agreeing with the Agricultural Department. I shall not go to Nebraska and talk to the potato farmers and tell them I was willing to vote marketing restrictions against them and, at the same time, permit those who produce potatoes in a foreign country to

send them to our market without any quotas or restrictions and receive the complete benefit of price supports about which the majority leader has been speaking. The amendment I have offered is completely consistent with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. It is only a temporary measure; it is not a permanent measure.

Regardless of the estimate given by the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Department of Agriculture advises me that the imports of Irish potatoes this year, if they should continue at the present rate, will be 15,000,000 bushels. That is more than one-third of the entire surplus about which we are speaking. If we are going to start to do anything about eliminating surpluses, certainly the place to start is with importations from nations which impose no restrictions and no marketing quotas but are able to take advantage of our markets under price supports.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has expired. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hill	Millikin
Bricker	Hoey	Morse
Bridges	Humphrey	Mundt
Butler	Hunt	Myers
Byrd	Ives	Neely
Cain	Jenner	O'Connor
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Schoeppel
Darby	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Donnell	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Langer	Sparkman
Dworshak	Leahy	Stennis
Eastland	Lehman	Taylor
Eaton	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ellender	Long	Thomas, Utah
Ferguson	Lucas	Tobey
Frear	McCarran	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarthy	Watkins
George	McClellan	Wherry
Green	McKellar	Wiley
Gurney	McMahon	Williams
Hayden	Magnuson	Withers
Hendrickson	Malone	
Hickenlooper	Maybank	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add at the end of the committee amendment the following new section:

That whenever the supply of Irish potatoes in the United States is, or is practically certain to be, in excess of the goal of production or national production allotment set by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 401, Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, the President shall proclaim that fact, and thereafter, until such time as the President may determine and proclaim that such a surplus no longer exists, no Irish potatoes or products thereof shall be imported into the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDER-

SON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay," and the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is paired on this vote with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—31

Brewster	Gurney	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Schoeppel
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Butler	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Cain	Jenner	Tobey
Cordon	Langer	Watkins
Darby	McCarran	Wherry
Donnell	McCarthy	Wiley
Dworshak	Malone	Williams
Ecton	Millikin	
Ferguson	Morse	

NAYS—46

Byrd	Hunt	Maybank
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	O'Connor
Douglas	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Kilgore	Robertson
Ellender	Knowland	Russell
Frear	Leahy	Sparkman
Fulbright	Lehman	Stennis
George	Lodge	Taylor
Graham	Long	Thomas, Okla.
Green	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	McClellan	Tydings
Hill	McKellar	Withers
Hoey	McMahon	
Humphrey	Magnuson	

NOT VOTING—19

Aiken	Holland	Saltonstall
Anderson	Kefauver	Taft
Benton	Kem	Thye
Capehart	McFarland	Vandenberg
Downey	Martin	Young
Flanders	Murray	
Gillette	Pepper	

So Mr. WHERRY's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I offer my amendment lettered H, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. —. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Mr. ELLENDER. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the roll was called.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North

Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—64

Byrd	Hoey	Millikin
Cain	Humphrey	Morse
Chapman	Hunt	Myers
Chavez	Ives	Neely
Connally	Jenner	O'Connor
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Darby	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Donnell	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Douglas	Kerr	Schoeppel
Downey	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Knowland	Sparkman
Ecton	Leahy	Stennis
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Frear	Long	Tobey
Fulbright	Lucas	Tydings
George	McCarthy	Watkins
Graham	McClellan	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Withers
Hickenlooper	Magnuson	
Hill	Maybank	

NAYS—14

Brewster	Gurney	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Langer	Taylor
Butler	McCarran	Wherry
Dworshak	Malone	

NOT VOTING—18

Aiken	Holland	Pepper
Anderson	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Benton	Kem	Taft
Capehart	McFarland	Thye
Flanders	Martin	Vandenberg
Gillette	Murray	Young

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and myself, I offer the amendment lettered H, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

That paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law Numbered 439, Eighty-first Congress) are hereby repealed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. I am informed that if he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold by vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from

Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. If present and voting the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent and his pair has been announced previously by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea" and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea" and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—17

Bricker	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Bridges	Ives	Tobey
Byrd	Knowland	Tydings
Cain	Lodge	Watkins
Ferguson	O'Connor	Williams
Frear	Robertson	

NAYS—59

Brewster	George	Kilgore
Butler	Graham	Langer
Chapman	Green	Leahy
Chavez	Gurney	Lehman
Cordon	Hayden	Long
Darby	Hill	Lucas
Donnell	Hoey	McCarran
Douglas	Humphrey	McCarthy
Downey	Hunt	McClellan
Dworshak	Jenner	McKellar
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	McMahon
Ecton	Johnson, Tex.	Magnuson
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Malone
Fulbright	Kerr	Maybank

Millikin
Morse
Mundt
Myers
Neely
O'Mahoney

Russell
Schoepel
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Taylor

Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Wherry
Wiley
Withers

NOT VOTING—20

Aiken
Anderson
Benton
Capehart
Connally
Flanders
Gillette

Hickenlooper
Holland
Kefauver
Kem
McFarland
Martin
Murray

Pepper
Saltonstall
Taft
Thye
Vandenberg
Young

So the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, on behalf of himself and other Senators, was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I offer and send to the desk an amendment, on behalf of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and myself, to repeal paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of section 101, effective January 1, 1951. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following:

That paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law No. 439, 81st Cong.), are hereby repealed effective January 1, 1951.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] on behalf of himself and other Senators.

Mr. WILLIAMS and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. If he were present and voting, I am informed that he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BEN-

TON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent and his pair has been announced previously by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—20

Bricker
Bridges
Byrd
Cain
Cordon
Ferguson
Frear

Hendrickson
Ives
Knowland
Lodge
McCarran
Morse
O'Connor

Robertson
Smith, N. J.
Tobey
Tydings
Watkins
Williams

NAYS—55

Brewster
Butler
Chapman
Chavez
Darby
Donnell
Douglas
Downey
Dworschak
Eastland
Ecton
Ellender
Fulbright
George
Graham
Green
Gurney
Hayden
Hill

Hoey
Humphrey
Hunt
Jenner
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S. C.
Kerr
Kilgore
Langer
Leahy
Lehman
Long
Lucas
McCarthy
McClellan
McKellar
McMahon
Magnuson

Maybank
Millikin
Mundt
Myers
Neely
O'Mahoney
Russell
Schoepel
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Taylor
Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Wherry
Wiley
Withers

NOT VOTING—21

Aiken
Anderson
Benton
Capehart
Connally
Flanders
Gillette

Hickenlooper
Holland
Kefauver
Kem
McFarland
Malone
Martin

Murray
Pepper
Saltonstall
Taft
Thye
Vandenberg
Young

So the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, on behalf of himself and other Senators, was rejected.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment, which I have modified, and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

Sec. 3. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (1) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (2) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (3) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts. Any person, who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a 'cooperator' shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provision of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

(b) That the second sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: "Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator ask to be recognized?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that I may make a statement of one sentence respecting the pending amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The House joint resolution carries a provision respecting peanuts, and the committee has no objection to the pending

amendment, because the question will be considered in conference, anyway.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. TOBEY. Could this be characterized as peanut politics? [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not a parliamentary inquiry. [Laughter.] The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], are absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—49

Byrd	Hunt	Millikin
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	O'Connor
Douglas	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Downey	Kilgore	Robertson
Eastland	Leahy	Russell
Eaton	Lehman	Schoeppel
Ellender	Long	Sparkman
Fulbright	Lucas	Stennis
George	McCarran	Taylor
Graham	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Green	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	McMahon	Tydings
Hill	Magnuson	Withers
Hoey	Malone	
Humphrey	Maybank	

NAYS—28

Brewster	Butler	Darby
Bricker	Cain	Donnell
Bridges	Cordon	Dworshak

Ferguson	Langer	Tobey
Gurney	Lodge	Watkins
Hendrickson	McCarthy	Wherry
Hickenlooper	Morse	Wiley
Ives	Mundt	Williams
Jenner	Smith, Maine	
Knowland	Smith, N. J.	

NOT VOTING—19

Alken	Holland	Saltonstall
Anderson	Kefauver	Taft
Benton	Kem	Thye
Capehart	McFarland	Vandenberg
Flanders	Martin	Young
Frear	Murray	
Gillette	Pepper	

So Mr. GEORGE's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 16.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I understand the Senator in charge has no objection to the amendment's going to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to add the following new section:

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the farm acreage allotment of wheat for the 1951 crop for any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

(a) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1949, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or

(b) 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1948;

adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1951 crop; but no acreage shall be included under (a) or (b) which the Secretary, by appropriate regulation, determines will become an undue erosion hazard under continued farming. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allotment increased by reason of the provisions of this section shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the same farm which

(1) the acreage allotted in the county to farms which do not receive an increase under this section is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950. To the extent that the allotment to any county is insufficient to provide for such minimum allotments, the Secretary shall allot such county such additional acreage (which shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments otherwise provided for under the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended) as may be necessary in order to provide for such minimum farm allotments.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point a telegram received from the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is in the nature of an argument for or against

the joint resolution, it would not be in order.

Mr. GURNEY. I am not asking to read it; I am asking that it be printed in the RECORD at this point. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a point of order. Would it be in order by unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks it would be in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the telegram be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAMOURE, N. DAK., February 27, 1950.
Senator CHAN GURNEY:

I believe Senate approval of Millikin-Johnson amendment would be serious blow to whole wheat support program and may well lead to another surplus situation which the same as we now have with respect to potatoes. If we are to maintain present price support, production must be reduced and not by favoritism to any particular area. Present legislation adequate to permit Secretary of Agriculture to make necessary adjustments. Secretary has 4,507,000 acres to make adjustments between States. Colorado received from this pool 789,225 acres, North Dakota 300,000 acres, South Dakota 243,856 acres. Historically, Colorado ranks lower in production of wheat than either North or South Dakota. There is widespread dissatisfaction in spring wheat area now on part of wheat farmers. They feel, and rightfully so, they are being discriminated against. Acreage this area has remained approximately constant for many years, while other areas have increase extension of Millikin-Johnson amendment as contained in Public Law 272 would make our producers in spring wheat area bare an unreasonable share of necessary reduction while other areas would be given increased base. Most reliable authorities here predict that if Millikin-Johnson amendment is approved, at least 25 percent of farmers in spring wheat area will not comply with acreage reduction requirements. This area already bearing brunt of reduction program and in greater need of special legislation than most other areas. Millikin-Johnson amendment was not presented to Senate Agricultural Committee. Did hold hearings, but refused to take a permanent action. Hope you can make this telegram a part of records.

Regards.

MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment No. 16, offered by the Senators from Colorado.

Mr. LODGE and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—49

Brewster	Hayden	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Myers
Butler	Hill	Neely
Cain	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Hunt	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Sparkman
Darby	Kerr	Stennis
Downey	Long	Taylor
Dworshak	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Eaton	McClellan	Tydings
Ellender	McKellar	Watkins
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wherry
George	Malone	Withers
Graham	Maybank	
Gurney	Millikin	

NAYS—24

Bridges	Johnston, S. C.	Morse
Byrd	Kilgore	O'Connor
Donnell	Knowland	Robertson
Douglas	Langer	Smith, Maine
Ferguson	Leahy	Smith, N. J.
Green	Lehman	Tobey
Hickenlooper	Lodge	Wiley
Ives	McMahon	Williams

NOT VOTING—23

Aiken	Holland	Murray
Anderson	Humphrey	Pepper
Benton	Jenner	Saltonstall
Capehart	Kefauver	Taft
Cordon	Kem	Thye
Flanders	Lucas	Vandenberg
Frear	McFarland	Young
Gillette	Martin	

So the amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado and Mr. MILLIKIN was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If their be no further amendments, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which has been sent to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, at the end of section 2, it is proposed to add the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to offer for sale at the point of storage any potatoes produced in surplus areas and now in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation to wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, or consumers, for distribution and consumption in deficit areas, at prices per bushel which will return to the said Commodity Credit Corporation its total investment in such potatoes, including handling and carrying costs: And provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to define surplus areas with respect to the production of potatoes and also deficit areas where such potatoes may be distributed: And provided further, That this proviso shall be complied with prior to either giving away or the destruction of any potatoes now in the possession of the said Commodity Credit Corporation."

(On request of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and by unanimous consent granted earlier during the course of today's debate, the following letter, addressed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the Secretary of Agriculture, was ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
February 24, 1950.

HON. CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: During the hearings and consideration of the so-called Anderson farm bill, I made two suggestions which did not meet with the approval of your Department.

The first suggestion was that an Assistant Secretary be provided for the express purpose of developing and supervising a marketing department for the disposal of commodities taken over under the CCC loan and purchase program.

The second suggestion was that in communities where surplus commodities have been or are being taken over, that such commodities should be made available to citizens in the deficit areas.

At the present time potatoes have been or are being taken over at approximately \$1 per bushel, while the average price received by farmers throughout the entire country is some 81 percent of parity, or \$1.36 per bushel. In some parts of the country potatoes are selling as high as \$2.85 per bushel, as in Florida, and \$2.45 per bushel in Mississippi; such prices are being received by farmers.

Insofar as I can learn, potatoes are not being sold at any point in the United States at a figure as low as the Government's support price. To me this means that with a little effort the potatoes on hand could be distributed throughout the United States and sold in deficit areas at such a price as would enable your Department to either make a profit or lose but little money in the handling of such commodities.

The argument against this policy heretofore has been that if the Government initiated a policy of distributing its surplus commodities, that such commodities would come in direct competition with like products produced locally and that such a policy would, in effect, defeat the over-all price-support program.

If my information is correct, I do not believe this argument is sound. In the past we have taken over great quantities of cot-

ton and later the Government has disposed of such cotton locally and, in many cases, at a substantial profit.

I understand that the CCC is now selling corn and other products taken over under loans at prices below the loan or support price.

My motive for making this suggestion with respect to potatoes is to try to check an obvious uprising of criticism against our entire support price policy. I have been in my State recently and everywhere I went I was confronted with this potato problem. The people are unable to understand why they have to pay 3½ to 5 cents per pound for potatoes at a time when our Government has millions of bushels on hand and is seeking a way to destroy the product, rather than trying to distribute the potatoes among the people who are in need and want such product.

I am advised that the CCC has recently made a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. wherein such railroad company has granted a substantial reduction in freight rates on shipments of potatoes sold and delivered to the Publicker alcohol plant located at Philadelphia. I am further advised that the Publicker plant is receiving the potatoes at the cost of 1 cent per hundredweight, plus the reduced freight rate that has been secured by the CCC.

Of course, I think it better to dispose of the potatoes as indicated rather than to destroy them, however, such program cannot be explained satisfactorily to the people who are having to pay rather high prices for this commodity. Further, it is my opinion that under the Agriculture Act of 1949 you have the authority to dispose of these potatoes either by destruction or by sale at a nominal price, or at any price you can get for such commodity.

Under section 407 of such act the CCC may sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it at any price not prohibited by said section.

Under subdivision (D), it is provided that "sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage"; which means, as I understand the law, that there is no restriction against the sale of such commodities at any price that may be obtained for same.

If my interpretation of the law is correct, then the issue resolves itself into a question of policy, and inasmuch as the Government has heretofore sold and distributed commodities domestically, it occurs to me that such a policy should be worked out and carried into effect with respect to potatoes.

I submit the foregoing suggestions to you for such consideration as they merit.

Yours most cordially,

ELMER THOMAS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 71, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—71

Brewster	Hendrickson	Maybank
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Bridges	Hill	Morse
Butler	Hoey	Mundt
Byrd	Hunt	Myers
Cain	Ives	Neely
Chapman	Jenner	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Darby	Kerr	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Downey	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Dworschak	Leahy	Sparkman
Eastland	Lehman	Stennis
Eaton	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McCarran	Tobey
Fulbright	McCarthy	Tydings
George	McClellan	Watkins
Graham	McKellar	Wiley
Green	McMahon	Williams
Gurney	Magnuson	Withers
Hayden	Malone	

NAYS—6

Dannell	Knowland	Taylor
Ellender	Long	Wherry

NOT VOTING—19

Aiken	Humphrey	Saltonstall
Anderson	Kefauver	Taft
Benton	Kem	Thye
Capehart	McFarland	Vandenberg
Flanders	Martin	Young
Gillette	Murray	
Holland	Pepper	

So the amendment of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is still open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator

from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senators from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay" and the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea" and the Senator from Vermont would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—53

Byrd	Hunt	Mundt
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	O'Connor
Darby	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Donnell	Kilgore	Robertson
Douglas	Leahy	Russell
Downey	Lehman	Schoeppel
Eastland	Long	Smith, Maine
Ellender	Lucas	Smith, N. J.
Fulbright	McCarran	Sparkman
George	McClellan	Stennis
Graham	McKellar	Taylor
Green	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Hendrickson	Malone	Tydings
Hill	Maybank	Withers
Hoey	Millikin	

NAYS—24

Brewster	Ferguson	Lodge
Bricker	Frear	McCarthy
Bridges	Gurney	Morse
Butler	Hickenlooper	Tobey
Cain	Ives	Watkins
Cordon	Jenner	Wherry
Dworschak	Knowland	Wiley
Eaton	Langer	Williams

NOT VOTING—19

Aiken	Humphrey	Saltonstall
Anderson	Kefauver	Taft
Benton	Kem	Thye
Capehart	McFarland	Vandenberg
Flanders	Martin	Young
Gillette	Murray	
Holland	Pepper	

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) was passed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary be authorized to make the title conform to the text of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton and wheat under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and to price support for potatoes."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution, as passed, be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Resolved, That the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (H. J. Res. 398) entitled "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended," do pass with the following amendments: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, preference being given to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph in any year shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above."

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after consideration of such evi-

dence as may be submitted by the owner or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount requested in such application. The acreage allotment computed in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f) for each year subsequent to 1950 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the preceding 3 years. To the maximum extent possible, the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall carry out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and subsequent years by use of the acreage reserved under sections 344 (e) and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage under paragraph (4) of this subsection. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section and without reducing any farm-acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the case of any State with an allotment for 1950 amounting to less than 3,000 acres, the allotment for such State shall be increased by an additional acreage of 2,000 acres to be used for establishing allotments for new farms in 1950. The additional acreage required to be allotted under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota."

"Sec. 2. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to offer for sale, at the point of storage any potatoes produced in surplus areas and now in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation to wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, or consumers, for distribution and consumption in deficit areas, at prices per bushel which will return to the said Commodity Credit Corporation its total investment in such potatoes, including handling and carrying costs: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to define surplus areas with respect to the production of potatoes and also deficit areas where such potatoes may be distributed: *And provide further*, That this proviso shall be complied with prior to either giving away or the destruction of any potatoes now in the possession of the said Commodity Credit Corporation.

"Sec. 3. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made avail-

able for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

"Sec. 4. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut-purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts pick d or threshed in excess of the farm-marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provision of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

"(b) That the second sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: 'Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.'

"Sec. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the farm-acreage allotment of wheat for the 1951 crop for any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

"(a) 50 percent of—

"(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1949, and

"(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or

"(b) 50 percent of—

"(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

"(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1948;

adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1951 crop; but no acreage shall be included under (a) or (b) which the Secretary, by appropriate regulations, determines will become an undue erosion hazard under continued farming. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allotment increased by reason of the provisions of this section shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the same farm which (1) the acreage allotted in the county to farms which do not receive an increase under this section is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950. To the extent that the allotment to any county is insufficient to provide for such minimum allotments, the Secretary shall allot such county such additional acreage (which shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments otherwise provided for under the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended) as may be necessary in order to provide for such minimum farm allotments."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. HOYE, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. THYE conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Because of the importance of the joint resolution which has just been passed, and the interest in it which is prevalent throughout the country, I ask that as many copies as the Secretary of Senate may deem proper be printed for use of the Folding Room and the Document Room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE— FIRST REPORT OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for two or three minutes. It will be recalled that a few days ago the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 231, dealing with charges as to loyalty of employees in the State Department, and so forth. The Foreign Relations Committee met on last Saturday and authorized the chairman to appoint a subcommittee. The Senator from Texas, as chairman of the committee, appointed the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYNDINGS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to be members of the subcommittee.

The subcommittee met today and formulated a statement which it desires the chairman to make on the floor of the Senate. I send the statement to the desk, and ask that it be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the statement will be read.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 398

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amend-
5 ments made by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and
6 Public Law 439, Eighty-first Congress, no farm cotton acre-
7 age allotment established for the 1950 crop in conformity
8 with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture shall be less than the larger of 70 per centum of the
10 average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to

1 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
 2 the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 per centum of the
 3 highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
 4 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
 5 the farm in any one of such three years, if the owner or
 6 operator of the farm applies in writing for the allotment
 7 authorized by this section and certifies that the acreage
 8 allotted will be planted to cotton: *Provided*, That this section
 9 shall not operate to increase the cotton acreage allotment
 10 of any farm above 40 per centum of the acreage on such
 11 farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as de-
 12 termined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.
 13 The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under
 14 this section shall be in addition to the county, State, and
 15 National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary of
 16 Agriculture for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the produc-
 17 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
 18 marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage au-
 19 thorized by this section shall not be taken into account in
 20 establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

21 SEC. 2: Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
 22 farms in any county for 1950 under the provisions of section
 23 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
 24 which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily
 25 surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the

1 county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to
2 such farms and shall be apportioned, in accordance with
3 regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in
4 the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary
5 to provide for such farms the allotments authorized by sec-
6 tion 1 of this Act. If any acreage remains after providing
7 such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts deter-
8 mined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable to other
9 farms in the same county receiving allotments which the
10 Secretary determines are inadequate. In any subsequent
11 year, unless hereafter provided by law, acreage surrendered
12 under this section and reallocated pursuant to applications
13 and certifications filed in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 1 shall be credited to the State and county.

15 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363
16 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer
17 who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the
18 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to
19 him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or
20 within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution,
21 whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in
22 accordance with the provisions of said Act.

23 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
24 1950, the State committee may apportion to the county
25 committees in counties or administrative areas with a final

1 allotment factor of less than 35 per centum, not more than
 2 50 per centum of the State reserve so as to establish farm
 3 allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the
 4 past acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to
 5 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, on
 6 the farm.

7 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for
 8 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not
 9 be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by
 10 which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949
 11 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State
 12 shall be increased to the extent required to provide such
 13 minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall
 14 be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The addi-
 15 tional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken
 16 into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

17 *That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act*
 18 *of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end*
 19 *thereof the following:*

20 “(4) *Any part of the acreage allotted to individual*
 21 *farms in any county under the provisions of this section*
 22 *which will not be planted to cotton in the year for which*
 23 *allotted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county*
 24 *committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms*
 25 *and may be reapportioned within the State in amounts de-*

1 *terminated by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, pref-*
2 *erence being given to other farms in the same county receiv-*
3 *ing allotments which the Secretary determines are inadequate*
4 *and not representative in view of their past production of*
5 *cotton. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph in*
6 *any year shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any*
7 *subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is trans-*
8 *ferred; except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and*
9 *the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: Provided,*
10 *That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be per-*
11 *manently released in writing to the county committee by the*
12 *owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned*
13 *in the manner set forth above.*

14 *“(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-*
15 *tion and without reducing any farm acreage allotment deter-*
16 *mined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsec-*
17 *tion, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased*
18 *by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment*
19 *equal to 60 per centum of the average acreage planted to*
20 *cotton (or regarded as having been planted to cotton under*
21 *the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)*
22 *on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948; but no such allotment*
23 *shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage*
24 *in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which*

1 is tilled annually or in regular rotation, determined in the
2 same manner and with the same exclusions as provided for
3 by paragraph (2). Determination of the average acreage
4 planted or regarded as planted on any farm in 1946, 1947,
5 and 1948 shall be made by the county committee after con-
6 sideration of such evidence as may be submitted by the owner
7 or operator, and shall be subject to review by the State
8 committee. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allot-
9 ment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon
10 application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm
11 within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and
12 the amount of any such increase shall not exceed the amount
13 requested in such application. The acreage allotment com-
14 puted in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and
15 (4) of this subsection (f) for each year subsequent to 1950
16 for each farm receiving an increase in its 1950 acreage
17 allotment pursuant to this paragraph shall be increased
18 by such amount as may be necessary to provide an
19 allotment equal to its allotment for the preceding year
20 increased or decreased, respectively, in the same proportion
21 that the county acreage allotment is greater or less than
22 the county acreage allotment for the preceding year; but
23 no allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision
24 to an acreage in excess of the largest acreage planted
25 (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-

1 ninth Congress) to cotton on such farm during any of the
 2 preceding three years. To the maximum extent possible,
 3 the Secretary, and State, and county committees shall carry
 4 out the provisions of this paragraph in 1951 and subsequent
 5 years by use of the acreage reserved under sections 344 (e)
 6 and 344 (f) (3) and by reallocated acreage under para-
 7 graph (4) of this subsection. The additional acreage re-
 8 quired to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be
 9 in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allot-
 10 ments and the production from such acreage shall be in addi-
 11 tion to the national marketing quota.

12 (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section
 13 and without reducing any farm-acreage allotment deter-
 14 mined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection,
 15 in the case of any State with an allotment for 1950 amount-
 16 ing to less than three thousand acres, the allotment for such
 17 State shall be increased by an additional acreage of two
 18 thousand acres to be used for establishing allotments for
 19 new farms in 1950. The additional acreage required to
 20 be allotted under this paragraph shall be in addition to the
 21 county, State, and National acreage allotments and the
 22 production from such acreage shall be in addition to the
 23 national marketing quota."

24 SEC. 2. No price support shall be made available for
 25 any Irish potatoes harvested after the enactment of this

1 joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized
2 by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders
3 under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937,
4 as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes:
5 Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
6 and directed to offer for sale at the point of storage any
7 potatoes produced in surplus areas and now in the posses-
8 sion of the Commodity Credit Corporation to wholesalers,
9 jobbers, retailers or consumers, for distribution and con-
10 sumption in deficit areas, at prices per bushel which will
11 return to the said Commodity Credit Corporation its total
12 investment in such potatoes, including handling and carry-
13 ing costs: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized
14 to define surplus areas with respect to the production of
15 potatoes and also deficit areas where such potatoes may be
16 distributed: And provided further, That this proviso shall
17 be complied with prior to either giving away or the destruc-
18 tion of any potatoes now in the possession of the said Com-
19 modity Credit Corporation.

20 SEC. 3. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no
21 price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes
22 unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such
23 potatoes.

24 SEC. 4. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Ad-

1 *justment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the*
2 *following new subsections:*

3 “(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, pay-
4 ment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a)
5 will not be required on any excess peanuts which are
6 delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies
7 designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts re-
8 ceived under this subsection by such agency shall be sold
9 by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agree-
10 ment approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shell-
11 ing at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts
12 under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut pur-
13 chase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by
14 the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated
15 agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for
16 the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the pre-
17 vailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the
18 estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts.
19 Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this sub-
20 section, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses
21 or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that
22 for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States,
23 at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in sub-
24 section (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and

1 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof
2 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
3 more than one year, or both, for each and every offense.
4 Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under
5 regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

6 “(h) For the purposes of price support with respect
7 to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a ‘cooperator’
8 shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of
9 peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage
10 allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of
11 peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allot-
12 ment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of
13 the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed
14 through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary
15 pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations
16 prescribed by the Secretary.

17 “(i) The provision of this section shall not apply with
18 respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect
19 on the corresponding crop for soybeans.”

20 “(b) That the second sentence in paragraph (d) of
21 section 358 is amended to read as follows: “Any acreage
22 of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for
23 any farm for any year shall not be considered in the estab-
24 lishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.”

25 SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,

1 the farm acreage allotment of wheat for the 1951 crop for
2 any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

3 (a) 50 per centum of—

4 (1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the pro-
5 duction of wheat in 1949, and

6 (2) any other acreage seeded for the pro-
7 duction of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and
8 from which no crop was harvested in the calendar
9 year 1949, or

10 (b) 50 per centum of—

11 (1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the
12 production of wheat in 1948, and

13 (2) any other acreage seeded for the produc-
14 tion of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from
15 which no crop was harvested in the calendar year
16 1948;

17 adjusted in the same ratio as the national seeding for the
18 production of wheat during the calendar year 1950 (ad-
19 justed for abnormal weather conditions and for trend in
20 acreage) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat
21 for the 1951 crop; but no acreage shall be included under
22 (a) or (b) which the Secretary, by appropriate regulations,
23 determines will become an undue erosion hazard under con-
24 tinued farming. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no allot-
25 ment increased by reason of the provisions of this section

1 shall exceed that percentage of the 1950 allotment for the
 2 same farm which (1) the acreage allotted in the county
 3 to farms which do not receive an increase under this section
 4 is of (2) the acreage allotted to such farms in 1950. To the
 5 extent that the allotment to any county is insufficient to
 6 provide for such minimum allotments, the Secretary shall
 7 allot such county such additional acreage (which shall be
 8 in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allot-
 9 ments otherwise provided for under the Agricultural Act of
 10 1938, as amended) as may be necessary in order to provide
 11 for such minimum farm allotments.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to farm acreage allotments for cotton and wheat under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and to price support for potatoes and peanuts."

Passed the House of Representatives January 31, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments February 27 (legislative day, February 22), 1950.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1950

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate

Furthermore, the Smith amendment makes ineligible any applicant who at any time, whether with knowledge and disloyal intent or not, belonged to an organization which the Attorney General later declared subversive.

When hysteria goes to the extreme of making the billy of the policeman the crosier of benediction, it is time that we got back to common sense and the good, old-fashioned sort of American patriotism.

I endorse the position taken by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. HOLFIELD], and I shall follow the pattern he has expressed here.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PLANES IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] in protesting the reported attitude of the British officials in Hong-Kong in the disposition of 97 war planes to which he has referred.

A Louisiana citizen is involved in this transaction.

I refer to one of our most distinguished citizens. The gentleman to whom I refer is Gen. Claire L. Chennault, from Louisiana, who has a brilliant record in the war in China.

Prior to our entry in World War II General Chennault was at the head of the Flying Tigers, who contributed so much in preventing Japan to conquer China, and the feats performed under his leadership have been the subject of books, moving pictures, and will go down in history as an epoch in and accomplishment of intrepid American fliers, all of whom entered the United States Air Force when our country entered the war.

When China was joined by the United States in World War II, General Chennault continued to direct the operations of the combined air forces in the Asiatic theater, and due to his record and accomplishments was promoted to the high rank of major general.

I understand that after the end of the war General Chennault was engaged by the Nationalist Government to operate a system of air lines in China. General Chennault invested his own funds in the project, together with other American citizens, and purchased the planes and equipment in order to operate this air line in China.

When the Nationalist Government was forced to flee from the area where these planes were based General Chennault was forced to save his property, and under existing circumstances there was no other place available except the International Airport at Hong Kong, China, a British possession.

I am familiar with what has transpired with respect to the battle for possession of these planes, and unless and until the British authorities issue a certificate for the withdrawal of these planes the same cannot be moved out of Hong Kong.

General Chennault and his associates, who claim ownership of these planes, are American citizens, and the rights of our citizens should be protected.

I therefore trust that our Government will take appropriate steps in the premises.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE ATTACK OF THE WASHINGTON POST ON THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the contemptible attack on the American Legion made by the Washington Post, which ought to be termed the uptown edition of the Communist Daily Worker now, should not go unnoticed. That publication comes out in defense of what it calls the AVC, which calls itself the American Veterans' Committee. It is not a veterans' committee at all. Half of its members never were in the service at any time. It is literally teeming with Reds and fellow travelers.

The American Legion is one of the great patriotic organizations of America. It does not need any defense at my hands. But I am tired of this scurrilous publication the Washington Post, which has done more to stir up race trouble in the District of Columbia than anything else by attacking the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the AMVETS and the DAV who are trying to take care of the American veterans.

They know that there are some parts of this Hoover Commission report that will not work.

We are not going to destroy our veterans' hospital system.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, FACE, POAGE, GRANT, HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and MURRAY of Wisconsin.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address delivered by his colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

FORT RUCKMAN MILITARY RESERVATION

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7477)

providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand there is a unanimous report by the committee?

Mr. BONNER. That is correct. The subcommittee reported the bill out unanimously as well as the full committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is just a little piece of land that is no longer needed by the Government?

Mr. BONNER. It was an old World War I fort, and it was used in World War II. It is now proposed to turn it over to the city of Nahant for educational and recreational purposes. There will be no great loss to the Government. There is included in the bill reversionary rights to protect the interests of the Government, and should the city of Nahant fail to use the property for the purpose for which it is turned over, then it will again revert to the Government. So, the Government is amply protected, and there will be no loss occasioned.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is vitally interested in this matter.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman has expressed great interest in the bill and has thoroughly convinced the committee that it is the proper thing to do. The city of Nahant also is very much interested. Mr. LANE, of Massachusetts introduced the original bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. We had hearings on this bill several times, and the committee is unanimous in its desire to turn this property over to the town of Nahant, believing that it is for the best interest of the country in every way, for educational purposes.

Mr. BONNER. I will say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was most diligent in seeing that the Government was properly protected.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. I may also say to the gentleman that we are very anxious to have some action on this matter at this particular time in order that this bill may go to the other body so that we can take proper action for the town meeting to take place on March 18; in other words, that is the reason for the speed at this particular time.

Mr. BONNER. That is the reason the bill is called up in this manner.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Services Administrator is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the town

of Nahant, Mass., without monetary consideration, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands constituting the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, together with the buildings and other improvements located thereon: *Provided, however,* That the instrument of conveyance shall contain such terms and conditions which will allow the recapture of the property in the event said property is not used for educational or other public purposes or in the event of a national emergency: *And provided further,* That the instrument of conveyance shall reserve to the United States, for so long as it is necessary for governmental purposes, that certain 15-foot easement for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of a cable and its appurtenances, and at such time as it shall be no longer required for governmental use, said easement may be abandoned and upon such abandonment will automatically terminate, and that certain temporary easement, terminating June 30, 1954, covering one and eight-tenths acres of land used in connection with the Turf Drainage Investigation Program, with right of access thereto, both easements being more particularly described in WAA Form 1005, dated June 22, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD-1299, as amended by WAA Form 1005, dated December 15, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD-1299-B, which are filed in the office of the General Services Administration.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the committees.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE

Mr. KEE (when the Committee on Foreign Affairs was called). Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5953) to authorize contributions to Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5953, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE] is recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill authorizes the appropriation of certain moneys in the Treasury to CARE, an organization that has been engaged in aiding the peoples of foreign countries suffering from the ravages of the war. The money proposed to be appropriated by this bill is money that was earned by conscientious objectors during the war. About 12,000 young men who were conscientious objectors were not enlisted in the Army, and a great many of them worked on farms, especially on dairy farms in the West. They were paid by their employers, and the money they earned was turned into the United States Treasury

and kept in a special account. It has been lying there for a long, long time unused. This bill would authorize the expenditure of that money to supply books, scientific equipment, pamphlets, and educational equipment to the libraries of the ravaged countries of Europe.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. How much does this amount to?

Mr. KEE. It will amount to something like \$1,200,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Why did not the committee use this money to buy some potatoes or some eggs and send them to the hungry people over there, who cannot get anything to eat? I think they are getting overeducated and underfed in Europe.

Mr. KEE. The committee, of course, has no authority to use this money. We are now, by this bill, trying to put it to what we think is a good use.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I was very much interested in the question of the gentleman from Mississippi. It seems to me we not only could have used that money to replenish the Treasury, which is now so bare, but we could have given those potatoes to those foreign countries. The potatoes are being destroyed and wasted. It would have been a whole lot more sensible to give them to these countries. Then by putting this \$1,200,000 in our Treasury, we would have wiped out that much of our national debt, and would not be going into the red so fast.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, the author of the bill, our colleague from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD, will explain the measure.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in 1948, in the Eightieth Congress, our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], introduced a bill which was passed unanimously by the House to allocate these funds to which the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has referred, to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for use in furnishing better diets, vitamins, medical care, inoculations, and so forth, for children in war-devastated areas. That bill was not acted upon in the other body. In the meantime funds had come from other sources for the International Children's Emergency Fund and besides, its work is being tapered off and may be liquidated at the end of this fiscal year.

So those who earned this money, the conscientious objectors themselves, said they felt that at this stage of recovery the intellectual hungers and the spiritual hungers of the people of the countries involved were even more important than the physical hungers and less has been done to satisfy them. So they are asking that this money which they earned, but which of course they did not receive, because the wages paid by the

employers for their services were turned over originally to the Selective Service Board and then placed in a special account in the Treasury of the United States—the men are recommending that this money in which they have at least a moral equity be used to provide through CARE's book program aid to war-devastated libraries. CARE, as you know, is a cooperative endeavor by 26 educational, charitable, and religious organizations in the United States. It has carried on a great program of providing food and clothing packages contributed by private donors to needy people in Europe and Asia.

It has embarked on an additional program of raising, by voluntary contributions, funds to supply technical, medical, agricultural, forestry, and other scientific and professional books and journals to help rebuild destroyed libraries in many countries. It is already providing such aid in more than 20 countries. This bill would greatly strengthen its work.

I cannot think of anything that could be done with these funds where the benefit would be greater, both from the standpoint of assistance to people who have not had a chance to keep up with the extraordinary developments that have taken place in medicine, biology, physics, chemistry, and the other sciences during the war and postwar years of almost total black-out; and also from the standpoint of the good will that will come to the people of the United States from a gift which has no strings attached, no idea of trying to get something in return, but is an effort to help rebuild the supplies of professional and scientific books and periodicals of these devastated libraries.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I think there is some misapprehension as to the source of this money. It is my understanding, according to the bill, that the item in question is now in the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. It does not call for an appropriation of money out of the Treasury?

Mr. JUDD. It does require an appropriation. This bill is the authorization for it. This money was held in separate accounts until the spring of 1947. At that time no plan had been worked out and the Selective Service which had received the money turned it over, as was necessary, I suppose, at the end of the fiscal year, into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. So this does require, and the bill authorizes an appropriation of the money which was originally in the special accounts.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. How much would that amount to?

Mr. JUDD. It amounts to between \$1,300,000 and \$1,400,000. At first we stated about \$1,250,000 in the report, because we knew of only one account containing the money which had been paid by certain owners of dairy herds for the work these conscientious objectors had performed, especially in testing the

EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

MARCH 15, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res 398]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be re-apportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined

under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.*

“(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

“(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not more than 50,000 acres (which shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment) for the purpose of making emergency cotton acreage allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by the insects known as “green bugs”. Such acreage shall be allocated under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, shall provide for a cotton allocation and marketing quota for the 1950 crop only, and shall not be considered as giving to any farm, county, or State any credit or history for the purposes of cotton allocations in any subsequent year: *Provided, That in no event shall any farm be allotted more than one acre of cotton under the provisions of this section for each two acres of other crops which have been destroyed.*”

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes. Price support shall be limited to (1) those potatoes produced by eligible growers which, under the terms of any marketing order, may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient time is lacking for the development and issuance of a marketing order for any area prior to the beginning of the marketing season for such area or that a marketing order is not practicable for any area, he may make price support available for potatoes grown in such area. If price support is made available for potatoes in any area in which a marketing order is not in effect, such price support operations shall be limited to (1) potatoes produced by eligible growers which may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce in compliance with such marketing practices as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas.

SEC. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

SEC. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts

so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.*

“(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a ‘cooperator’ shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans.”

(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: “Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.”

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same

with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House joint resolution and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House joint resolution and the Senate amendment.

The conference substitute relates to cotton, peanuts, and potatoes. Except for clarifying or minor changes, the differences between the conference substitute and the joint resolution as passed by the House are explained below:

Section 1—Cotton acreage allotments

(1) The first paragraph of this section, although reworded, is in substance the same as section 2 of the resolution as passed by the House. It authorizes the reallocation in 1950 of any acreage allotted to individual farms under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton on the farm receiving the allotment originally and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee.

Such surrendered acreage is to be apportioned to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized under paragraph 5 of section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which is a new paragraph added by section 1 of the conference substitute. Any acreage remaining after providing for such minimum allotments may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton, and to new farms in the county. No allotment shall be made or increased under this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any allotment surrendered and transferred under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except that such acreage will not be regarded as having been planted for the purpose of determining the highest acreage planted under section 344 (f) (1) (B) and

the proviso in section 344 (f) (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Any acreage surrendered and transferred under this paragraph will be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

(2) The House joint resolution provided for the establishment in 1950 of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted (or regarded as planted) on the farm in any one of such years, with the limitation that no farm could receive an allotment under this provision making a total allotment in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conference substitute changes this provision by providing for the establishment of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 (instead of 70 percent as provided in the House joint resolution), or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton in any one of such years (instead of 50 percent as provided in the House resolution).

The provisions limiting such increases to 40 percent of the acreage on the farm tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, are the same as those contained in the resolution as it was passed by the House.

In order for any farm to receive an increased allotment under this measure, the owner or operator of the farm must apply in writing within a reasonable period of time (not less than 15 days) to be fixed by the Secretary. The resolution as passed by the House required farmers not only to file applications but also certify that the increased allotment would be used. The conference substitute eliminated the provision requiring certification and added the provision requiring a reasonable period of time within which such applications could be filed.

The additional acreage required to be allotted under the conference substitute is to be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage is to be in addition to the cotton marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage, however, is not to be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. This is the same as the provision contained in the resolution as it passed the House.

The resolution as passed by the House and the conference substitute both provide in substance that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the allotments authorized are to be a specified percentage of the acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the specified base years. The effect of this provision is to remove any requirement which may have existed heretofore that the aggregate of farm histories of plantings within counties should be adjusted so as to equal the acreages estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This will enable farmers, if they are dissatisfied with

their allotments, to establish their actual history of plantings during the base years and have the allotments authorized under this resolution based upon the actual histories which may be established.

(3) The third paragraph of section 1 of the conference substitute adds a new provision authorizing and directing the Secretary to use not more than 50,000 acres to make emergency cotton allotments to farmers whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by "green bugs." The acreage thus provided is to be in addition to the national acreage allotment and will not be credited to the history of the farm, county, or State. The paragraph further provides that in no event shall any farm receive more than 1 acre of cotton allocation for each 2 acres of other crops which have been destroyed.

Section 2—Review of farm history and cotton acreage allotments

Section 2 of the conference substitute is the same as section 3 of the joint resolution as passed by the House. This section will give any farmer, who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 crop, 15 days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment, even though the time for applying for such review may have expired. This section will also give any farmer who receives a notice of any change in his 1950 allotment, or of the denial or the granting of an application for an adjustment under the provisions of this act, 15 days within which to have such action reviewed by a review committee.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated that in arriving at the allotments authorized under this joint resolution, it intends to use in the first instance the figures of acreages planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm as determined by the State and county committees and used in computing farm acreage allotments under the current provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress. Therefore, any farmer who is dissatisfied with the farm acreage history which has been established by the county committee, to obtain any correction or adjustment in such farm acreage history, would have to appeal to a review committee. Many farmers who were dissatisfied with the cotton history established for their farms for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or their war crop history, did not apply for review for the reason that the farm history did not enter into the calculation of the farm allotment except as a limiting factor. Other farmers who did seek a review to have the correct history established for their farms, were informed that the review committees would not be able to grant any relief, because a correction in the farm history for the farm would not result in any change in the allotment.

Since the allotment provisions of the resolution are based upon cotton and war crop history, the farm history for each of these years is of controlling importance in arriving at the allotments authorized under the resolution. Therefore, any farmer who believes that his farm history has not been correctly determined by the county committee may obtain a review by the review committee and have such history correctly determined upon proper proof of the facts. Under this resolution the review committee may, upon such evidence as it deems sufficient to warrant such action, adjust the cotton acreage history for individual farms without regard to any requirement or action by the county committees that individual farm histories in the

aggregate were not permitted to exceed the county acreage as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In reviewing farm cotton and war crop history, the review committees may consider the matter *de novo* and are not limited to that evidence or information which was submitted to the county committees and may make adjustments in farm histories and farm allotments even though the county committees by administrative regulation or instructions are precluded from making such adjustments. The committee of conference is informed by the Department of Agriculture that the review committees are authorized under existing regulations to review the farm cotton acreage history determined in connection with the 1950 crop and to make such corrections as are warranted upon the evidence presented to them. In short, it is the intent of the committee that this provision will afford farmers an opportunity to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any data used in connection with the establishment of the farm history or the farm allotments based thereon. It is also the intent of the committee that the Department should take appropriate action through the State and local committees to inform farmers of their appeal rights under the provisions of this resolution, so that farmers will have full opportunity to have any inequities in farm allotments eliminated.

Sections 3, 4, and 5—Potatoes

Sections 3, 4, and 5 relate to potatoes. There was no reference to potatoes in the resolution as it passed the House. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are a considerable modification of the provisions relating to potatoes adopted by the Senate.

(1) Section 3 applies to Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program. Its purpose is to provide the Secretary with broad discretionary authority whenever surplus potatoes cannot be used more advantageously to dispose of these potatoes as food for human consumption rather than permitting their destruction or loss through spoilage. This is to be accomplished, when necessary, by giving such potatoes to eligible recipients.

Specifically, the section removes any doubt which may have existed as to the Secretary's authority to pay all or part of the transportation and handling charges on such potatoes where he finds such action to be necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the section. The list of eligible recipients of surplus potatoes is somewhat broader than that contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. It is not the intention of the committee that the Secretary shall establish any uniform rule as to payment of handling and transportation charges with respect to all recipients, but rather that he shall establish in each case such "terms and conditions" as he deems appropriate and in the public interest and in furtherance of the purpose of this section.

It is the hope of the committee that under the authority of this section the Secretary will find it possible to eliminate some of the "red tape" which the committee feels has heretofore handicapped distribution of these potatoes for food purposes and will be able to pursue with diligence a program of finding use for such potatoes as human food rather than permitting their destruction.

(2) Section 4 makes compliance with marketing orders, or marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary, prerequisite to price support on potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after enactment of this joint resolution. Marketing agreements and orders are established under

the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. They are in effect at this time with respect to a large proportion of the commercial potato production.

If the Secretary finds that there is not time before the 1950 marketing season starts to develop and issue a marketing order in any area not now covered by such an order, or that an order is impracticable for potatoes grown in such area, he may make price supports available in such areas under marketing practices prescribed by him which will be comparable in terms to the marketing orders in effect in other areas.

The committee is aware that marketing orders, and presumably marketing practice requirements promulgated by the Secretary, may not be exactly uniform in the various potato-production areas. The section, therefore, authorizes and directs the Secretary to include in the price-support program such "additional potatoes" as he determines necessary to avoid discrimination between areas because of differences in the terms of the marketing orders and practices.

The price-support program authorized by this section is different in several important respects from that now in effect. The Secretary is required to make price supports available only in those areas in which there are marketing orders in effect at the time potatoes are harvested but he may make them available to producers in other areas under prescribed marketing practices if he determines that there is insufficient time to put a marketing order into effect or that a marketing order is impracticable for such areas.

In those areas where price support is in effect, it is limited to "eligible growers" and to the potatoes produced by such growers which can be marketed in commercial channels under terms of the marketing orders or marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary (plus such additional potatoes as it may be necessary to support to prevent discrimination). In the past, price support has been extended to all merchantable potatoes, including those of inferior grades which are not permitted to be marketed under marketing orders and therefore will not be eligible for support under this legislation.

Section 5 prohibits price support for Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. The committee of conference was aware that there is no existing legislative authority for the establishment of marketing quotas for potatoes and that in the absence of affirmative action by Congress, any price support for potatoes in 1951 is barred by this section. The committee was also aware that consideration of new price-support legislation for potatoes is already under way in Congress and it is not its intention that this section should be regarded as in any way limiting or affecting that proposed legislation, but merely as an expression of the present intention of Congress with respect to the 1951 potato crop in the event that no new legislation affecting that crop is enacted.

Sections 6 and 7—Peanuts

(1) Section 6 of the conference substitute relates to peanuts and amends section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding three new subsections. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are substantially the same as the provisions inserted by the Senate amendment.

They are also substantially the same as those contained in H. R. 4081, which was passed unanimously by the House on May 2, 1949. This section, except for minor differences which will be explained be-

low, simply restores provisions of the act which were inadvertently repealed in connection with an amendment adopted by the act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 323, 80th Cong.). This section restores the authority for the operation of a two-price program for peanuts similar to that which was in effect during 1941 and 1942 under the then existing section 359 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The proviso in subsection (g) is new and is applicable only to the 1950 crop. It is designed to require the Secretary to make any excess peanuts of a type which is in short supply available for cleaning and shelling for edible purposes at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts and to prorate the proceeds received therefrom, after deduction of all costs incurred in connection with the handling of such type of peanuts, among all the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type.

Subsection (i), which did not appear in H. R. 4081, provides that subsections (g) and (h) will not be operative with respect to any crop of peanuts when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop of soybeans.

It is anticipated and intended under the terms of this section that the excess peanuts will be marketed promptly by the designated agency and shall not under any conditions or circumstances be held in storage by either such agency or the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of using the same or for the same to be used in determining the total supply or the supply percentage for either price support purposes, or the amount of the national marketing quota for peanuts. And in the event any of said peanuts should be carried over, irrespective of the reason or circumstances, they are not to be used for either of said purposes.

Paragraph (b) of section 6, which was not included in H. R. 4081, merely provides that any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years. This provision makes it clear that excess peanuts may not be used to augment base history for allotment purposes.

Except for the differences referred to above, section 6 is the same as the provision which the House approved unanimously on May 2, 1949.

(2) Section 7 of the conference substitute is the same as section 5 of the joint resolution as it passed the House. It relates to peanut acreage allotments for 1950 only, and provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed is below the 1949 national peanut acreage allotment. This section provides relief to those States which received reductions in their 1950 allotments in excess of the reduction in the national allotment. The additional acreage required to eliminate these inequities is not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments in subsequent years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Flood	Kilday	Rankin	Macy	Poulson	Scott, Hardie
Forand	King	Redden	Magee	Quinn	Shafer
Ford	Klein	Reed, Ill.	Marrow	Rabaut	Sheppard
Frazier	Kruse	Rees	Michener	Rains	Smathers
Fugate	Lane	Regan	Monroney	Reed, N. Y.	Smith, Ohio
Fulton	Lanham	Rhodes	Norton	Rivers	Towe
Furcolo	Larcade	Ribicoff	O'Hara, Minn.	Rooney	Whitaker
Gamble	Latham	Rich	Pfeiffer	Roosevelt	White, Calif.
Garmatz	LeCompte	Richards	William L.	Sabath	Whittington
Gary	LeFevre	Riehlman	Philbin	Sadowski	Worley
Gathings	Lemke	Rodino			
Gavin	Lesinski	Rogers, Fla.			
Gillette	Lind	Rogers, Mass.			
Golden	Linehan	Sadlak			
Goodwin	Lodge	St. George			
Gordon	Lovre	Sanborn			
Gore	Lucas	Sasser			
Gorski	Lyle	Saylor			
Graham	Lynch	Scott,			
Granahan	McConnell	Hugh D., Jr.			
Granger	McCulloch	Scrivner			
Grant	McDonough	Scudder			
Green	McGregor	Secrest			
Gregory	McGuire	Shelley			
Gross	McKinnon	Short			
Gwinn	McMillan, S. C.	Sikes			
Hagen	McMillen, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.			
Hale	McSweeney	Simpson, Pa.			
Hall,	Mack, Ill.	Sims			
Edwin Arthur	Mack, Wash.	Smith, Kans.			
Hall,	Madden	Smith, Va.			
Leonard W.	Mahon	Smith, Wis.			
Halleck	Mansfield	Spence			
Hand	Marsalis	Staggers			
Harden	Marshall	Stanley			
Hardy	Martin, Iowa	Steed			
Hare	Martin, Mass.	Stefan			
Harris	Mason	Stigler			
Harrison	Meyer	Stockman			
Hart	Miles	Sullivan			
Harvey	Miller, Calif.	Sutton			
Havener	Miller, Md.	Taber			
Hays, Ark.	Miller, Nebr.	Tackett			
Hays, Ohio	Mills	Talle			
Hébert	Mitchell	Tauriello			
Hedrick	Morgan	Taylor			
Herlong	Morris	Teague			
Herter	Morrison	Thomas			
Heseltun	Morton	Thompson			
Hill	Moulder	Thornberry			
Hinshaw	Multer	Tollefson			
Hobbs	Murdock	Trimble			
Hoeven	Murphy	Underwood			
Hoffman, Mich.	Murray, Tenn.	Van Zandt			
Hollifield	Murray, Wis.	Velde			
Holmes	Nelson	Vinson			
Hope	Nicholson	Vorys			
Howell	Nixon	Vursell			
Huber	Noland	Wadsworth			
Hull	Norblad	Wagner			
Irving	Norrell	Walsh			
Jackson, Calif.	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter			
Jackson, Wash.	O'Brien, Mich.	Weichel			
Jacobs	O'Hara, Ill.	Welch			
James	O'Konski	Werdell			
Javits	O'Neill	Wheeler			
Jenison	O'Sullivan	White, Idaho			
Jennings	O'Toole	Whitten			
Jensen	Pace	Wickersham			
Jonas	Passman	Widnall			
Jones, Ala.	Patman	Wier			
Jones, Mo.	Patten	Wigglesworth			
Jones, N. C.	Patterson	Williams			
Judd	Perkins	Willis			
Karst	Peterson	Wilson, Ind.			
Kearsten	Pfeifer	Wilson, Okla.			
Kean	Joseph L.	Wilson, Tex.			
Kearney	Phillips, Calif.	Winstead			
Kearns	Phillips, Tenn.	Withrow			
Keating	Pickett	Wolcott			
Kee	Plumley	Wolverton			
Keefe	Poage	Wood			
Kelley, Pa.	Polk	Woodhouse			
Kelly, N. Y.	Potter	Woodruff			
Kennedy	Preston	Yates			
Keogh	Brice	Young			
Kerr	Priest	Zablocki			
Kilburn	Ramsay				

NAYS—2

Marcantonio

Powell

NOT VOTING—62

Baring	Davies, N. Y.	Heller
Battle	Dawson	Hoffman, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.	DeGraffenried	Horan
Bulwinkle	Dolliver	Jenkins
Burdick	Douglas	Johnson
Byrne, N. Y.	Doyle	Kirwan
Chatham	Fernandez	Kunkel
Chapfield	Fogarty	Lichtenwalter
Clemente	Gilmer	McCarthy
Clevenger	Gossett	McCormack
Crook	Heffernan	McGrath

Macy
Magee
Marrow
Michener
Monroney
Norton
O'Hara, Minn.
Pfeiffer
William L.
Philbin

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Michener.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Towe.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Dolliver.
Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Battle with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Crook with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
Mr. Heller with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Hardie Scott.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Jenkins.
Mr. Whitaker with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Smathers with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. McGrath with Mr. Marrow.
Mr. White of California with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Clevenger.
Mr. Magee with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Johnson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on House Joint Resolution 398.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1784)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains

after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not more than 50,000 acres (which shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment) for the purpose of making emergency cotton acreage allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by the insects known as "green bugs". Such acreage shall be allocated under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, shall provide for a cotton allocation and marketing quota for the 1950 crop only, and shall not be considered as giving to any farm, county, or State any credit or history for the purposes of cotton allocations in any subsequent year: *Provided*, That in no event shall any farm be allotted more than one acre of cotton under the provisions of this section for each two acres of other crops which have been destroyed."

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 4. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes. Price support shall be limited to (1) those potatoes produced by eligible growers which, under the terms of any marketing order, may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient time is lacking for the development and issuance of a marketing order for any area prior to the beginning of the marketing season for such area or that a marketing order is not practicable for any area, he may make price support available for potatoes grown in such area. If price support is made available for potatoes in any area in which a marketing order is not in effect, such price support operations shall be limited to (1) potatoes produced by eligible growers which may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce in compliance with such marketing practices as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas.

"Sec. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

"Sec. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency

or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts; *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

"(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: 'Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.'

"Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the

national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOYE,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House joint resolution and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House joint resolution and the Senate amendment.

The conference substitute relates to cotton, peanuts, and potatoes. Except for clarifying or minor changes, the differences between the conference substitute and the joint resolution as passed by the House are explained below:

SECTION 1—COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(1) The first paragraph of this section, although reworded, is in substance the same as section 2 of the resolution as passed by the House. It authorizes the reallocation in 1950 of any acreage allotted to individual farms under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton on the farm receiving the allotment originally and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee.

Such surrendered acreage is to be apportioned to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized under paragraph 5 of section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which is a new paragraph added by section 1 of the conference substitute. Any acreage remaining after providing for such minimum allotments may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton, and to new farms in the county. No allotment shall be made or increased under this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as de-

terminated under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any allotment surrendered and transferred under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except that such acreage will not be regarded as having been planted for the purpose of determining the highest acreage planted under section 344 (f) (1) (B) and the proviso in section 344 (f) (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Any acreage surrendered and transferred under this paragraph will be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

(2) The House joint resolution provided for the establishment in 1950 of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted (or regarded as planted) on the farm in any one of such years, with the limitation that no farm could receive an allotment under this provision making a total allotment in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conference substitute changes this provision by providing for the establishment of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 (instead of 70 percent as provided in the House joint resolution) or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton in any one of such years (instead of 50 percent as provided in the House resolution).

The provisions limiting such increases to 40 percent of the acreage on the farm tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, are the same as those contained in the resolution as it was passed by the House.

In order for any farm to receive an increased allotment under this measure, the owner or operator of the farm must apply in writing within a reasonable period of time (not less than fifteen days) to be fixed by the Secretary. The resolution as passed by the House required farmers not only to file applications but also certify that the increased allotment would be used. The conference substitute eliminated the provision requiring certification and added the provision requiring a reasonable period of time within which such applications could be filed.

The additional acreage required to be allotted under the conference substitute is to be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage is to be in addition to the cotton marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage, however, is not to be taken into account in establishing future State, county and farm acreage allotments. This is the same as the provision contained in the resolution as it passed the House.

The resolution as passed by the House and the conference substitute both provide in substance that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the allotments authorized are to be a specified percentage of the acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the specified base years. The effect of this provision is to remove any requirement which may have existed heretofore that the aggregate of farm

histories of plantings within counties should be adjusted so as to equal the acreages estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This will enable farmers, if they are dissatisfied with their allotments, to establish their actual history of plantings during the base years and have the allotments authorized under this resolution based upon the actual histories which may be established.

(3) The third paragraph of section 1 of the conference substitute adds a new provision authorizing and directing the Secretary to use not more than 50,000 acres to make emergency cotton allotments to farmers whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by "green bugs". The acreage thus provided is to be in addition to the national acreage allotment and will not be credited to the history of the farm, county, or State. The paragraph further provides that in no event shall any farm receive more than one acre of cotton allocation for each two acres of other crops which have been destroyed.

SECTION 2—REVIEW OF FARM HISTORY AND COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Section 2 of the conference substitute is the same as section 3 of the joint resolution as passed by the House. This section will give any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage for the 1950 crop, fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment, even though the time for applying for such review may have expired. This section will also give any farmer who receives a notice of any change in his 1950 allotment or of the denial or the granting of an application for an adjustment under the provisions of this Act, fifteen days within which to have such action reviewed by a review committee.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated that in arriving at the allotments authorized under this joint resolution, it intends to use in the first instance the figures of acreages planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm as determined by the State and county committees and used in computing farm acreage allotments under the current provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress. Therefore, any farmer who is dissatisfied with the farm acreage history which has been established by the county committee, to obtain any correction or adjustment in such farm acreage history, would have to appeal to a review committee. Many farmers who were dissatisfied with the cotton history established for their farms for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or their war crop history, did not apply for review for the reason that the farm history did not enter into the calculation of the farm allotment except as a limiting factor. Other farmers who did seek a review to have the correct history established for their farms, were informed that the review committees would not be able to grant any relief, because a correction in the farm history for the farm would not result in any change in the allotment.

Since the allotment provisions of the resolutions are based upon cotton and war crop history, the farm history for each of these years is of controlling importance in arriving at the allotments authorized under the resolution. Therefore, any farmer who believes that his farm history has not been correctly determined by the county committee may obtain a review by the review committee and have such history correctly determined upon proper proof of the facts. Under this resolution the review committee may, upon such evidence as it deems sufficient to warrant such action, adjust the cotton acreage history for individual farms without regard to any requirement or action by the county committees that individual farm histories in

the aggregate were not permitted to exceed the county acreage as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In reviewing farm cotton and war crop history, the review committees may consider the matter de novo and are not limited to that evidence or information which was submitted to the county committees and may make adjustments in farm histories and farm allotments even though the county committees by administrative regulation or instructions are precluded from making such adjustments. The committee of conference is informed by the Department of Agriculture that the review committees are authorized under existing regulations to review the farm cotton acreage history determined in connection with the 1950 crop and to make such corrections as are warranted upon the evidence presented to them. In short, it is the intent of the committee that this provision will afford farmers an opportunity to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any data used in connection with the establishment of the farm history or the farm allotments based thereon. It is also the intent of the committee that the Department should take appropriate action through the State and local committees to inform farmers of their appeal rights under the provisions of this resolution, so that farmers will have full opportunity to have any inequities in farm allotments eliminated.

SECTIONS 3, 4, AND 5—POTATOES

Sections 3, 4, and 5 relate to potatoes. There was no reference to potatoes in the resolution as it passed the House. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are a considerable modification of the provisions relating to potatoes adopted by the Senate.

(1) Section 3 applies to Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program. Its purpose is to provide the Secretary with broad discretionary authority whenever surplus potatoes cannot be used more advantageously to dispose of these potatoes as food for human consumption rather than permitting their destruction or loss through spoilage. This is to be accomplished, when necessary, by giving such potatoes to eligible recipients.

Specifically, the section removes any doubt which may have existed as to the Secretary's authority to pay all or part of the transportation and handling charges on such potatoes where he finds such action to be necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the section. The list of eligible recipients of surplus potatoes is somewhat broader than that contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. It is not the intention of the committee that the Secretary shall establish any uniform rule as to payment of handling and transportation charges with respect to all recipients, but rather that he shall establish in each case such "terms and conditions" as he deems appropriate and in the public interest and in furtherance of the purpose of this section.

It is the hope of the committee that under the authority of this section the Secretary will find it possible to eliminate some of the "red tape" which the committee feels has heretofore handicapped distribution of these potatoes for food purposes and will be able to pursue with diligence a program of finding use for such potatoes as human food rather than permitting their destruction.

(2) Section 4 makes compliance with marketing orders, or marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary, prerequisite to price support on potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after enactment of this joint resolution. Marketing agreements and orders are established under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. They are in effect at this time with respect to a large proportion of the commercial potato production.

If the Secretary finds that there is not time before the 1950 marketing season starts to develop and issue a marketing order in any area not now covered by such an order, or that an order is impracticable for potatoes grown in such area, he may make price supports available in such areas under marketing practices prescribed by him which will be comparable in terms to the marketing orders in effect in other areas.

The committee is aware that marketing orders, and presumably marketing practice requirements promulgated by the Secretary, may not be exactly uniform in the various potato production areas. The section, therefore, authorizes and directs the Secretary to include in the price support program such "additional potatoes" as he determines necessary to avoid discrimination between areas because of differences in the terms of the marketing orders and practices.

The price support program authorized by this section is different in several important respects from that now in effect. The Secretary is required to make price supports available only in those areas in which there are marketing orders in effect at the time potatoes are harvested but he may make them available to producers in other areas under prescribed marketing practices if he determines that there is insufficient time to put a marketing order into effect or that a marketing order is impracticable for such areas.

In those areas where price support is in effect, it is limited to "eligible growers" and to the potatoes produced by such growers which can be marketed in commercial channels under terms of the marketing orders or marketing practices prescribed by the Secretary (plus such additional potatoes as it may be necessary to support to prevent discrimination). In the past, price support has been extended to all merchantable potatoes, including those of inferior grades which are not permitted to be marketed under marketing orders and therefore will not be eligible for support under this legislation.

Section 5 prohibits price support for Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. The committee of conference was aware that there is no existing legislative authority for the establishment of marketing quotas for potatoes and that in the absence of affirmative action by Congress, any price support for potatoes in 1951 is barred by this section. The committee was also aware that consideration of new price-support legislation for potatoes is already under way in Congress and it is not its intention that this section should be regarded as in any way limiting or affecting that proposed legislation, but merely as an expression of the present intention of Congress with respect to the 1951 potato crop in the event that no new legislation affecting that crop is enacted.

SECTIONS 6 AND 7—PEANUTS

(1) Section 6 of the conference substitute relates to peanuts and amends Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding three new subsections. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are substantially the same as the provisions inserted by the Senate Amendment.

They are also substantially the same as those contained in H. R. 4081 which was passed unanimously by the House on May 2, 1949. This section, except for minor differences which will be explained below, simply restores provisions of the Act which were inadvertently repealed in connection with an amendment adopted by the Act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 323, 80th Congress). This section restores the authority for the operation of a two price program for peanuts similar to that which was in effect during 1941 and 1942 under the then existing Section 359 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

The proviso in subsection (g) is new and is applicable only to the 1950 crop. It is designed to require the Secretary to make any excess peanuts of a type which is in short supply available for cleaning and shelling for edible purposes at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts and to prorate the proceeds received therefrom, after deduction of all costs incurred in connection with the handling of such type of peanuts, among all the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type.

Subsection (i) which did not appear in H. R. 4081 provides that subsections (g) and (h) will not be operative with respect to any crop of peanuts when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop of soybeans.

It is anticipated and intended under the terms of this section that the excess peanuts will be marketed promptly by the designated agency and shall not under any conditions or circumstances be held in storage by either such agency or the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of using the same or for the same to be used in determining the total supply or the supply percentage for either price support purposes, or the amount of the national marketing quota for peanuts. And in the event any of said peanuts should be carried over, irrespective of the reason or circumstances, they are not to be used for either of said purposes.

Paragraph (b) of section 6 which was not included in H. R. 4081, merely provides that any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years. This provision makes it clear that excess peanuts may not be used to augment base history for allotment purposes. Except for the differences referred to above, section 6 is the same as the provision which the House approved unanimously on May 2, 1949.

(2) Section 7 of the conference substitute is the same as section 5 of the joint resolution as it passed the House. It relates to peanut acreage allotments for 1950 only, and provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed is below the 1949 national peanut acreage allotment. This section provides relief to those States which received reductions in their 1950 allotments in excess of the reduction in the national allotment. The additional acreage required to eliminate these inequities is not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments in subsequent years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD E. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. MCSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution (H. Res. 513, Rept. No. 1783), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6567) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Education and Labor, I ask unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the following bills and that they be referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 7462, to reestablish a Civilian Conservation Corps; to provide for the conservation of natural resources and the development of human resources through the employment of youthful citizens in the performance of useful work, including job training and instruction in good work habits; and for other purposes.

H. R. 7463, to reestablish a Civilian Conservation Corps; to provide for the conservation of natural resources and the development of human resources through the employment of youthful citizens in the performance of useful work, including job training and instruction in good work habits; and for other purposes.

H. R. 7523, to reestablish a Civilian Conservation Corps; to provide for the conservation of natural resources and the development of human resources through the employment of youthful citizens in the performance of useful work, including job training and instruction in good work habits; and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I call up the bill (H. R. 4446) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 4446, with Mr. BREMILLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the measure under consideration is designed to provide a uniform method of qualifying practitioners before the Government agencies. The subject matter of this bill was contained in the Administrative Procedure Act,

state case, and after the Commission, by a vote of 3 to 1, in Order No. 139, had disavowed any intention of utilizing the powers conferred upon it, Mr. Head, although an attorney for a private oil company, declared that—

Commissioner Draper was eminently correct in his dissent. I agreed with his dissent, and when called on by my client—

That is to say, a private company—for further opinion after Order No. 139 had been issued, necessarily rendered to it the opinion that the Commission could rescind Order No. 139 at any time, that it did not have the power to waive its jurisdiction, and if it entered into this contract providing for the interstate sale of gas it would immediately become subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission and a utility.

Mr. President, there is an interpretation, by a distinguished representative of certain private gas interests, to the effect that the Commission did not, merely by issuing Order No. 139, strip itself of potential authority to use the powers conferred on it both by the act and by the decisions of the Court.

I take it that what the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania now is saying is precisely what that very able attorney for those private gas interests already has said, and that the two positions are virtually identical.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Illinois for that fine contribution.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President—

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, in just a moment I shall yield further to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. First, I yield to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], to permit him to address himself for a moment to another matter.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph

(5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not more than 50,000 acres (which shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment) for the purpose of making emergency cotton acreage allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by the insects known as "green bugs". Such acreage shall be allocated under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, shall provide for a cotton allocation and marketing quota for the 1950 crop only, and shall not be considered as giving to any farm, county, or State any credit or history for the purposes of cotton allocations in any subsequent year: *Provided*, That in no event shall any farm be allotted more than one acre of cotton under the provisions of this section for each two acres of other crops which have been destroyed."

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 4. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes. Price supports shall be limited to (1) those potatoes produced by eligible growers which, under the terms of any marketing order, may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient time is lacking for the development and issuance of a marketing order for any area prior to the beginning of the marketing season for such area or that a marketing order is not practicable for any area, he may make price support available for potatoes grown in such area. If price support is made available for potatoes in any area in which a marketing order is not in effect, such price support operations shall be limited to (1) potatoes produced by eligible growers which may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce in compliance with such marketing practices as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas.

"Sec. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

"Sec. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this sub-

section by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

"(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: 'Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.'

"Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEF,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN FACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, let me say just a word in explanation of the report. It is in respect to a joint resolution which, if enacted, will permit the reallocation of some cotton acreage, so that cotton may be planted on that acreage.

Under the present law, a certain number of farmers have acreage that they will not plant this year. This measure is intended to make it possible for the reallocation of that acreage to farmers who wish to plant cotton.

This measure also applies to peanuts, and it has in it some provisions affecting potatoes.

It is true that some of the members of the committee of conference did not sign the conference report. The distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], on our side of the aisle, did not sign it; and some of the minority members did not sign it.

Because of that fact, I assume that it would not be proper for me to attempt to get the conference report before the Senate this afternoon. But I wish to serve notice that at the session of the Senate tomorrow, I shall ask for consideration of the report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that so far as I know—

The VICE PRESIDENT. No request for unanimous consent has been made. The report lies on the table until it is taken up. It is a privileged matter, and can be brought up at any time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then, Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement.

Sitting in the minority leader's chair for the time being, let me say that I know of no reason why the report should not be brought up tomorrow. I trust and hope that, as the Senator from Oklahoma has said, it will not be brought up tonight, because I am confident that there will be debate on it and many Senators will be interested in making their positions clear, before the final vote is taken on it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thank the Senator.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, let me say—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at this time?

Mr. MYERS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Pennsylvania does not wish to leave the impression that he did not favor the amendments to the Kerr bill which took out from under that bill the natural gas production of the pipe-line companies.

Mr. MYERS. I do not quite understand the question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The original Kerr bill, as the Senator knows, not only provided that independent producers would be exempt from jurisdiction, but also provided that all natural gas production would be exempt.

Mr. MYERS. Of course. In the original Kerr bill there was a provision which could be interpreted as exempting the pipe-line producers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I remember correctly, the Senator thought the bill which the subcommittee reported was the bill that should be reported, and that no exemptions should be extended for the protection of the pipe lines.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator is certainly correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Pennsylvania has felt all along, has he not, until the subcommittee acted, that independents were exempt and should be exempt, and that the law exempted them, and that the Interstate decision in the case should not change it.

Mr. MYERS. I would not say that the Senator from Pennsylvania felt that way all along, until the subcommittee acted. After the controversy over the Moore-Rizley bill had ended, and the controversy arose as to the exemption of independents, and the Senator from Pennsylvania had a further opportunity to study and to look into the matter, he then came to the conclusion that it would not be proper in the public interest to exempt independents. As I said in the beginning, that was a change in position. Many people who 2 or 3 years ago, when the Moore-Rizley bill was before us, took the position that independents should be exempt, reversed their position, too.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MYERS. Just a moment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is aware that of the Commission, as now constituted, two members of it, believe that the Interstate case gives them authority to put price controls upon producers while two members of the Commission do not believe they have such authority. What is the Senator's view? Does he believe they have authority or does he believe they do not? I recall to the Senator's memory his statement, appearing on page 109 of the hearings on H. R. 4051, in which the Senator said:

I do not think that case—

Speaking of the Interstate case—gives you any authority to regulate arm's-length sales, but it seems clear enough to me

I have written to Chairman Coy with respect to another threatened assault on public morals.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 6, 1950.

HON. WAYNE COY,
Chairman, Federal Communications
Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read your speech of March 14 delivered at the University of Oklahoma with a great deal of interest and approbation. Your comments dealing with the complaints being received by the Commission, and by Members of Congress, with respect to the type of programming over both aural radio and television are timely and factual. I am gratified that the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission has plainly and clearly warned licensees in both media that they cannot ignore public feelings and their own public responsibility.

Like you, I do not want to see censorship and Government control of radio and television programming. But it must be made clear that the Commission has a specific responsibility under the public-interest clause and that it has ample enforcement authority under that grant of power.

Of course, compared with certain other media, particularly the movies, radio, and television are relatively clean and wholesome; certainly thus far American television operators have been far more discriminating and careful than the motion-picture industry. I believe they must continue to be on guard.

In this connection, an observation by Louella Parsons which appeared in her column in the Washington Times-Herald of Monday, March 13, is disturbing. I quote:

"LOUELLA PARSONS IN HOLLYWOOD

"Ingrid Bergman, who said she was retiring from motion pictures, didn't include television in her retirement. She and Roberto Rossellini have agreed to do a series of half-hour dramatic films for American TV release this summer.

"This comes straight from Richard Ney, now in Italy, who was offered the male lead in the first three. Rossellini will direct—not produce. That job falls to Sandra Pallavicini with the Italian Film Co.—but I'll wager Rossellini will be the boss."

It would appear from this story that Rossellini is so anxious to pick up American dollars that he now plans to use television to exhibit his "fallen star" in the American home. Since both of these alien characters are guilty of moral turpitude, they cannot set foot on American soil under our immigration laws. Therefore, it would be incongruous to parade their films before millions of parents and their children.

However, as we know, they were able to force their film into American theaters last month over the vigorous protest of the people and obviously they think they can repeat the offense by selling film to television stations.

It would be most unfortunate if American television licensees were to be unwise enough to deal with such immoral characters, since television actually enters the home physically and entertains the family circle in a most intimate relationship. I am really grateful to television for the relatively splendid job that has been done thus far. My family and their friends enjoy most of the programs immensely and especially the theatricals where talented artists appear in plays which are free from vulgar and degrading scenes and language. While I hope that neither the Commission nor the Congress will be compelled to fix programming standards for the industry, nevertheless I feel that

I should call your attention to the brazen threat which is implied in the Parsons story.
Sincerely,

EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398 I understand will be brought up tomorrow. I desire to put into the RECORD a few items, so that Senators may know what they are voting on in connection with the questions involved.

There is a provision in the bill which allots an additional 50,000 acres to farm communities whose crops have been substantially destroyed by the insect known as the green bug. I merely wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that for every acre that has been destroyed by the green bug, thousands of acres have been destroyed by the boll weevil, and if we are to begin to protect against insects, this is a good time to start doing it. We can protect the potato acres in the State of the distinguished Senator from Maine against the encroachments of the potato bug, and if any are interested in moonshine, there can be protection against lightning bugs. There is no limit to it.

Mr. President, in my opinion, this is an important conference report, and we should look at it with great caution, if bugs of a particular kind are to be singled out and acreage protected.

Mr. President, some weeks ago I addressed a letter to the ECA with reference to the purchase of peanuts by ECA. It has been brought to my attention that great quantities of peanuts have been bought by ECA at cost, and additional quantities have been bought by ECA in connection with the assistance programs.

The record quite clearly shows that in certain instances the purchase price of these peanuts ran to as much as 33½ cents a pound, once they were crushed into oil, and since other oils and lards had been available at fractions of those prices, I could not understand why ECA, which was somewhat pressed for funds, was spending this money for peanuts. So I took the matter up with two men I regard as the finest public officials, Mr. William C. Foster, who has long been connected with the ECA, and Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, who for many years was with the Department of Agriculture, and so far as I am concerned, is one of the world's great authorities on food problems.

It is pointed out in the reply of these gentlemen that prior to February 11, 1949, when world exports of foods and oils were under allocation, ECA had to take peanuts. Fat was piling up in every warehouse, and ECA had to buy peanuts. Some who do not understand why the price of tallow fell to the depths to which it did fall might be interested in the memorandum of Dr. FitzGerald and Mr. Foster, which was sent to me under date of March 1, 1950. I ask unanimous consent that it may be made a part of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 1, 1950.

To: William C. Foster.
From: D. A. FitzGerald.
Subject: Senator ANDERSON's inquiry concerning ECA financial peanut purchases.

Prior to February 11, 1949, world exports of fats and oils were under allocation recommendation by the International Emergency Food Council, and United States exports were under strict export allocation and export control by the Department of Commerce. Thus the participating countries had either to take the kind of United States materials allocated to them or do without. During the 1948-49 fiscal year prior to February 11, 1949, these allocations included considerable quantities of peanuts priced at the support level of 16¼ cents a pound. The cost of the oil contained in these peanuts works out to 33.4 cents a pound. Part of the time prior to February 11, 1949, domestic peanut oil prices ranged as high as 33.4 cents a pound; at other times they were lower. But under the strict allocation system buyers did not have any opportunity to switch from one commodity to another.

Between February 11, 1949 and the end of the 1948-49 fiscal year, a few authorizations for peanuts were issued at a price of 10½ cents a pound. The cost of the oil contained in these nuts would work out to about 21 cents a pound. The 10½-cent price was negotiated out with the Department of Agriculture and involved the payment of nearly 6 cents a pound subsidy from section 32 funds. Domestic peanut oil prices ranged both above and below 21 cents a pound during this period.

All our authorizations during 1949-50 for peanuts are at a price of 8½ cents a pound. The cost of the oil contained in the nuts at this price works out to 15½ cents. Since the support price for peanuts during the current year is 16¼ cents a pound, the maximum subsidy from section 32 funds of 8½ cents has been involved. There have been times since July 1, 1949, when peanut oil could be purchased for less than 15¼ cents a pound, but it should be noted that the purchase of peanuts saves the dollar costs of processing which are, of course, reflected in the computed oil price of 15¼ cents. Furthermore, these peanuts were required primarily to replace Philippine copra for which no authorizations have been issued since April 1949. Certain processing plants in Europe cannot economically use crushing material with a low oil content. When it was felt necessary to discontinue authorizations for Philippine copra, American peanuts constituted the best available substitute.

The circumstances governing the issuance of the several procurement authorizations for peanuts and the comparison of costs are quite involved. Should it be desirable, we would be happy to have our people go into this matter exhaustively with Senator ANDERSON's staff.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, there was prepared by the assistant clerk of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on February 10 a memorandum on the peanut-price program. I do not desire to reproduce all of the material, because it is available in the Department of Agriculture files, but I think the memorandum from the assistant clerk of the committee is important, supplemented by two tables which he prepared as to the allocations of peanuts. I think it will show that of the additional 100,000 acres, something more than 93,000 go

to two States, and the figures which accompany the information will show that the domestic consumption of peanuts has been going steadily downward since 1944, a drop in the consumption for principal commercial edible purposes from nearly 700,000 tons to about 463,000 tons in 1948. There has been a tremendous amount of crushing, but the gradual drop in the use of peanuts for edible purposes is interesting, and if there be no objection I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD at this point the two-page statement by the assistant clerk of the committee, and the tables prepared by him.

There being no objection, the statement and tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 10, 1950.

MEMORANDUM ON PEANUT PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

Each year a national marketing quota for peanuts must be proclaimed which will make available a supply equal to the average quantity of peanuts harvested for nuts during the 5 years immediately preceding the year in which such quota is proclaimed, adjusted for current trends and prospective demand conditions. A representative of the Department of Agriculture states that the above provision gives the Secretary of Agriculture enough latitude to proclaim a realistic marketing quota which will bring supplies in line with demand. However, a combination of circumstances has prevented the accomplishment of that goal in 1949 and 1950 as explained below.

Peanut acreage was increased greatly during the war in response to the demand for peanuts for oil. In announcing the 1948 national marketing quota, which was later suspended, and in proclaiming the 1949 marketing quota, the Department used its authority to adjust the quota for trends and gave consideration to the fact that a too abrupt drop in acreage could have been disastrous to the industry. Again in 1950, the quota was increased above that determined necessary by the Secretary by direction of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, which provides that the national acreage allotment in 1950 cannot be less than 2,100,000 acres.

The attached press release, dated November 30, 1949, records the proclamation of the 1950 quota. The quota of 643,000 tons was determined on the basis of the peanut consumption from 1944 to 1948, inclusive, and a table is attached giving that data. The estimated uses of the national marketing quota of 643,000 tons are as follows: Commercial edible purposes, 460,000 tons; seed, 80,000 tons; home and local edible uses, 40,000 tons; fed and lost on farms, 8,500 tons; damaged and unfit for edible use, 24,500 tons; and exports for edible use, 30,000 tons.

Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provides that any State peanut-acreage allotment shall not be less than (1) the allotment established for such State for the 1941 crop, or (2) 60 percent of the peanut acre-

age harvested for nuts in 1948. As a result, the acreage allotments for all States except Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Mexico were increased to comply with that proviso. However, this proviso will not determine the minimum State acreage allotments for certain States after 1950 as Public Law 272 also provides that, if the national acreage allotment for any year subsequent to 1950 is less than 2,100,000 acres, each State's allotment shall be its 1950 allotment times the percentage the national acreage allotment of that year is of 2,100,000 acres.

It will be noted that because of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, the national acreage allotment was increased from 1,933,835 acres, determined as necessary to supply the quota of 643,000 tons, to 2,100,000 acres. In reporting on Senate Joint Resolution 146, which is identical to House Joint Resolution 398, now pending before the committee, the Department of Agriculture stated that the resolution would increase the national acreage allotment by an additional 100,194 acres. A table is attached giving a break-down by States receiving these proposed increases, and other peanut-acreage information. The Department estimates this additional acreage would produce 33,315 tons of peanuts, and as they would not be required for use in domestic edible channels, they would be sold for crushing. At current oil prices, the Department further estimates this diversion would cost the Government between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000.

As stated previously, the national acreage allotment for 1950 has already been increased by 166,165 acres because of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress. According to the data used in computing the increased production under Senate Joint Resolution 146, 166,165 acres would produce approximately 55,250 tons above current consumption and could be expected to incur an additional cost to the Government of approximately \$6,000,000. Temporary provisos in the present law and the enactment of the pending legislation, therefore, could mean

an additional cost of from \$9,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

Tables presenting the operations of the 1948 peanut-price-support program and disposition of the stocks acquired under that program are attached. It will be noted that the 1948 program cost \$25,651,153.24, and was incurred on domestic sales for crushing. A total of 111,369 tons of Government stock peanuts were sold for crushing from the 1948 crop. This amount is included in the 463,000 tons listed in the table on consumption of peanuts as used for commercial edible purposes. In the original 1950 national marketing quota of 643,000 tons, it was estimated 460,000 tons would have to be consumed in that category. How much of this amount the Government will have to take off the market and sell for crushing for oil will largely determine the cost of the 1950 peanut program.

The docket presented to the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation in June 1949 for the support of the 1949 crop of peanuts contained an estimate of a \$35,000,000 loss to be expected in the 1949 program. As of December 31, 1949, the program on the 1949 crop had cost \$29,500,000. Revised estimates made in November 1949 place the total expected cost at \$38,587,000.

JAMES M. KENDALL,
Assistant Clerk.

Peanut consumption, 1944-48

	[Tons]				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Commercial edible purposes....	694,000	647,000	519,000	490,000	463,000
Seed.....	120,000	116,000	123,000	114,000	95,000
Home and local edible uses.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	58,000	43,000
Fed and lost on farm.....	12,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	12,000
Exported for edible purposes.....	15,000	34,000	45,000	49,000	30,000
Total.....	881,000	843,000	740,000	724,000	643,000

Peanut production and acreage allotments

	[Acres]							
	Average 1937-46 acreage	1947 acreage	1948 acreage allotment	1948 production goal	1948 harvested acreage	1949 acreage allotment	1950 acreage allotment	Increase under H. J. Res. 398
Alabama.....	405,000	463,000	362,447	418,000	449,000	399,821	274,907	44,466
Arizona.....	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	401	960	-----
Arkansas.....	21,000	8,000	8,604	10,000	8,000	8,418	5,473	1,251
California.....	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	-----
Florida.....	83,000	105,000	73,525	100,000	110,000	83,882	73,236	-----
Georgia.....	852,000	1,124,000	782,838	950,000	1,169,000	878,024	701,400	-----
Louisiana.....	11,000	5,000	4,152	6,000	3,000	4,041	2,503	722
Mississippi.....	26,000	15,000	13,910	20,000	15,000	14,129	9,272	2,014
Missouri.....	500	500	500	200	200	401	279	41
New Mexico.....	7,000	14,000	6,559	8,000	9,000	8,641	5,959	943
North Carolina.....	268,000	292,000	225,702	270,000	295,000	243,035	225,702	-----
Oklahoma.....	136,000	325,000	147,197	200,000	306,000	188,336	183,600	-----
South Carolina.....	28,000	26,000	24,259	30,000	26,000	25,613	18,375	2,084
Tennessee.....	8,000	5,000	5,187	6,000	5,000	5,739	4,766	-----
Texas.....	533,000	836,000	562,628	666,000	732,000	625,788	451,200	48,673
Virginia.....	149,000	162,000	141,108	155,000	164,000	141,444	141,108	-----
United States.....	2,534,000	3,380,000	2,360,372	2,839,000	3,312,200	2,628,970	2,100,000	100,194

¹ 1948 acreage allotment was suspended.

*Commodity Credit Corporation: Operations
in price support of 1948-crop peanuts*
[Quantity in pounds]

Particulars	Farmers' stock	Shelled
Acquired by CCC:		
Purchases.....	312, 818, 252	597, 130, 049
Farmers' stock converted to shelled.....	-121, 754, 297	82, 606, 225
Total for disposition.....	191, 063, 955	679, 736, 274
Disposition:		
Inventory adjustment (shrinkage, etc.).....	5, 601, 773	1, 506
Sales.....	185, 462, 182	1 679, 734, 768
Total disposition.....	191, 063, 955	679, 736, 274
Inventory, Dec. 31, 1949.....	0	0

¹ See separate analysis of sales.

*Commodity Credit Corporation—Analysis of
sales 1948 peanuts*

Shelled peanuts:	Pounds
Domestic sales for crushing.....	¹ 222, 738, 425
Export sales:	
To Army at cost.....	215, 144, 569
To ECA countries at cost.....	82, 574, 194
Total.....	297, 718, 763
Sales under sec. 112 (e), Foreign Assistance Act:	
Army and bizon.....	48, 770, 014
ECA countries (other than Army and bizon).....	110, 507, 566
Total.....	² 159, 277, 580
Total export sales.....	456, 996, 343
Total, shelled peanuts.....	679, 734, 768

Farmers' stock peanuts (all domestic sales):	
For seed and edible uses at no loss.....	19, 209, 272
Domestic sales for crushing.....	¹ 166, 252, 911
Total, farmers' stock peanuts.....	185, 462, 182

¹ Net loss to CCC on 1948 crop peanuts to Dec. 31, 1949, was \$25,651,153.24, all of which was on domestic sales for crushing.

² Payments from sec. 32 funds with respect to 1948 peanuts exported under sec. 112 (e) of the Foreign Assistance Act amounted to \$10,167,023.28.

NOTE.—Purchase of peanut butter for distribution to schools with school-lunch funds (sec. 6) amounted to 4,286,925 pounds at a purchase cost of \$949,769.36.

Mr. ANDERSON. Finally, Mr. President, because I believe that we ought to pay a little attention to the studious work done by the Department of Agriculture on this matter, I think there should be incorporated in the RECORD at this point a portion of a letter to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, addressed to him by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 2. I ask that that portion of the letter starting on page 5 and continuing through the first two paragraphs on page 6, dealing with the subject of peanuts, be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the extract from the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PEANUTS

Section 4 of House Joint Resolution 398 is essentially the same as H. R. 4081 which passed the House on May 2 and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Both would permit the production of excess peanuts for oil use.

We are attaching a report which we submitted to you as chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on June 3, 1949, recommending that H. R. 4081 not be passed. This recommendation was made because the outlook for fats and oils does not warrant any encouragement for the production of excess peanuts for crushing into oil, and it is generally accepted that growers cannot normally produce peanuts at a profit if they are sold at prices based on oil and meal values.

Any exception made in marketing-quota legislation permitting growers to produce excess peanuts may stimulate pressure to expand the same principle to other dual-purpose commodities. This provision which permits the production of peanuts beyond the edible requirements defeats the objective of acreage-allotment and marketing-quota programs by creating competition with other oil crops, such as soybeans and cottonseed.

It should also be mentioned that experience in administering peanut marketing quota programs has shown that the number of violations and attempted violations are in direct relationship to the number of producers with excess acreage.

For these reasons, the Department is opposed to these provisions.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I point out that the Department of Agriculture is unalterably opposed to the so-called George amendment. It points out that experience in administering the peanut marketing quota program has shown that the number of violations, admitted violations, are in direct relationship to the number of producers with excess acreage.

This amendment, which the Senate has adopted, and which the conferees have retained in the bill, permits any amount of excess acreage, permits every peanut producer in the United States to have excess acreage, and I say opens the door to the greatest violation of the peanut regulations this country has ever seen, at a time when the peanut program is calculated to cost, for the 1949 crop, a sum in excess of \$38,000,000.

I think it is important to note that the potato program, which is causing us untold headaches every day, arises out of a 21 percent overproduction of potatoes, but we are having a 50 percent overproduction of peanuts, and contemplating having a greater overproduction next year, by the terms of the amendment.

Further, I should like to include in the RECORD the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry under date of June 3, which deals again with the same matter; when the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted almost without a dissenting vote to reject the very proposal which is now being carried in the conference

report. Here we have the spectacle of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry studying carefully an amendment, refusing to concur in the amendment, turning it down completely, and then on the floor of the Senate accepting a floor amendment which does precisely what the committee, after having given it thorough study, had said was a bad thing. The reason the Secretary of Agriculture took the position he did was because he recognized that there was ahead of us a surplus situation. Therefore I should like unanimous consent to incorporate his letter of June 3, 1949, at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 3, 1949.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Senate Committee
on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in reply to your committee's request for a report on H. R. 4081, a bill to amend section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to permit the delivery of excess peanuts to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and to define the term "cooperator" with respect to price supports for peanuts, and for other purposes, which passed the House on May 2 and is presently being considered by your committee. In its present form, the bill restores the authority for the operation of a two-price program for peanuts, beginning with the 1949 crop, similar to that in effect during the 1941 and 1942 crops.

This bill preserves the major use for peanuts, cleaning and shelling for edible purposes, and the minor or residual use, crushing for oil and meal, with due regard for normal difference in market value for these respective uses. It provides the support price of 90 percent of parity for quota production on allotted acreage and the current oil mill price for the production in excess of the quota production. Existing legislation does not give any encouragement to the production of excess peanuts. An excess producer is a noncooperator, not entitled to price support on any production, except for the support provided on his excess production at the rate of 60 percent of the basic support price, and is required to pay a penalty equivalent to 50 percent of the basic support price on the excess production when marketed.

Experience in administering peanut marketing programs has shown that the percentage of violations and attempted violations are in direct relationship to the percentage of excess producers. The bill offers an incentive for farmers to produce excess peanuts by providing eligibility for 90 percent of parity support on their quota production if they deliver their excess production to a designated agency of the Secretary at the current oil mill price.

The fats and oils outlook does not warrant any encouragement for the production of excess peanuts for crushing into oil and it is generally accepted that growers cannot produce peanuts at a profit to be sold at current oil-mill prices. During the war period, subsidy for the production of peanuts for oil was much higher than any other domestic-oil crop. Any exception made in marketing-quota legislation permitting growers to produce excess peanuts may stimulate pressure to expand the same principle to any other dual-purpose commodity. This bill, or any

bill which permits the production of peanuts beyond the edible requirements, defeats the objective of the acreage allotment and marketing-quota program by creating competition with other oil crops, such as soybeans and cottonseed. These crops may well be under acreage allotments and marketing quotas in the near future.

The Department recommends that the bill not be passed.

In view of the subsequent request we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to put into the Record at this point the periodical National Food Situation for January-March 1950. It would be interesting to all the Members of the Senate if they might read the section on fats and oils carried on pages 12 and 13. I do not care to incorporate all that in the Record, which I assume will already run to substantial proportions, but I want to call attention to two or three significant sentences:

During 1949 the inventory of fats and oils underwent sharp changes. At the beginning of the year, stocks were 126,000,000 pounds greater than on January 1, 1948, and by April 1 were over 300,000,000 pounds higher than on the comparable date in 1948.

I wish to read from page 13:

Large exports of lard and edible vegetable oils in 1949 prevented sharper price declines for these products than did occur.

Then in a later paragraph on page 13:

Output of edible fats and oils (including oil equivalent of anticipated exports of soybeans and peanuts) in the year beginning October 1949, probably will total approximately 8,900,000,000 pounds, more than 100,000,000 pounds greater than the year earlier. Increases in butter and lard are expected to more than offset a decline in peanut oil.

I suggest, Mr. President, that a decline in peanut oil is not going to occur in view of the terrific permission granted by this bill for the free and unlimited production of peanuts for oil, regardless of the restrictions there may be on peanuts for so-called edible purposes. I recognize that the production of peanuts for oil involves a production of a peanut that is edible, but we also recognize that it is not the type of peanut that generally is associated with the edible trade.

I point out that when hog prices drop—in 1950 and the first few months of 1951—every Senator who voted for the conference report embracing the George amendment will realize that he voted to contribute a factor toward the reduction of hog prices and the reduction of soybean prices. We absolutely cannot produce unlimited quantities of peanut oil without perhaps very seriously influencing the market, which is already in bad shape.

I do not intend to point out that this is a sort of regional agricultural bill, but I believe it is significant that the only thing we can say, I think, in behalf of the conference report is that, at the price of all the things, we may get rid of the potato-support program. It

seems to me that the Senate ought to be able to come to a better solution than having to pay a price such as this, which would involve unlimited production of peanuts for oil.

I am not nearly so distressed, Mr. President, over the extra acreage for cotton. I think it is too much. The conferees in their wisdom have decided it is not too much. I am not so distressed that they have changed the Senate figure from 60 to 65 percent. We know that all these gadgets which disturb a previously decided upon acreage program cause trouble. But when there is added to that an open-end commitment that the Government will take all the peanuts that may be produced for oil, and may take them at current market prices, supposedly holding them at the current market prices until the accumulation is tremendous, and then dumping them at prices far below the current market prices, I think that is a step that the Congress ought to consider a long time.

Mr. President, I was afraid that Members of the Senate might not have known that the Department of Agriculture has strongly recommended, and I believe has wisely recommended, against this provision, and I think the Members of the Senate should know that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, having considered it, decided that it would have no part of it and would not even report the bill from the committee. I think it is too bad.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY in the chair). The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard F. Mitchell, of Iowa, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term expiring December 31, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED NATIONS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John B. Blandford, Jr., of Virginia, to be representative of the United States of America on the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert A. Riddell, of Los Angeles, Calif., to be collector of internal revenue, sixth district of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That completes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I ask that the President be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified.

RECESS

Mr. SPARKMAN. I understand there is no further business to come before the Senate today. Therefore, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, March 17, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 16 (legislative day of March 8), 1950:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Richard F. Mitchell to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term expiring December 31, 1950.

UNITED NATIONS

John B. Blandford, Jr., to be Representative of the United States of America on the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

David McK. Key to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burma.

George A. Garrett to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

Leon L. Cowles to be consul general of the United States of America.

To be consuls of the United States of America

Robert F. Hale	Harold M. Granata
John F. Fitzgerald	Edward S. Parker

To be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

James E. Bowers	Harold M. Midkiff
Thaddeus C. Martin	Harold J. Noble

To be a Foreign Service officer of the class of career Minister of the United States of America

Julius C. Holmes

To be consul general of the United States of America

Paul J. Reveley

To be consuls of the United States of America

Charles B. Borell
Myron H. Schraud

To be vice consul of the United States of America

Ben A. Thirkield

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Robert A. Riddell to be collector of internal revenue, sixth district of California.

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Russell S. Berkey, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Chief of Information, Navy Department.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, whose wisdom we cannot comprehend and whose divine love transcends all human love, may we daily enter into that fellowship of believers who are the seekers and finders of God.

Illumine our minds and hearts by Thy Spirit and deliver us from everything that darkens and mars the image of God in which we have been created.

Hasten the coming of that blessed day when men everywhere shall walk in the glorious liberty of the sons of God, and find their joy and peace in the Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a full summarization of a bill which I have introduced this morning, the rules of limitation as to length of same to the contrary notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, and notwithstanding the cost, the extension will be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MURPHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in three instances; in one to include an editorial, in another to include an article, and in the third to include an address.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DANGERS OF POLLUTION

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced Joint Resolution 416 for the purpose of eliminating dangerous health hazards from air pollution. Many of the Members may be aware of the fact that the tragedy in November 1948 which cost the lives of 20 persons and made 6,000 others ill in Donora, Pa., resulted in a year-long investigation by the Public Health Service. That investigation proved for the first time that contamination of the air by industrial processes can have serious health effects. Since that time 25 other cities and industrial areas—including my district of Staten Island—have requested the Public Health Service to make extended studies of their air-pollution problems. There is a real and urgent need for immediate research about the nature of these health effects from air pollution, but at present the Public Health Service is unable to do it because of the lack of funds. My bill asks that the Public Health Service be authorized to make a 3-year study of the air-pollution problem in all parts of the country and then report to Congress with an appraisal of the entire situation and with recommendations for the solution to the health hazards from our industrial air pollution. A similar bill was offered last fall by Mr. KELLEY and Mr. EBERHARTER, both of Pennsylvania. I am sure that they will agree with me that some kind of action is imperative. There are some methods now known to control air pollution, but I believe we must go further and find more practicable and economically feasible methods within the reach of all industries. We are the leading industrial nation in the world. We certainly must not allow the citizens of our industrial communities to suffer from this hitherto unsuspected danger without doing something about it. I believe that House Joint Resolution 416 would do much to eliminate air pollution hazards and enlist the help of Congress to that end.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday and Tuesday next,

following any special orders heretofore entered.

EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 101]

Allen, Ill.	Fogarty	Norton
Baring	Furcolo	O'Hara, Minn.
Barrett, Pa.	Gilmer	Pfeifer,
Battle	Gossett	Joseph L.
Bennett, Fla.	Granahan	Pfeiffer,
Buckley, N. Y.	Hall	William, L.
Bulwinkle	Leonard W.	Phibbin
Burdick	Heffernan	Plumley
Burke	Heller	Potter
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoffman, Ill.	Poulson
Case, S. Dak.	Horan	Powell
Celler	Jacobs	Quinn
Chatham	Jenison	Rabaut
Chipperfield	Jenkins	Reed, N. Y.
Christopher	Johnson	Rivers
Clemente	Kee	Roosevelt
Clevenger	Kelly, N. Y.	Sabath
Cole, N. Y.	Kirwan	Sadowski
Crook	Klein	Scott,
Dawson	Kunkel	Hardie
Deane	LeFevre	Shafer
DeGraffenried	Lichtenwalter	Sheppard
Dingell	McCormack	Smathers
Dollinger	McGrath	Smith, Ohio
Dolliver	Macy	Whitaker
Douglas	Magee	White, Calif.
Doyle	Marrow	Whittington
Eaton	Michener	Wigglesworth
Elliott	Miles	Willis
Feighan	Monroney	Withrow
Fellows	Morton	Young

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 15, 1950.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 25 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, after about 2 weeks in conference on House Joint Resolution 398, the conferees finally reached agreement. In introducing this resolution I was prompted by a sense of justice, equity, and fair play. It was deemed necessary to correct inequities which had resulted from the cotton-quota law which was passed in the last session of Congress and by further inequities in the peanut State acreage allotments for the States of Alabama and Texas. The inequities in the cotton-acreage allotments were caused by several factors, the ultimate effect of which could not be appreciated fully at the time of the passage of the law. This situation was fully discussed when the original resolution was under consideration in the House. The inequities in the peanut State acreage allotments were caused by a provision, the purpose of which was to improve an unfortunate situation which existed in Oklahoma. We intended, by the provision which was proposed by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT] to place the States of Alabama and Texas in the same relative position with other States, in which peanuts are grown, as they were in at the time that producers voted in a referendum for marketing quotas. Unfortunately, the peanut provision in our resolution was not retained by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Actually, the Senate committee struck out everything after the enacting clause and inserted a very different bill, a measure which was highly objectionable to the House conferees. By Senate action not only was the peanut provision dropped, but likewise important provisions dealing with cotton-acreage allotments were drastically changed or altogether eliminated.

The Senate bill provided for an increase in the national acreage of wheat of about 4,500,000 acres. The section of the Senate bill which provided for appeals by growers of cotton might easily have resulted in increases in the national cotton-acreage allotment greatly in excess of that which would have resulted from the resolution passed by the House. This appeal provision would have given broad discretion to local committees which might in some instances have been subjected to the pressures and influences of friendships. In this situation it was not possible to determine to what extent cotton-acreage allotments might have been increased. The same thing in a more or less degree will, of course, be true in the application of any appeal provision, but the important difference between the two provisions dealing with appeals is the fact that under the one finally accepted, appeals will be heard by members of an appeal committee, the members of which will be removed from local influences and should base their decisions upon actual evidence and histories presented by farmers on such appeals. While the Senate conferees contended that the cotton provisions of the Senate bill would only re-

sult in an increase in the national cotton-acreage allotment of about 800,000 acres, the best information we were able to obtain clearly indicated that the acreage allotment might possibly result in an increase of twice that much acreage.

The Senate also brought potatoes into the picture, and the Senate bill contained some important provisions dealing with the potato program. The House Resolution dealt only with cotton and peanuts, but in conference we were faced with another measure which dealt not only with cotton and peanuts but also with wheat and potatoes. The bill as it is now presented contains no reference to wheat. All provisions dealing with wheat were eliminated. While the Senate bill provided for an increase of four and one-half million acres in the national wheat acreage allotment, we offered a proposition which would have resulted in an increase of only 800,000 acres in the wheat acreage allotment, but unfortunately we were unable to agree upon any provision dealing with wheat; so we finally agreed to eliminate all references to wheat. You will recall that my original resolution contained provisions dealing with wheat, but at the request of the author of those provisions, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], when the matter became controversial, the provisions were deleted in committee and were not actually presented to the House. Immediately after this action was taken, I appointed a subcommittee to further consider possible changes in the wheat-quota law. That subcommittee has conducted hearings and has considered the matter in executive session and I understand is now ready to report to the full committee.

I am glad to report that the cotton provisions of the original resolution are now substantially intact. In an effort to compose differences, and after holding out for 10 days or more, we agreed to change the 70-percent provision of our bill to 65 percent, on the condition that the Senate agree to accept our 50-percent provision, upon our agreeing to reduce the 50 percent to 45 percent; so as the matter is now presented, no farm acreage allotment may be reduced below the higher of 65 percent of the average acreage planted in 1946 to 1948 and 45 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of the 3 years, credit being given for war crops in both instances. Our 40-percent provision was likewise accepted.

The Grant peanut provision was accepted in conference, was restored to, and is now in the bill. We accepted the George amendment, which provided for peanuts to be grown for oil and added to this provision a proposal which was suggested by my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina, Congressman BONNER, the effect of which was to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to resell into the edible trade peanuts which had been purchased to be crushed into oil, if and when the Secretary determined that there was a shortage of such type of peanuts for the edible trade. This provision, in the event of a resale of peanuts into the edible trade by the Secretary, would require the Secretary to pay back to the farmer delivering such

peanuts such profit as may be derived from a sale for edible purposes. This provision is deemed in all respects fair and reasonable in view of the fact that there is frequently a shortage of certain types of peanuts that are usually used in the edible trade, and when there is a shortage the particular type of peanuts sells substantially above support prices.

I have discussed the changes dealing with cotton and with peanuts and have pointed out the fact that wheat was eliminated. I now desire to call attention to the provisions of the bill which deals with potatoes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Did the committee find any discrepancies and inequities in relation to wheat and corn allocations, which ought to be corrected?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think any inequities in the corn and wheat situation have been called to the attention of the committee. At the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], I included in the resolution a provision dealing with wheat acreage allotments. Later, at Mr. HOPE's request that provision was withdrawn. It was later reinserted in the other body. In the conference it was likewise again withdrawn. We offered in conference a provision which had been drafted by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and a subcommittee which I appointed which would have increased the national acreage allotment on wheat by approximately 800,000 acres. But when the matter became controversial in conference, all reference to wheat was eliminated and it is not now in the bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Having in mind that the Government has either by purchase or loan more than a billion dollars' worth of cotton, I want to ask the gentleman about the act of 1949 which provided for a 21,000,000-acreage allotment for cotton. As I recollect the bill which passed the House, which we are considering now, proposed an increase above the 21,000,000 acres of approximately 2,000,000 acres. Would the gentleman tell the House how many acres the conference report provides as an increase over and above the 21,000,000 acres?

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to mention the fact that until we passed the law of 1949 rewriting the cotton quota provisions, the national acreage for cotton could not be reduced below 27,000,000 acres. By the act of 1949 we cut that 27,000,000 acres to 21,000,000 acres. All of the experts told us that with a minimum of 21,000,000 acres allotment, probably 2,000,000 acres would not be planted.

Now, to do justice and equity among all the cotton farmers, this resolution which is now before us was introduced. We bring it back to the House now with less acreage to be added to the national acreage allotment than was provided in the original House resolution. When

we brought the resolution before the House, we stated at that time, based upon information which had been furnished to our committee, that the national acreage allotment would likely have to be increased 1,400,000 acres. This resolution provides for increases substantially below that, I would say probably 200,000 acres less than the acreage increase contemplated by the original resolution, which would mean that probably the increase would be from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 acres to be added.

But I hope you will bear in mind that of the 21,000,000 acres, probably 2,000,000 acres will not be planted. That is referred to as frozen acreage. We did provide in this resolution for the reallocation of frozen or unused acreage. If a farmer desires additional acreage, he may make application for the additional acreage and it can be taken from the acreage which has been voluntarily surrendered by his neighbors. But whether he gets the increase from the surrendered acreage or otherwise, the fact is under this bill no farmer can be cut below 65 percent of the average acreage planted in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The original House resolution provided he could not be cut below 70 percent of his overage plantings for 1946, 1947, and 1948, or he could not be cut below 50 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of those 3 years and in both instances credit would be given for war crops under laws which have been on the books for some time. Now, the 70-percent provision was finally reduced to 65 percent and the 50-percent provision was finally reduced to 45 percent. With those two changes the cotton provisions of the bill now before us are substantially as contained in the House resolution.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I should like to ask the gentleman about potatoes. Do I understand this conference report continues the support prices on potatoes without establishing quotas for 1950?

Mr. COOLEY. There are three provisions in the pending measure which deal with potatoes. One deals with the 1949 crop, the other with the 1950 crop and the third with the 1951 crop. On the 1949 crop we liberalized and enlarged the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of the potatoes of the 1949 crop, even to the extent of paying freight charges to the point of consumption or to the terminal at the point of consumption or to port cities and at shipside in the event that the potatoes are to be exported to some foreign welfare agency. We also increased the number of agencies that the Secretary may give potatoes to. That is with reference to the 1949 crop.

With reference to the 1950 crop, we provide that the support price shall continue, but the Secretary is given authority to impose marketing agreements or orders, if time will permit the imposition of such agreements or orders.

But in any event, if no agreements or orders are imposed, if it is impracticable or if time will not permit the imposition of such agreements or orders, then he

can impose certain marketing practices which will enable him to keep off the market grades of undesirable potatoes and he will be no longer required to support the price of potatoes which are kept off the market.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. That does not mean, then, does it, that there will be any restriction on the growing of potatoes this year?

Mr. COOLEY. No, except for the fact that about 85 percent of the crop, as I understand, is now under marketing agreements and orders.

With reference to the 1951 potato crop, we provide that there will be no support program for potatoes in 1951 unless we do have marketing quotas. The committee is aware of the fact that there is no machinery now in existence which will enable the Secretary to impose marketing quotas on potatoes, so that provision certainly contemplates some further action by Congress which will provide the machinery so that we can have marketing quotas on potatoes.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. The conference report includes the provisions which are contemplated in bills introduced by several Members on this side of the House, including myself, with regard to the distribution of surplus potatoes to school-lunch programs, welfare, and other agencies. What I should like to know is why these provisions are included in this conference report. In other words, why are we asked to accept a good and desirable thing in the reduction of the surplus of potatoes while at the same time we are running the risk of increasing the surplus in such crops as cotton and peanuts? Can we not get this potato problem separately so we can deal with it on its own merits?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman will recall that there was no mention of potatoes when the resolution first came up. That provision was put in by the Senate. Some Senators wanted potatoes in the bill. Others thought we ought to end the support program for potatoes and chop it off abruptly. Some wanted a quota provision to apply to the 1950 crop, but others were unwilling to make it applicable to the 1950 crop, for the reason that potatoes have already been planted and in some sections of the country are now being harvested, and it would not be fair to the growers, say, in a northeastern section, to subject them to marketing quotas and limitations which would not be imposed on growers in other areas.

But this provision that we have here now will enable the Secretary to keep the undesirable culls off the market, and to that extent will relieve him of that financial burden that is now imposed.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. The gentleman will understand that my question is not directed against the potato growers; I am asking why it is that we must accept some relief to the consumer and to the taxpayer with regard to the storage of potatoes in this bill? It occurs to me that the purpose is to sweeten the bill for passage so that some of us

who come from consumer districts may be prevailed upon to support the cotton provisions.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sorry, but I do not understand the import of the gentleman's question. I wish the gentleman would restate the question clearly.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. The question stated as clearly as I can state it, is this: Many of us believe that the potato surplus could be relieved by the provision for the payment of transportation to school-lunch programs and relief agencies.

Mr. COOLEY. That is in the bill.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. That is in the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. My question, then, is: Why is that language which would be of benefit to farmers generally included in a bill which provides for further subsidies to cotton and peanuts?

Mr. COOLEY. It is in the bill because the Senate of the United States put it in the bill; that is the reason it is in there. It was not put in by the House committee in an effort to sweeten the bill at all.

I would like to say further with regard to the gentleman's remarks that this bill includes additional subsidies to the cotton farmer and the peanut farmer; that I stated when this bill was before the House for consideration originally that I was not interested, and I did not believe any other member of my committee was interested in increasing the acreage of any of these crops. The only and the single reason that we brought it here was because we knew that it was needed in the interest of justice and fair play among farmers.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. In response to the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to the proposition of sweetening the bill—there is less acreage for cotton in the bill now than there was when it passed the House without any potato provision. So it did not need to be sweetened.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Just recently, a week or two ago, in the city of New Orleans there were two shiploads of Canadian potatoes imported into that American community, and I am informed that there is not an American potato for sale in the markets of New Orleans. In the light of all this, will the gentleman explain to the House why some affirmative action has not been taken on this potato-support program for 1950?

Mr. COOLEY. The reason is just as I stated a moment ago. We had already embarked upon the 1950 program and potatoes have been planted under marketing agreements. It would not be fair to the farmers to change that program now at this late hour because you could not make its application uniform throughout all areas.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Will we be confronted with a repetition of this thing at the end of this year when they start harvesting the 1950 crop?

Mr. COOLEY. No. I stated a moment ago that in 1951 we will have no support program for potatoes unless in the meantime the Congress has taken action which provides marketing quotas.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. The trouble has come up on the 1949 crop. The 1950 crop is not an issue before the Congress now, or the 1951 crop.

Mr. COOLEY. We are dealing with the 1950 crop, and in dealing with it we are liberalizing the authority of the Secretary in almost identical language as that which was requested by him.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Except for the elimination of nonmarketable potatoes, are there any changes in the act?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; there are changes in the act.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. But there is nothing to stop a producer from producing potatoes and getting support from the Government such as is happening in Maine right now?

Mr. COOLEY. We have no marketing quotas for potatoes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I think in fairness the answer to the gentleman from Louisiana is that under the present law there are restrictions.

Mr. COOLEY. Eighty-five percent of the potatoes are now being produced under marketing agreements, as I understand.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There is not a free market so far as the average farmer is concerned. He is restricted to the amount of potatoes he can grow right now. That is still in the law.

Mr. COOLEY. It is a voluntary reduction by virtue of the marketing agreements, not by virtue of marketing quotas.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The Secretary of Agriculture determines how many acres can be grown.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say this was put in the bill in the Senate?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. Has there been any discussion by the House Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. COOLEY. Not since the resolution.

Mr. BARDEN. I am interested to know where the recommendations came from that support the law now in the resolution. Does it come from the Department?

Mr. COOLEY. With regard to what particular phase of it?

Mr. BARDEN. With regard to potatoes.

Mr. COOLEY. I just stated a moment ago we have 3 provisions in here that deal with potatoes, one dealing with the 1949 crop, the 1950 crop and the 1951 crop.

Mr. BARDEN. I am talking about 1950 and 1951.

Mr. COOLEY. 1950 and 1951?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. I have not heard any expression from anybody in the Department with regard to the 1951 crop. That was put in as an amendment in the Senate and that provision was that we would have no support program for potatoes in 1951 unless in the meantime we had provided for quotas.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is aware of the fact we had acreage quotas for various States in the law prior to this and that the Eastern Shore potato growers—that is, on the eastern seaboard—have generally stayed within their quotas up to date. North Carolina, for instance, stayed below its quota each year. At the time that the Secretary of Agriculture appeared for a hearing many of the Congressmen from this coast asked him to either take a strict across-the-board cut in acreage or a percentage arrangement, any way he might see fit, but not shift the acreage from one State to another. The Secretary himself listened to that for 3 hours. We warned him that the very trouble he is now in would come about if he did not desist from moving the acreage to California and other high production States.

Mr. COOLEY. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. BARDEN. I am trying to have some discussion of the effect of leaving the whole program to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. We are not leaving the whole program to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Congress has given him a direction with regard to three separate and distinct crops.

Mr. BARDEN. Here is what he did with the potato acreage, and the gentleman is aware of it: He has cut the North Carolina acreage, for instance, from 35,000 acres, gradually whittled it down, and while that State was staying within its quota, California was exceeding its quota and has built up its acreage from 35,000 to approximately 70,000. If the gentleman wants to know where the surpluses are coming from, we can tell him.

Mr. COOLEY. What the gentleman has just said would be very appropriately stated before our committee when we start further hearings on a long-range potato program.

Mr. BARDEN. That does not do us any good now.

Mr. COOLEY. The resolution now before the House tries to deal intelligently with a very perplexing and deplorable problem—that of potatoes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I mention to the gentleman the peculiar problem in Louisiana, which is moving unused acreage from areas where it is not needed; for instance, from the sugar area and the rice area and the strawberry area and the sweetpotato area. Is there anything in this conference report that will help us at all in that situation?

Mr. COOLEY. I tried to make it clear that we are dealing with the 1949 crop in one way, the 1950 crop in another way, and the 1951 crop in another way.

Mr. BROOKS. I am referring to cotton now.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, the cotton provisions are substantially as they were when the resolution came before the House.

Mr. BROOKS. I spoke at that time in the hope that something would be done to permit a shift of acreage from one county or one parish to another, so as to come to these areas where it could be used.

Mr. COOLEY. We have a provision for voluntary surrender of acreage. If acreage is voluntarily surrendered it may thereafter be reallocated. In our resolution we provided that local committees might reallocate acreage which had been voluntarily surrendered and allotted to farmers, upon application and upon certification by the applicant that the acreage would actually be planted. The specific language requiring a certification that the acreage would be planted is not now in the bill but it is believed that local committees will not reallocate the acreage or give it to anyone unless the committee is satisfied that it will actually be planted. At any rate this bill is a 1-year—1950 stop gap—piece of legislation. Our subcommittee which is charged with the responsibility of writing or rewriting the cotton quota law, is now at work and has been at work for some time. Public hearings have been held and all persons desiring to be heard have been heard. Under the splendid leadership of the gentleman from Georgia, STEVE FACE, the chairman of that subcommittee, I am certain that all phases of the law will be restudied and reviewed and we have every right to hope that this subcommittee will come forth with constructive recommendations.

It is easy to criticize but it is not always easy to construct. I know that our committee carefully and conscientiously considered the cotton quota law when it was written last year. I likewise know that no human being could possibly have foreseen the results which were achieved. I realize, of course, that many people contend that they knew what was going to happen. Regardless of what they say about it, I know that they did not know what was going to happen. Had they known why did they not sound off then rather than to wait and then demonstrate their evidence of smartness. I actually have never known a more sincere or conscientious group of men than those, on my committee, who worked on the cotton quota law. I know they are smart, I know they are honest and sincere, and I know that we did the very best we could.

If any of us, or if anyone else, can come forth with worthwhile suggestions as to how this law should be amended, I now, as chairman of the committee, invite you to come to our committee room and I assure you that you shall be heard.

This conference report should be approved and adopted and I submit it to you confidently believing that it will be approved and adopted.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say anything on this conference report until the discussion got into the field of potatoes, which always seems to call for some remarks. The thing that has amazed me in the discussion so far has been the remarks and the questions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.], who intimated that because this conference report has in it some provisions of a bill which he introduced, and goes, at least part way, in the direction he has been urging the House to go, that he is not going to support the bill. Now, I just do not understand what kind of argument that is.

The bill, of course, as it passed the House, had no reference to potatoes. The Senate included potatoes, and the provisions in question, which were referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, not only make it possible for the distribution of potatoes to institutions and for overseas shipments to be carried on more effectively and expeditiously, but they also enlarge to some extent the groups to which such donations of potatoes may be made. I think that is all to the good. That is the objective toward which the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] and others have been driving, and I should think that in view of the victory that they have won by reason of the fact that these provisions are now in the bill they would go along and support the report, which does go quite a distance in the direction they have been urging us to go.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman describe or recite the agencies or establishments to which these free distributions may be made?

Mr. HOPE. Well, it is all outlined in the report. It is provided that the Secretary, in order to prevent loss due to destruction, deterioration, or spoilage of potatoes, may make them available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest—including the payment of transportation and handling costs—to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section, to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, and local welfare organizations, private and international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprivate hospitals.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. I also was the author of one of those bills. I simply want to ask why, if this is a good provision for potatoes, it should not be included for all other perishable foodstuffs that are being stored.

Mr. HOPE. I think the gentleman is perfectly right, except the conferees in this case had no jurisdiction over other surplus commodities. Potatoes were inserted in the bill in the Senate, but none

of the other commodities were covered by the bill.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. With respect to the 1950 crop of potatoes, am I correct in understanding that no area growing white potatoes will receive support prices unless that area has marketing agreements already in effect or accepts the marketing agreements proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. HOPE. For the 1950 crop?

Mr. BONNER. For the 1950 crop.

Mr. HOPE. It is not quite that specific, because section 4 provides some exceptions to that situation. It states:

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient time is lacking for the development and issuance of a marketing order for any area prior to the beginning of the marketing season for such area or that a marketing order is not practicable for any area, he may make price support available for potatoes grown in such area.

That covers the situations where it might be too late now to work out the provisions of a marketing order, or areas where production was small and scattered and it was not practicable to use marketing orders.

Mr. BONNER. The intent of the 1950 marketing season is to bring all potatoes under a marketing agreement if possible?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, that is the purpose and the intent, with the exception I have mentioned.

Mr. BONNER. During the discussion on potato question in what areas was it thought impossible to have marketing agreements?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] to answer that.

Mr. PACE. The bill contemplates that if it is either too late or impracticable to have a marketing agreement and order the Secretary of Agriculture can put into effect marketing practices that are comparable with the marketing agreement and order, but if he finds there is some isolated area in a State where there may be but 200 acres of commercial potatoes, it would be impracticable to have a marketing agreement and order there, and in that case he can invoke marketing practices which are comparable with a marketing order and require the producers to conform to the marketing practices in order to enjoy the support price.

Then, the most important thing is that the only potatoes which are supported are the potatoes which can move into commerce under the terms of the marketing order or marketing practices. It will eliminate the enormous cost the Government has sustained under the potato program.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is true that I introduced a resolution with three of my colleagues on February 2 which set up a priority for disposition of all food commodities which is some-

what like the priority set up in this conference report with reference to surplus potatoes alone. It provides also for the use of funds up to the equivalent of 6 months storage costs in order to handle and transport these commodities.

I am pleased that the gentleman from Kansas, who I consider certainly one of the greatest authorities on agriculture in this House, feels that we have won something of a victory in establishing this principle. I confess I consider it, with all due deference to him, as a Pyrrhic victory. It is likely to bring down on our heads the whole structure of this price support program.

I represent a fairly large agricultural district in Massachusetts, and I am hearing constantly from them. They are worried. We heard last night of prominent farmers in Missouri who are worried and stated so publicly. We are building up a program under which we are storing at tremendous expenses surpluses in danger of deteriorating.

It is true that we go part way here. We provide a means of getting this particular food to people who need it. But we have run into all kinds of contradictions. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] found that he could provide potatoes in his district only to people who were on the welfare rolls, whereas I found that my people could get these potatoes even though they were not on the welfare rolls if they were certified by the clergy as being in need. We should consider this whole problem and all its ramifications immediately and on the merits. No piecemeal approach will be satisfactory.

As the conference report very properly states, this is an effort to cut through and eliminate some of the red tape which the committee feels has heretofore handicapped the distribution of these potatoes for food purposes, but I am afraid it is the wrong approach. I know the difficulties that confronted the conferees. This came in from the other body. You did not have any chance to discuss this over-all proposal we have dealing with as these other surplus food commodities. We have to face that and face it soon.

Dried eggs are spoiling; butter is becoming rancid. These food items are located in New York, Newark, Hoboken, and all over the eastern seaboard. There are millions of pounds of these commodities and we have not done anything about it. I just say to you I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.] is entirely right when he says that we should have this particular approach dealt with on its merits, and that you gentlemen who represent cotton- and peanut-growing districts should not ask us to come in and approve additional storage of peanuts and cotton, which we cannot use.

It is going to cost us millions of dollars. It is not going to help this country, it is going to hurt us. It is not going to help this farm program. I confidently predict there will be a growing demand from the farmers themselves that we change this program even perhaps to the extent of wiping out price

supports if need be. That suggestion is coming down from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and from all over the eastern seaboard.

They cannot stand this much longer. And above everything else, may I say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I talked last night with a member of the advisory board, a very fine gentleman who has been recently appointed to that board. I think you know him and I think you respect him. I know he has the regard of the junior Senator from New Mexico. He has been here consulting with the Secretary and with the Department for months. He is afraid of this, and I am afraid of it—the consumers of this country are going to become so outraged they are going to insist we change this program.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman realize that we reduce the cotton acreage?

Mr. HESELTON. I do.

Mr. COOLEY. We reduce the cotton acreage from 27,000,000 to 21,000,000.

Mr. HESELTON. Yes, sir. How many millions of bales are you going to have left over?

Mr. COOLEY. There is no argument about that. We are going to have less bales on hand now in our carry-over than we have had in 7 out of the last 10 years—and it is only about 1 year's supply. If we would put it in warehouses and locked it up and never brought it out, it would still not be a bad investment for the Government.

Mr. HESELTON. I do not argue with you on that. I do not argue that you may not have a good investment in cotton. I think you have, but consideration must be given to ECA and other foreign supply purchases in determining the true profit. I do not pretend to be an expert on peanuts. I do not know how many millions of pounds of shelled peanuts you have in storage, but you have a lot.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman realize that cotton will keep indefinitely?

Mr. HESELTON. I do.

Mr. COOLEY. I saw a bale of cotton in the cotton exchange in New Orleans the other day which I think was 85 years old.

Mr. HESELTON. How much did it cost to store that bale of cotton for 85 years?

Mr. COOLEY. The cotton exchange has been paying it, I suppose. It was there as an exhibit. But the cotton program has not cost the Government any money yet. Of course, there is a potential loss involved. But if the farmers are given fair machinery which will enable them to reduce their acreage, they will work off this surplus without involving the Government in any loss. I agree with you that there is a problem with respect to these other commodities, but the gentleman must realize that we did not have the problems of these other commodities before the conference committee, and we could only deal with potatoes.

Mr. HESELTON. I am asking that something be done now. This report

recognizes and establishes the fundamental principle. There should be no further delay in extending it to other food commodities. I now include a copy of a telegram I sent the President last night about the situation existing here:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1950.

The President,
Key West, Fla.:

No action reported here to this time. Please will you not put an end to this tragic farce and waste of public funds endangering good food needed by your fellow-Americans now.

JOHN W. HESELTON,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I follow the gentleman from Massachusetts most appropriately. I represent a very large city district. The key to this farm-price-support program, I would like to say to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture—which is largely composed of members who are interested in communities in which agriculture is the dominant economic effort—is not so much what it is going to cost the Government in storage, or even in support of prices; the key to it is in the rising opposition in big city districts like that I represent against the high cost of food and the high cost to the people of articles made out of agricultural commodities.

Generally, 40 percent of the normal city worker's budget, when he earns about \$50 a week, is now devoted to food. City working people are rising up in opposition, and they want to know why an inflexible 90 percent of parity price support? Why not a flexible price support? Why not some attention on the part of the Committee on Agriculture in consultation with other committees and the large number of Members of the House from the cities as to what can be done to bring down consumer prices, and why consumer prices, which the city dweller pays, are, as they believe, being held up by this parity-price program?

For our fellow citizens engaged in agriculture this is a most important issue. City dwellers' support is needed for farm programs, and farm programs provided they retain a fair balance between farm and city will have such support. A mutual accommodation to each other's needs is essential to the general interest of all.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I will not take up the full time, but I want to interrogate my chairman and also the ranking Member in regard to wheat acreage. I would like to ask the chairman whether this conference report did contain any section concerning wheat when it passed the House?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. It did not.

Mr. HILL. Then the other body passed an amendment, or did have a section in it concerning the control of wheat acreage as you went into conference? Is that correct?

Mr. COOLEY. That provision would have added 4½ million acres to the national acreage allotment.

Mr. HILL. What was the attitude of the conference committee on that wheat-acreage control, because that is what it was, regardless of what it would add?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that the Senate conferees would have been great embarrassed had we accepted that provision which would have added 4,500,000 acres to the national acreage allotment. As I stated a moment ago, the subcommittee which I appointed had hearings on the wheat crop, and they came up with a proposition only involving 800,000 acres. But we were not able to agree on either, so we eliminated both.

Mr. HILL. What are the future plans on wheat legislation of the chairman and the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. COOLEY. I understand that the subcommittee is now ready to report to the full committee and it is my purpose to call a meeting of the full committee whenever I am requested to do so by the chairman of the subcommittee, and we will then sit down to talk about the wheat problem.

Mr. HILL. If the gentleman from North Carolina does not mind, I should like to ask a question of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], whose district borders mine. In the State of Kansas they produce about 20 percent of all the wheat produced in the United States. The question is: What can we expect in the future on wheat legislation? What may we expect in the days just ahead?

Mr. HOPE. As the gentleman knows, the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture is now considering wheat legislation. The gentleman from Colorado is a very industrious and able member of that committee, and is doing a fine job representing his constituents on that committee and protecting their situation, which is an unusual one because of the rapid increase in wheat acreage in that area with recent years.

I would remind the gentleman that we have the assurance of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY], and of the chairman of the full committee that as soon as the subcommittee finishes its hearings we shall be able to report legislation which will, I think, take care of this situation as well as that of other areas similarly situated.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, this conference report, as has been pointed out, covers a number of controversial issues with reference to cotton, peanuts, and potatoes particularly. Unfortunately we

can only vote the report up or down and will have no opportunity to vote against some features of the report which may be objectional to us and at the same time support those we favor. I favor the provisions with reference to the disposal of surplus potatoes as it will afford some relief to a distressing situation and permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to make surplus potatoes available to relief agencies and others in need and to pay the freight where necessary.

In order to avoid the destruction of edible foods, as has been proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, I introduced H. R. 7208 which would make it illegal for the Secretary of Agriculture or any other Government agency to destroy edible foodstuffs held by the Federal Government and purchased under the price-support program, and which would make it mandatory upon such agencies to make all such food commodities available to such persons and agencies. Unfortunately this conference report does not go far enough, as it covers only potatoes but should cover all surplus food commodities held under the support program. It is better to take a half a loaf than none at all and I will, for that reason, support the conference report.

There are, however, some other commodities which vitally affect the economy of the Pacific Northwest and particularly my own congressional district and the State of Oregon which I desire to discuss at this time by reason of the fact that the problems with respect to them are of an emergency nature.

Mr. Speaker, we are confronted in my congressional district in Oregon as well as the Pacific Northwest generally and many other sections of the United States with a serious problem which is undermining the basic economy of the area. I refer to the regulations and operations of the Federal Government with respect to permitting American dollars under ECA and other foreign programs to be used in the disrupting of the markets at home and abroad for major commodities produced here in the United States. I have in mind, particularly in my area, lumber, wheat, and flour and some other agricultural products. I have had the matter up with Administrator Hoffman, of the ECA, with Secretary of State Dean Acheson and with Secretary Brannan of the Department of Agriculture, as such Secretary and as chairman of the Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and thus far I have not received any assurance that the Government agencies will cooperate in protecting American producers and protecting the American domestic and foreign markets.

On February 23 I wrote to Secretary Acheson, as follows:

I represent the Third Congressional District of Oregon in the National Congress, which is the area in which the city of Portland is situated, and many of my constituents are engaged in the flour milling industry, and all of us in the Northwest, as well as throughout the United States generally, are deeply interested in the critical problem facing these millers by reason of the destruction of their export trade as well as the serious inroads in the domestic trade. The operations of the Federal Government are such that they are materially contributing to this serious problem facing the millers

and I am calling it to your attention in the hope that through the activities of your office, which are contributing to the difficulties of millers, you may be able to modify existing programs or put into effect new programs that will give these American millers the opportunity to participate in the export trade of their products which they formerly enjoyed; much of their competition comes from the use of American dollars supplied through ECA and other United States contributions to foreign countries.

What I have said with reference to the flour milling industry is equally applicable to the lumber industry which is so important in my own district in the Northwest. I have been advised that the Commercial Bulletin of Boston in its last Saturday's report states that the production of Canadian lumber for the year 1949 is estimated to be 5,250,000,000 board feet of which 31 percent or 1,627,500,000 board feet was exported to the United States. This points up the problem to which I have referred. In reverse, American lumber exporters are finding their export market absorbed by competition from purchases made with American tax dollars and in addition are having the domestic market flooded by importations from abroad. This same program is likewise helping to bring about the unfortunate potato surplus situation facing us. Importations of Canadian potatoes are underselling the American grown products resulting in heavy expenditures by the United States in the support program.

I will appreciate it if you will advise me with respect to the problems facing our millers and lumbermen and what remedies you have to suggest.

I am just in receipt today of a reply from Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary, under date of March 15 as follows:

I refer to your letter of February 23, 1950, regarding foreign trade in wheat, flour, lumber, and potatoes, with particular reference to Canadian competition.

You state that American producers should have the opportunity to participate in exporting their products, and that much of their competition comes from the use of American dollars supplied through Economic Cooperation Administration and other foreign aid. In this connection I may point out that the Economic Cooperation Administration is expected to carry on its programs as economically as possible, that the participating countries are expected to award contracts to the lowest bidders, which is in any case to their interest, and that United States producers have therefore the same opportunities to compete as producers in Canada and elsewhere.

You refer to a critical problem facing American flour millers by reason of the destruction of their export trade, as well as the serious inroads in the domestic trade. Exports of flour milled wholly of United States wheat averaged 8,000,000 100-pound sacks annually from 1937-41. Due to conditions abroad during the war, United States exports reached high levels, averaging 19,000,000 sacks from 1942-46; and increasing further in 1947 and 1948 to 75,000,000 sacks annually. Exports during the first 9 months of 1949 amounted to 25,000,000 sacks. United States imports of wheat flour and related products, exclusive of quantities imported for milling in bond and export, are limited by quota to the very nominal amount of 40,000 sacks per year.

As to softwood lumber, annual imports average only about 5 percent of production. Imports in 1947 amounted to 1,092,000,000 board feet, in 1948 to 1,652,000,000 and 1949 to 1,425,000,000. Exports have almost equaled imports. In 1947, for example, exports amounted to 968,000,000 board feet, compared with imports of 1,092,000,000.

You state further that importations of Canadian potatoes are underselling the

American-grown product, resulting in heavy expenditures by the United States in the price-support program. It is true that imports of potatoes add to the public expenditures required to maintain a given price-support level. The real difficulty is that the high level of price supports maintained under existing legislation creates a profitable market for imports of Canadian potatoes, despite the existence of a relatively high import duty. These prices were sufficient to attract imports valued at \$9,000,000 in 1948 and \$13,000,000 in 1949. The value of United States production in 1948 was \$690,000,000; the value of the 1949 crop is not yet available, but the estimated cost of \$100,000,000 for the surplus only is many times the value of imports and even had there been no imports whatever the United States would be faced with an acute problem of overproduction at present price-support levels. Despite the increase in imports in recent years, the quantity imported in 1949 was only 2.4 percent of production.

Your attention is called to the fact that the value of exports to Canada considerably exceeds that of imports from Canada. Total exports from the United States to Canada in 1948 amounted to \$1,900,000,000, compared with imports from Canada of \$1,500,000,000. It would certainly be a mistake for this country to take any action which might provoke retaliation on the part of Canada or other nations, or be incompatible with United States foreign-trade policy, under which we are cooperating with other nations of the world to bring about the revival and expansion of world trade by reducing barriers and promoting mutual understanding and cooperation in the solution of problems relating to international trade.

Your letter has been referred to the Committee for Reciprocity Information which, in turn, will bring it to the attention of the interested officers in all of the eight agencies concerned with trade-agreement matters for consideration in possible future negotiations with Canada. I am also sending a copy of your letter and of this reply directly to the Economic Cooperation Administration.

It will be noted from the examination of this correspondence that the protests I made have not resulted in any solution of this serious problem. The Secretary of State reiterates the position taken throughout, that in the purchase of commodities under ECA program, purchases are made on a competitive basis and American producers are given equal treatment with foreign producers. This, however, is not borne out in practice. Owing to the devaluation of the pound sterling and the manipulations of the currency of Great Britain and the Empire countries together with the manipulations of the specifications and technical requirements in the bids the American producers are left holding the sack. This is true in respect to both lumber and American produced flour.

The State of Oregon has the largest stand of commercial timber of any State in the Union. Much of the economy of the State depends upon a prosperous lumber industry. At the present time the export trade of lumber from Oregon is approximately nil due to the operations of the ECA, the State Department, and the manipulation of Britain and its colonies of its currency and the closing of the doors for off-shore sales by American producers. I am informed that during 1949 more than 300,000,000 board feet of British Columbia lumber was sold and shipped to our east-coast markets.

and nearly 7,000,000 feet reached the California market which is one of the largest outlets for Oregon lumber.

During 1948 a total of 96,071,920 feet of lumber was imported by the Atlantic coast States of the United States from British Columbia. However, in 1949, British Columbia shipped 303,525,459 feet of lumber into these States or more than a threefold increase over the previous year. Figures on the month-by-month shipments reveal that these shipments have been increasing by leaps and bounds. Imports of lumber from Canada by Atlantic-coast States were 87,153,747 feet in the first half of 1949 and 216,371,713 feet in the second half of that year. The November and December imports were the heaviest of any months of the year. Canadian imports were 50,728,682 board feet in January 1950.

If this flooding of the American Atlantic-coast market by Canadian lumber continues to increase, and there is every indication that it will increase, serious damage will be done both to the prosperity of the Pacific-coast lumber industry and to the employment of those who work in the woods and mills. The 303,525,459 feet of lumber imported last year by the Atlantic-coast States from British Columbia was valued at approximately \$14,000,000 of which about \$7,000,000 was a direct labor charge. In short these 1949 imports of lumber from British Columbia represented a loss of \$7,000,000 in wages to American logging camp and lumber mill workers. Furthermore, since the Canadian lumber shipments were made in foreign vessels, American carriers lost \$2,500,000 in freight revenues, a large part of which would have gone to American stevedores and sailors. The prevailing heavy demand for lumber has placed the industry temporarily on a sellers' market with the result that the potential damage inherent in continuing heavy Canadian lumber imports may not at the moment be apparent. However, once the lumber industry returns to a buyers' market, which, it inevitably some day soon will, great injury will be done to the Pacific-coast American-lumber industry and its employees.

Canadian lumber producers can undercut and undersell the mills of Oregon and Washington for a variety of reasons. In the first place wages in the lumber industry of British Columbia are \$1.075 an hour compared to \$1.45 an hour in Oregon and Washington. Furthermore, the Canadian wage is paid in Canadian dollars which have been devalued by 10 percent, which makes the Canadian wage rate in reality only 97½ cents in terms of American dollars. Also Canada, because she can use tramp steamers in intercoastal trade while American shippers must employ American vessels, gains a further advantage of about \$6 a thousand in freight rates. The only offset to these advantages possessed by the Canadians is the present tariff duty of only \$1 a thousand feet on Canadian lumber imports. There was formerly a duty of \$4, but it now has been reduced to only \$1 and affords no protection.

Lumbermen advise me that there is a differential of nearly \$11 per thousand board feet in costs favoring the British

Columbia producer. Lumbermen also advise me that it is due entirely to the attitude of our State Department that nothing is done to overcome this hardship visited upon the American lumber producers. On the other hand, the office of the Secretary of State seems more concerned with the foreign producers than with American producers. The Commercial Bulletin of Boston on February 18, 1950, reported that the production of Canadian lumber for the year 1949 is estimated at 5,250,000,000 board feet, of which 31 percent, or 1,627,500,000 board feet, was exported to the United States, resulting in the total disruption of the American market. We have the heaviest unemployed roll at the present time of American workers than at any time for 8 years—approximately 5,000,000. In our own State unemployment is heavy, resulting from the very manipulation of the lumber and agricultural markets by Federal agencies to which I refer.

Dant & Russell, Inc., a heavy exporter of Pacific coast lumber and shingles, in my congressional district, commenting upon the manipulations of the lumber market resulting in the shutting out of American lumber from foreign markets recently called attention to these facts concerning some of the obvious discriminations against American lumber suppliers in the current British inquiry No. 5—revised by British Timber Control February 2, 1950.

Item 509 is obviously arranged to favor British Columbia production. This specification allows 25 percent hemlock or balsam and calls for lengths 8 feet and longer, minimum average 15 feet, 30 percent to be odd lengths. Most American mills are not in a position to supply odd lengths on account of trimmer limitations. In normal times American mills have supplied hundreds of millions of feet to England without this stipulation having been included. The first postwar British inquiries did not require this. Only when it became desirable that the Canadians obtain the entire business were these stipulations included in the schedules.

In item 509A where it is possible for American mills to compete, no hemlock or balsam is permitted, and the lengths in the merchantable and selected merchantable must be 16 by 32 feet allowing 10 percent 10 by 15 feet. This means that in order for American mills to compete they must supply unusually long lengths. The Canadians, however, may supply all their short lengths in item 509 and all their long lengths in 509A. They thus have a double advantage.

The same conditions are repeated in items 513 and 513A, and in 515 and 515A. In item 518, there is no restriction on lengths, merely different group prices for 41 by 50 feet, 51 by 60 feet and 61 by 70 feet. It is impossible to average out different suppliers prices on this basis. The Canadian prices on long timbers have consistently been low. The specifications as supplied, however, is unknown to American mills. We definitely feel that the lengths supplied were not a reasonable assortment of all lengths.

While it is difficult to prove that these specifications were made up with the above-mentioned aim in view, it is obvious to practical lumbermen that this is the case.

As for the conditions of sale, on previous occasions the British Timber Control denied that the Canadian cartel had an opportunity to negotiate contracts. In each instance, however, just before closing the orders, representatives of this cartel have flown to London. In the current schedule, however, among the terms included, in No. 7 the words appear "when negotiating contracts," and also "when contracts are negotiated." No. 8 states that "buyers do not engage to accept the lowest or any tender." From this it is obvious that American bids will have little consideration.

The British have refused to consider bids from certain ports in the Pacific Northwest in the United States of America, for example Newport and Eureka, and in some instances Coos Bay. These are perfectly satisfactory ports of call for American ships and for many vessels of the Pacific Coast European Conference serving in the same trades as the British, and of size equivalent to those used by the British regularly.

ECA regulations specifically state that 50 percent of ECA products should be moved by American ships; yet no American ships were chartered for the recent British Timber Control purchases, nor as far as we can find, have ships of other nationalities than British. The result is that we are subsidizing the British merchant marine, as well as providing funds for England to use to advance the interests of her colonies and dominions. These lumbermen feel that we are being taxed to death to support the British Empire with absolutely nothing given in return or even an honest opportunity to supply our goods.

As a result, it has reached a point where it is almost impossible to get American mills interested in quoting prices or making bids, as they feel it is hopeless to attempt to compete with the Canadians' depreciated exchange, lower wages, and lower stumpage, unfair manipulations by the British timber control, and the failure of the ECA to be of any assistance.

All I have said with reference to lumber so far as the results are concerned applies to the flour-milling industry as well. As the result of the operations of the State Department and the ECA and the manipulations of Great Britain and other purchasers under the ECA program, the American flour miller is denied the opportunity to dispose of American processed flour in foreign countries receiving American dollars under the foreign-aid program. With special reference to my district, the Portland, Ore. area, Pacific Northwest flour-milling operations have fallen from 105.8 percent of capacity in 1946 to 53.7 percent in December 1949. Some 5,000 workers are normally employed in the mills affected. This information comes from the chairman of the Portland Labor-Management Committee. The State Unemployment Compensation Committee of Oregon advises that unemployed claimants for relief in the first week of February in Ore-

gon totaled 71,818, a new high peak. The North Pacific Miller's Association informed me that the Philippine Island area is one of the last remaining important markets for Pacific Northwest wheat and that with the price advantage Canadian millers have, they have jumped their percentage of Philippine business from 21 percent in January 1949 to approximately 55 percent at the present time. As a result the flour mills in my district are being compelled to run on limited shifts or completely close down. A notable instance in Oregon is the Pillsbury Mills at Astoria, Oreg., which has run two units, 6,000 hundredweights, for over 20 years, but now has had to close one unit by reason of lack of export business.

Wheat is perhaps the Northwest's most important crop and the economy of the Northwest is threatened with extinction by the critical loss of the normal markets for wheat farmers and flour processors. This is due in the main to the manipulations of the State Department, Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, and the program of the administration in failing to protect American producers and American workmen against the unjustified, and indefensible operations of foreign purchasers under United States' tacit consent or manipulations and to a large extent financed by American dollars. Northwest producers of heavy commodities have suffered materially by the high freight rates which have destroyed substantial eastern markets. Export markets have been destroyed as I have stated because Canada and Australia can undersell the Northwest in the Far East, Central and South America and China by reason of the policy of the State Department and of the United States in failing to accord any protection to the American producers. Under existing law the Government agencies in control have authority to act with reference to these critical problems and to protect the American producers and American workers but they fail to do so as is shown by the correspondence I have included in these remarks. The Federal agencies have refused to provide any protection for export flour sold to foreign countries outside the international wheat agreement or to take any action to meet class 2 export wheat prices of Canada or to take active steps in the development of new markets for American wheat and flour and particularly in the Orient.

On February 16 I wrote to Secretary Brannan, both as Secretary of Agriculture and as Chairman of the Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation with reference to this problem, saying:

A number of the flour milling concerns in the Northwest and particularly in my congressional district, which includes Portland, Oreg., are deeply concerned and aroused over the conditions that exist with reference to the flour exports of the United States and the low percentage of the American flour finding export market by reason of the heavy shipment from Australia and Canada with which American flour exporters cannot compete under existing conditions. As a result many of these mills have had to curtail their operations. A notable instance is the Pillsbury mills at Astoria, Oreg. which has run two

units, 6000 cwt. for over 20 years but now has had to close one unit by reason of lack of export business. In view of the fact that the United States is furnishing American dollars for much of the flour that is being purchased from competitors of American flour mills, it would seem to be indefensible that a program is not put into effect that would save the American flour milling industry. I will be obliged if you will advise me if the Department of Agriculture and particularly the Commodity Credit Corporation will not meet this problem in a forthright manner and save this great industry.

Although it is a month today since my letter was written I have not yet had the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

In view of the fact that a number of Government agencies have to do with this problem and the administration is clothed with sufficient authority and power to give relief I presented the problem not only to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of Agriculture but I also presented it to Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the ECA. I wrote to Administrator Hoffman as follows:

I represent the Third Congressional District of Oregon in the national Congress, which is the area in which the city of Portland is situated and many of my constituents are engaged in the flour milling industry and all of us in the Northwest, as well as throughout the United States generally, are deeply interested in the critical problem facing these millers by reason of the destruction of their export trade as well as the serious inroads in the domestic trade. The operations of the Federal Government are such that they are materially contributing to this serious problem facing the millers and I am calling it to your attention in the hope that through the activities of your office, which are contributing to the difficulties of millers, you may be able to modify existing programs or put into effect new programs that will give these American millers the opportunity to participate in the export trade of their products which they formerly enjoyed; much of their competition comes from the use of American dollars supplied through ECA and other United States' contributions to foreign countries.

What I have said with reference to the flour milling industry is equally applicable to the lumber industry which is so important in my own district in the Northwest. I have been advised that the Commercial Bulletin of Boston in its last Saturday's report states that the production of Canadian lumber for the year 1949 is estimated to be 5,250,000,000 board feet of which 31 percent or 1,627,000,000 board feet was exported to the United States. This points up the problem to which I have referred. In reverse, American lumber exporters are finding their export market absorbed by competition from purchases made with American tax dollars and in addition are having the domestic market flooded by importations from abroad. This same program is likewise helping to bring about the unfortunate potato surplus situation facing us. Imported Canadian potatoes are underselling the American grown products resulting in heavy expenditures by the United States in the support program.

I will appreciate it if you will advise me with respect to the problems facing our millers and lumbermen and what remedies you have to suggest.

The Deputy Administrator of ECA, William Foster, on February 27, acknowledged receipt of my communication advising that a detailed reply would be given me in the near future. Thus far I have received no further communication from ECA.

The problem, however, is so acute and of such an emergency nature and is resulting in so much hardship to the economy of the Northwest and the district that I represent that I feel that immediate steps should be taken to afford relief to our own American people. We have sent overseas more than 30 billions of dollars since the war ended to help foreign countries, some of which were our enemies in the last war and others may be our potential enemies in a third world war, which, God grant, may never take place. For our own people here at home who are tax-ridden to the point of desperation, justice demands that some steps be taken to protect their interests, and particularly the great segment of our Nation engaged in agriculture and the lumbering and flour milling industries. If the Administration and the various agencies concerned with these problems continue to take a negative position so far as America is concerned, devoting their energies and protection to the relief of foreign countries to the exclusion of American interests, the time will soon come when the economy of America will not be able to meet our commitments overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I most sincerely urge that all of us here in the Congress who are concerned with the protection of American industries and American laborers join hands in this problem to afford relief to our own people, both industry and labor, before it is too late.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL]. It is extremely important for every Member to have a clear understanding of the situation faced by the wheat farmers in Colorado and neighboring States today.

In these States, and particularly in Colorado, the acreage planted in wheat increased tremendously during the war years and the period immediately following the war. This acreage increase was encouraged by the Department of Agriculture because of the great need for wheat here and abroad. Now we are faced with a condition of surplus rather than shortage. The dry-land wheat farmer is realistic enough to realize that acreage adjustments must be made, but he cannot make these adjustments too rapidly or too drastically without facing economic ruin.

Immediately after the war hundreds of veterans returned to these States and began wheat farming. These veterans desire to settle permanently on the land. They are interested in following sound conservation practices so that the land will remain productive for decades to come.

Last year the Department of Agriculture originally proposed a wheat-acreage reduction which would have cut production on many of these farms in Colorado and neighboring States as much as 80 percent. The estimated loss to the economy of Colorado alone if that formula had been applied would have been \$35,000,000.

The proposed reduction would have been much more drastic in Colorado and the other new wheat States than in the States which have been large producers of wheat for many years. This was true because the acreage allotment was based on a 10-year history of wheat plantings, and in Colorado there are many thousands of acres which have been planted in wheat only for the past few years.

Last year, we were successful in adding the so-called summer fallow amendment to the law. This amendment took into account the special problems of the new wheat States, and authorized additional acreages in these States to farmers who followed proper summer fallowing practices.

The amendment added to the law last year had the effect of increasing wheat acreage by about four and one-half million acres above the allotment which would have been in effect otherwise. This was considerably more than we had anticipated. The increase over the estimates was a result of an interpretation of the term "summer fallowing" to include the regular crop rotation practices followed in many parts of the Nation. I do not believe this was the intent of the authors of the amendment.

Notwithstanding this broad interpretation of the amendment, Department of Agriculture figures show that the summer fallow amendment actually had the effect of decreasing total wheat plantings throughout the Nation, rather than increasing them.

The reason for this is obvious. If a wheat farmer is required to reduce his acreage 70 or 80 percent in order to obtain government price support, he is faced with two alternatives. He may reduce his acreage and virtually go out of business. That is one alternative. The other is for him to forego price supports entirely, plant all his land to wheat, and take his chances on the open market when the time comes for him to sell his product.

From my conversations with wheat farmers, I am convinced that nearly all of them wish to comply with the acreage allotments, if the allotments are reasonable. If the allotments are not reasonable, however, farmers will not comply, and we can hardly blame them for such action. So long as the government supports the price of wheat produced in compliance, the non-complying farmer has a good chance of selling his wheat on the open market at a price fairly close to the support price.

As a result, unreasonable reductions in the acreage allotments actually tend to increase the total wheat production, rather than hold it within limits.

A provision continuing the summer fallow amendment on a modified basis was added to the bill now before us in the Senate. This provision, introduced by the Senators from Colorado, would have added about 1,700,000 acres to the total wheat allotment throughout the Nation, in comparison with 4,500,000 acres last year. It would have continued the policy of a gradual cut-back in wheat acreage which was established by the Congress last year.

It is regrettable that the conference committee failed to accept the summer fallow amendment which was approved by the Senate. The amendment would have brought desperately needed relief to the dry-land wheat farmers. In addition, it would have encouraged the use of sound soil-conservation practices, and undoubtedly would have resulted in an over-all reduction in the total of acres planted to wheat.

I was pleased to note the assurance given by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] in this debate that the Committee on Agriculture plans to report a separate wheat bill which will give consideration to the special problems of the wheat farmers in Colorado and neighboring States. These farmers are ready and willing to go along with a program of gradual reduction of their acreages, but they cannot accept reductions which would mean virtual annihilation for this entire segment of our western economy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Colorado one additional minute.

Mr. HILL. I may say to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] that not only will there be that economic loss to the State, but the Federal Government will lose plenty in the matter of tax collections. Let me say, however, that I am 100 percent in support of this committee's report. And let me say to Members from the sidewalks of New York and other large cities who think that limiting acreage is going to take care of the situation and get you cheap food prices, that you are all wrong. You talk about cutting the cotton acreage from 46,000,000 acres down to 21,000,000—that is right, from 46 to 21; and you conclude that the same situation applies in wheat. Let me remind you that we had a billion-bushel wheat crop way back in 1915. You cannot cut back your wheat crop—listen to this, some of you folks from the city areas—you cannot cut back your wheat crop and get cheap bread. The only way on earth that you can have cheap food is to have good crops. We must learn to live with surpluses—they should become a part of our supplies—cheap food can be supplied only when we have good crops.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this legislation as it left the floor of the House contained provisions dealing only with cotton and peanuts. That was brought about because of the application of the law that we passed a year ago having produced certain inequities, some serious inequities in various places. It was our intention only, so far as the House was concerned, not to increase the acreage of cotton or peanuts, but simply that we were in the position of having to do something about inequities. We corrected the inequities. As I understand, this bill comes back to us reducing even the acreage we agreed

to when the bill was before the House originally by at least 200,000 acres. Is that correct?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GRANGER. That is the situation as I understand it so far as peanuts and cotton are concerned; and the House has already acted on that matter before. The question now comes, as I read the conference report, of doing something affirmatively in the disposition of the surpluses we have in that we provide that freight may be paid on potatoes to distribute them to welfare agencies. Is that right?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct; and, may I say further, that anyone concerned about the potato situation should give consideration to the fact that if you vote against this bill you are voting to maintain the status quo with respect to the potato program; whereas, if you vote for it you do something in the direction of eliminating culls from the market and in controlling the flow in commerce.

Mr. GRANGER. That is right. Then for 1951 we have something affirmative and that is we provide they will be brought under acreage control; is that right?

Mr. COOLEY. In 1951.

Mr. GRANGER. 1951.

Mr. COOLEY. In 1950 we bring them under marketing agreements and in 1951 under marketing quotas.

Mr. GRANGER. This provides that even in 1950 the Secretary is clothed with authority to improve the situation as it exists today. Therefore, if you vote against the conference report you certainly will not be voting in the interest of economy and in the interest of bettering the potato situation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that this law does not apply to sweet potatoes at all?

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say also that in my opinion Congress is starting off on a very dangerous program of regimenting the farmers of this country. The result, I fear, will be to drive many small farmers from their fields.

I shall vote to recommit this bill, in the hope that the conferees may work out a better solution, one that will protect the small farmer, who I fear is being punished by having the acreage reduced to where he cannot make a living, even on his own land.

If Congress is going to do anything at all about limiting acreage, you should require reduction first by those farmers, or planters, who have been planting all of their land in cotton and not diversifying at all.

From my viewpoint, it is an outrage to take these small farmers who have been diversifying throughout the years, and who have reduced their cotton acreage to the irreducible minimum, and whose

land is not as rich as it is in some other areas—it is an outrage to come along now and force them to reduce their acreage still further, thereby depriving them of an opportunity of raising a sufficient amount of cotton to meet their obligations, without requiring the ones who have never diversified to follow their example, and diversify accordingly.

As I have said before, I believe this program has held the price of cotton down instead of holding it up, because the Government has been able to hold over the market the millions of bales of cotton now in its possession. If cotton had risen to its normal level, in my opinion, the farmers would have got more than double what they have received for their cotton during the last few years.

I hope this bill is recommitment and that the conferees will work out a more sane solution of this vital problem.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, just a few minutes ago the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] described a situation which exists with respect to cotton. The same condition exists with respect to rice that he described. May I point out also that there are bills introduced on this side of the aisle providing for the disposition of surplus Irish potatoes and other surplus commodities. I introduced two, one on February 2, 1950, H. R. 7134, and another one on March 3, House Joint Resolution 430.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the membership something that has been absolutely omitted from this discussion. There is a human problem involved here that we cannot escape. When you reduce the cotton acreage from 46,000,000 down to 21,000,000 acres that is a cut of more than 50 percent. When you leave it there you have eliminated, not the owners of the land, nor the proprietors who farm it, but the workers who have been taught for generations nothing but the raising of cotton, and you will require the disposssession of more than half of the agricultural labor from their homes. They are the displaced persons who should be our first concern. These 3,000,000 people must go somewhere. The answer is: They will be forced onto relief rolls. They will sit down in your laps.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

[Mr. CARROLL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Speaker, it is very disappointing that the conferees in their conference concerning House Joint Resolution 398 saw fit to remove the wheat amendment adopted by the other body. This amendment was similar to section 5, Public Law 272, which was passed at the first session of the Eighty-first Congress and which the Department of Agriculture admits was a good law to the extent that had it not been enacted something over a half million additional acres would have been planted to wheat that were not planted. The wheat farmers in Colorado complied well with this amendment and had it been adopted earlier in the last session I think compliance would have been complete.

During the recent war a large portion of the eastern part of my district, at the request of the Government, was planted to wheat. Formerly it had been used as grazing land, having a good stand of buffalo and other natural grasses. The soil proved well adapted to wheat and the area contributed much toward helping to supply that commodity during the shortage that existed during the war and for a period thereafter. When surpluses began to accumulate and it was found necessary last year to put into effect acreage allotments, the grain growers of Colorado recognized the necessity but felt that in view of the circumstances they should not be cut more than the national average. However, under the terms of the law as it first existed, without the amendment later adopted, it was found that certain areas of the State not having a sufficient historic basis would be cut in some instances as high as 60 and 70 percent. This would have produced tragic results as these lands could not be reconverted to grass and therefore the owners had no other cash crops these dry lands could sustain. It would take years to obtain a sufficient stand of grass to again support grazing of cattle.

The amendment provided that no one would be entitled to the extra consideration that did not comply with soil conservation practices, including summer fallow. As I said, it worked extremely well and actually considerably less wheat was sown than expected as many of the farmers not previously doing so converted a part of their land into summer fallow.

It has been stated that the subcommittee will continue consideration of a wheat bill and will try to work out a suitable formula whereby the wheat growers in the eastern section of Colorado and in other places similarly situated will not be unduly penalized by acreage allotments.

I am most hopeful that the Agriculture Committee will bring forth a bill doing justice to those wheat growers that face ruin otherwise, and that the Congress will recognize the fairness of such a bill.

(Mr. MARSALIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS].

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, the reason why we have these rules and regulations with reference to acreage allotments, or even agreements, or marketing quotas, is because there is a surplus of some given commodity, as an existing fact or a reasonable probability.

How can anybody make a workable plan having to do with potatoes or any other commodity—a plan which is predicated upon curtailment of acreage, allotments of acreage, or even marketing quotas—as long as, under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Canada can supply the surplus of 20,000,000 bushels, more or less, which throws out of balance the entire economy and the effectiveness of any plan?

(Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have before me a letter from a welfare worker in my district in which she states there is an elderly pensioner who was planting 8 acres of cotton last year and she says his cotton acreage has been reduced to two-tenths of 1 acre. Of course, his pension will have to be increased.

I have here a letter sent out on March 11 by the Production and Marketing Administration office in my home county. It states to a farmer:

We have had so many applications filed for new 1950 cotton allotments, and have only a small acreage set aside for new allotments, that your cotton allotment will factor out less than 2 acres.

I submit to the membership of this House that there are thousands of such cases in this country and although you have been told repeatedly that no one is going to be cut less than 5 acres, that still does not obtain. In my opinion more of you will hear about the types of letters I am referring to. Mr. Green, who got the letter saying he would have less than 2 acres, states to me:

I am enclosing the answer to the application that I made. Now, as you know, I have grown cotton all my life and if I can't plant cotton now, I will be forced off the farm in order to pay for my place and make a living.

The previous statement was:

I would like to have some advice on this cotton program. In 1948 I bought a place of 33 acres for my home.

He is given less than 2 acres of cotton. He has grown cotton all of his life. If you feel that is justice to the small farmer, I think you have another thought coming. I have said all along the farm program must be modified to make it fairer to the family-size farms if it, the farm program, is to endure.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
Gladewater, Tex., February 23, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member, Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I would like to have some information on the AAA

program. In my work I will probably have dealings with it.

I am interested in one case in particular where a man is farming and trying to help himself. He made 2 bales of cotton last year on 8 acres of land. This is the first time cotton has been raised there in several years. He made a net profit of \$155. They tell him now that since cotton was not raised there in 1946-47-48 that he will only be allowed two-tenths of 1 acre, of cotton, not enough to pay him to plant any cotton at all. His old-age assistance will have to be raised to take care of this.

Please send me what information you can.

Yours very truly,

MARTHA H. ABBOTT,
Field Worker.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Gilmer, Tex., March 11, 1950.

JAMES E. GREEN,
Gilmer, Tex.

DEAR PRODUCER: This is in reference to your application filed for a new 1950 cotton acreage allotment.

We have had so many applications filed for new 1950 cotton allotments, and have only a small acreage set aside for new allotments, that your cotton allotment will factor out less than 2 acres. What this Office would like to know at once, and not later than Wednesday, March 15, 1950, is whether you would want that small cotton acreage allotment. Please reply either in person or by letter by Wednesday, March 15, 1950.

This office does not want to set up allotments on new farms if they will not use the small acreage. All new allotments are going to be very small.

Thanking you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS E. STRACENER, Jr.,
Administrative Officer, Upshur County
PMA.

GILMER, TEX., March 14, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEAR SIR: I would like to have some advice on this cotton program. In 1948 I bought a place of 33 acres for my home. This place had no cotton on it in the years required in the program. I made application for a cotton allotment of 4 acres. I am enclosing the answer to the application that I made. Now, as you know, I have grown cotton all my life and if I can't plant cotton now, I will be forced off the farm in order to pay for my place and make a living.

So will you please advise me at once in the matter. You will remember me as J. E. Green of the Little Mound Community.

J. E. GREEN.

Mr. Speaker, please note what is said about conserving soil in connection with allotments:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your letter of February 21, 1950, regarding soil conservation practices necessary in order for a person to sell a farm commodity at the Government parity price.

It is not required that soil conservation practices be carried out in order that producers may obtain price support on any commodity for which such price support is available. It is necessary for the producer to comply with restrictions on the acreage planted to the commodity in order to be eligible to participate in the price-support program. The maximum level of price sup-

port is, however, 90 percent of the parity price, rather than the full parity price.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., March 2, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This refers to your letter of February 21 addressed to Mr. E. A. Miller of the Extension Service in which you asked to be advised of the various soil conservation practices a farmer must perform in order to be eligible for Government price support on cotton.

There are no conservation practices that must be carried out on a farm in order for such farm to be eligible for Government price support on cotton. A farmer's eligibility for price support on cotton is determined on the basis of whether the acreage planted to cotton is within the farm cotton allotment. On any farm where the acreage planted to cotton is within the farm allotment, all cotton produced is eligible for the price support.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of February 21, 1950, in which you inquired concerning soil-conservation practices which a person must carry out in order to sell his cotton at the Government parity price.

The regulations with respect to acreage allotments or marketing quotas for cotton, wheat, and other crops do not require a farmer to carry out conservation practices in order to be eligible for the Government support price on the commodities which he produces. A farmer is eligible for the full support price for these commodities if he plants within his acreage allotments.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your telephone request of yesterday, it seems to me that it would be only fair and just in arriving at cotton-acreage allotments—and allotments with respect to other clean-tilled crops—to give reasonable consideration to those farms where a considerable reduction in acreage has already been made as a part of the soil-conservation work carried out by a farmer.

In the letter you sent down from Mr. J. O. Wafe, of Celina, Tex., dated February 2, 1950, the point was made that while he was quite satisfied with his own allotment, he had seen many farms where it appeared that the land was being very largely used for clean-tilled crops.

I have not yet had the opportunity to check recent legislative acts pertaining to acreage shifts and allotments, so that what I have to say at the moment represents my general conviction without any exhaustive study of

the matter or examination of departmental ideas and policies.

I know that the Government—everybody—benefits from sound soil conservation, such as that now being done through the technical assistance the Soil Conservation Service is providing 2,148 local soil-conservation districts in the country. I don't mean that benefits are not being derived from other conservation sources. Federal and State, but I am better acquainted with the details of the work the Soil Conservation Service is doing.

With painstaking care we have helped the farmers make scientific conservation plans for their farms, and then have helped them apply the conservation measures included in these plans to their lands, according to the kind and needs of their lands, as determined by slope, condition of the land, soil, susceptibility to erosion, drainage conditions, etc. This is a job which is done scientifically; it has been applied thus far to approximately 120,000,000 acres throughout the country, and an additional large acreage has been scientifically planned. All of the work is based on carefully made physical land surveys. So, when we recommend to farmers that certain areas of their land be shifted from clean tillage to rotational cropping, including soil-improving grasses and legumes, or to permanent grass or trees, we are perfectly sure, and the farmers are satisfied, that the recommendations have been properly carried out.

Everybody benefits, including the Nation, and to repeat: It does seem to me that if it is at all possible to give some recognition to what has already been done in the way of acreage shifts in the interest of sound soil conservation, it should be used in determining farm acreage allotments. I can understand that this might involve somewhat closer scrutiny than would be required by an over-all, fixed percentage reduction. But it does seem that in spite of what might be considered administrative difficulties, some workable way should be developed which would give credit for a good job of conservation land-use adjustment already done by a farmer.

If we can help further, we will be glad to do so. I am returning your letter from Mr. Wafe.

Sincerely,

H. H. BENNETT, Chief.

CELINA, TEX., February 2, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I have received the letter you received from Mr. B. T. Vance of College Station. I am ready to admit that my allotment is very liberal as a general rule among small farmers. But some have about as much as usual, and claim it is because they do not sow any wheat. That is the general plea. What has sowing wheat got to do with reducing cotton acreage. On my way to Knoxville, Tenn., last May I crossed eastern Arkansas. It seemed all in cotton, not 1 acre in corn that I saw. Thousands of acres in cotton. I crossed the north end of Mississippi all the way and I didn't see one single acre that I thought corn and I think I know corn. And north Alabama looked about the same. It seems like somebody as well as south and west Texas is raising too much cotton.

Sorry to bother you and take up so much of your valuable time. I feel sure you are doing your best to see that all of the small farmers get their just dues as well as myself for which I sure thank you. I am sending other record under separate cover.

J. O. WAFE.

P. S.—Any service I can be to you, command me; will gladly do all I can.—J. O.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 29, 1949, which was written on the bottom of our letter to you dated December 20, 1949, and to your letter dated December 5, 1949, regarding the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments for farms.

As we explained in our letter to you of December 20, 1949, there are many factors which may influence the size of a 1950 farm cotton-acreage allotment. Any attempt to take a hypothetical example and convert it into a statement of fact as to the size of a 1950 cotton-acreage allotment for an actual farm might be misleading. Consequently, we cannot say with certainty what the size of an allotment would be for a farm such as described in your letter of December 5, 1949, irrespective of the location of the farm.

Sincerely yours,
K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
December 20, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your letter dated December 5, addressed to Dr. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, in which you requested information regarding the establishment of a cotton acreage allotment for a farm on which cotton was planted on 100 acres of land for each of the last 10 years, has been referred to this office for attention and reply.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments under Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, does not provide any authority to reduce the 1950 cotton acreage allotment established under the provisions of that act so as to penalize a farm because of the operator's failure to carry out diversified cropping practices over the past 10 years. Insofar as the amount of the cotton acreage allotment established for this farm is concerned, many factors which affect the size of the allotment must be considered in determining the allotment.

The size of the farm cotton acreage allotment is influenced by the amount of the county allotments, the acreage of cotton and cropland on the farm and on other cotton farms in the county, the specified crops to be excluded from cropland on the farm and on other farms in the county in determining cotton allotments, any adjustment in the allotment which might be made by the county committee or any increase in the allotment to meet the minimum allotment provisions. The cotton acreage allotment for the farm referred to in your letter will vary between counties and within the county depending on the size of the uniform county percentage applied in accordance with the provisions of the law which varies considerably between counties in the Delta areas and depending on the adjustment in the farm acreage allotments by the county committee from the county acreage reserves. Therefore, unless we know the location and identity of the farm in question we cannot furnish the information requested in your letter.

County committees in all counties have made the necessary computations in determining farm cotton allotments and farm operators have been advised of the cotton acreage allotments established for their farms.

Very truly yours,
RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

No. 54—9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your letter of December 17 inquiring about payments for pasture work.

The Soil Conservation Service extends technical aid to farmers in soil conservation districts upon request. It does not make any conservation payments. Such payments are handled by the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. We are, therefore, referring this matter to Mr. A. V. McCormack, Director of that division, for attention.

Sincerely,
F. J. HOPKINS,
Acting Chief.

Mr. Speaker, please note who can vote in 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your letter of January 28 regarding the effects on the 1951 cotton acreage allotment for a farm from which the 1950 allotment was released under the provisions of H. J. Res. 398.

In view of the large number of variables entering into the determination of farm acreage allotments for cotton it is not possible to determine how the 1951 cotton acreage allotment for a farm may be affected where the operator released the entire 1950 allotment for reapportionment to other farms under the provisions of H. J. Res. 398. This resolution makes no provision for restoring released cotton acreage allotments as a part of the farm cotton history for 1950 after the operator surrendered such acreage.

The following are some of the factors which could result in a change in the farm allotment in 1951 from 1950:

1. Assume in the example given in your letter that the farm had a 10-acre cotton history in 1946 and none for 1947 and 1948. Under such circumstances the farm would be ineligible to receive a 1951 allotment on the basis of the provisions in the law for old cotton farms because cotton was not planted or regarded as planted on the farm in 1947, 1948 or 1950. However, the county committee may establish an allotment for cotton under the provisions of the law for new cotton farms.

2. Assume that the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm was in 1946 and that the 1950 allotment was limited to such highest acreage of cotton, the 1951 allotment for the farm would be reduced to the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in 1947-48 unless the county committee made an adjustment from the county acreage reserve.

3. It is not likely that the 1951 county cropland factor will remain the same as the 1950 factor in a large number of counties. In many counties such factor will be reduced considerably because 1950 new cotton farms will be considered as old cotton farms in 1951 and the 1951 allotments for such new 1950 farms apportioned from the county allotment on the basis as for other old cotton farms in the county. In counties where a considerable number of 1950 new farm allotments were established the 1951 county cropland factor will be reduced and, therefore, the 1951 allotments for 1950 old farms will be reduced accordingly. On the other hand, where a considerable number of 1950 old cotton farms lose eligibility for cotton allotments in 1951, it is conceivable that the

county factor will be increased thereby increasing allotments for 1951 farms. Therefore, even if the farm allotment is not affected by conditions under (1) or (2) above, the 1951 allotment may be reduced or increased with respect to the 1950 allotment according to the change in the county cropland factor.

4. Since the county committee may reserve not in excess of 15 percent of the county allotment for making adjustments in farm allotments and for establishing new farm allotments, there is no way to predict what adjustment may be made by the committee in the 1951 farm allotment or what allotment may be established for the farm in the event it becomes necessary to establish a new farm allotment for it.

There are a number of other important factors which may cause changes in the farm allotment for 1951. It is believed, however, that the factors outlined above will show that we could not definitely state at this time how the 1951 farm allotment may be affected by the release and reapportionment provisions of House Joint Resolution 398.

Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provides that, following the issuance of a marketing quota proclamation, the Secretary shall conduct a referendum of farmers engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year in which the referendum is held. According to this provision, if marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1951 crop of cotton, a farmer who was not actually engaged in the production of cotton in 1950 would not be eligible to vote in the referendum affecting the 1951 crop.

Sincerely yours,
A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

RUSK, TEX., February 13, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I want to write you a few lines to testify about this small farmer (cotton-farmer allotments) and also thank you many times for your effort you have been trying to give us "poor one horse begging for 5-acre farmers."

I'm a War II veteran partly disabled. Just a one-horse farmer. "Life-time farmer." Lease my land, 75 acres, about 35 acres of cultivable land. Due to my disability I've only cultivated a few acres the past 5 years except last year I grew 6 acres of cotton so this year I only allowed nine-tenths of a acre. But this is only a small situation as it is this way all around me. Lots haven't even got any yet, all grew cotton last year. So I turned in my nine-tenths acre. They said I could sign up as a new grower and get 5 acres. But the 5 acres have never been given yet. There has been several hundred farmers here in Cherokee County to sign up hoping to get just 5 acres. The AAA office has been crowded with poor farmers, both white and Negroes. Just the same as begging to get just as many as 5 acres. If they could. These men that has crowded the AAA offices may in my way of seeing things be crowding a WPA line one of these days or years, following all of this. The banks have already turned thumbs down on all farmers or most all that couldn't get any cotton allotment. As they know truck corps won't pay this year. This is how I think about all of this. These that has been able to get large allotments both in this county and in all counties and all States. Nine out of every ten of them has plenty a good living without growing cotton. Most of them owns a lot of land and stock and over half of it worked and harvested by hired labor. But it is different with us 5-acre farmers. Nine out of ten don't own very fine stock at all. Just have to work very hard labor to get bread and a few clothes for our families.

You can take the 4-H Clubs and FFA. I think they are a good thing. But you know it to be a fact there is not one winner out of hundred in line stock that is a poor farm boys. Their dads own large farms and ranches or either live in town with good jobs. I like to see people own lots, but I hate to see people try to root the 5-acre farmers out. They got to live also. Most of them has the largest families to care for.

Well, I'm proud we have a Representative just like you to represent the poor people. Here's hoping there will be something done to help the small farmers.

Very sincerely,

HARLAND SHUPTRINE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
February 3, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter dated January 14, 1950, regarding the extent to which the several Cotton States set aside the maximum State cotton acreage reserves provided by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

We are enclosing a copy of the Regulations Pertaining to Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas for the 1950 Crop of Cotton. The act specifically set forth that the State committees may reserve not to exceed 10 percent of the State acreage allotment for certain specified adjustment. Therefore, the Department did not attempt to tell the State committees what percentage reserve they should withhold.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 23, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of February 7 concerning black-eye peas and blackeye beans. Dry blackeyes, whether called peas or beans, were supported in 1943 and 1944. Neither will be supported in 1950.

Blackeyes in the South are considered more perishable than others principally because of the difference in climate. Also, most warehouse facilities in other areas are better equipped to cope with insect infestation in blackeyes.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

EAST TEXAS AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL,
Tyler, Tex., February 4, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I am enclosing two responses that I have had thus far from county PMA committees on proposed amendments to the cotton-acreage-allotment program. I note in the paper where some pretty definite action is being taken there, so am passing this on for whatever it is worth without waiting until we get responses from the other counties.

Very truly yours,

C. R. HEATON,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Gilmer, Tex., January 28, 1950.

MR. C. R. HEATON,
Director, East Texas Agricultural Council, Tyler, Tex.

DEAR MR. HEATON: This is in reply to your letter dated January 27, 1950, addressed to

Lewis E. Stracener, Jr., secretary of Upshur County PMA, Gilmer, Tex.

We heartily endorse the proposed amendment to the cotton-acreage-allotment law, permitting cotton allotments being set up, based on a minimum of 20 per cent of the cropland of the farm for all farms desiring to plant cotton in 1950, those farms that have not grown cotton during the base period.

An amendment based on the above proposal would be much better than what we now have. 1950 allotments for Upshur County were set up on a 0.1239 percent of the cropland, with only 250 acres for new growers. This county is expecting 500 new growers to file application for a 1950 cotton allotment that have no allotment set up for farms.

Very truly yours,

W. B. HOLLINSHEAD,
R. L. WHITE,
E. C. PALMER,
Member of Upshur County PMA
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Carthage, Tex., January 31, 1950.

MR. C. R. HEATON,
Director, Agricultural Council,
Chamber of Commerce, Tyler, Tex.

DEAR MR. HEATON: Thank you for your letter of the 27th expressing concern of the cotton-allotment program as it affects east Texas. Certainly cotton farmers are in a very bad position under the present circumstances. No one knows better than the county PMA committees.

Our percent of cropland for history farms is only 0.1398 percent, which is considerably less than the 20 percent figure you mention for new growers.

The Panola County Committee would like an amendment as follows:

"Irrespective of the allotment established on a history farm such allotment shall not be less than 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948 (as reported by the farmer) provided this such figure does not exceed 30 percent of the cropland on the farm.

"Cotton acreage shall be available for new grower farms on the basis of one-half the county factor (15 percent of the cropland).

"Any operator on a farm having a cotton allotment shall be privileged to surrender such allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county."

Mr. Heaton, the above would help very much in this county, and would not take too much acreage. Unless some relief is given, the income of east Texas farmers will be reduced by 50 or 75 percent.

Be assured of our sincere appreciation for your interest in this program and advise when we can be of further assistance.

Yours very truly,

T. L. VINCENT,
Secretary PMA, Panola County.

L. S. GREASY COTTON WAREHOUSE,
Wills Point, Tex., February 14, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I thank you for the copy of letter to all members of the cotton subcommittee, and your suggestion to have someone from our section to testify. It is important, as you know, that testimony be given as to how drastic the cut in the cotton acreage is on many farms in this section.

I talked to Roy, our mutual friend R. W. Curtis, and there is a plan to have a farm owner and cotton grower testify and there is a good chance to get this done.

Even though I am not a cotton grower, my work is directly with and dependent on the cotton farmer and has been for over 30 years,

and I am concerned with his welfare, and that a fair and proper adjustment be made in the cotton acreage allotment, on many of the farms on which the cotton acreage has been reduced, to the extent that it will be difficult for these farms to be worked.

There are some very serious conditions in connection with the operation of the cotton warehouses. Also some personal matters, on which I need your advice, but it will be necessary to make a trip to New Orleans first and will then write you.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely,

L. S. GREASY.

P. S.—I am returning herewith the copy of letter which you sent to me.

ROBERTS IMPLEMENT Co.,
Carthage, Tex., February 13, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I am returning the correspondence as requested and thanks for letting me read it. I have waited this long to return it hoping I would have someone located who would be willing to appear before the committee. So far have failed to locate anybody.

My interest is twofold in that I am a retailer of farm machinery as well as a farmer. I can afford to lose what I stand to lose from actually planting cotton more than I can from the loss of business caused by cotton allotments. I had tentative orders for over \$50,000 worth of farm equipment which were placed with us last fall, but after the acreage was set up as it was we can just wipe those orders off the books.

When we are hurt the groceryman, and every other merchant is hurt likewise. It just means taking that much business out of Carthage. There is one angle I do not like about the whole thing and that is this. In so many words it tells any man who would like to farm that has never farmed before that he can not. I just wonder if the Miners Union would bar any man from joining the union to mine coal just because he did not mine coal in 1946, 1947, or 1948? Are we getting to the place where we are to be told just what we can do for a living and what we can not do? If I can produce a garden hoe as cheap as the next man am I barred because I did not make garden hoes the last 3 or 4 years?

When we tell any man he can not raise cotton and not give him any, say in the voting on allotments, because he was not farming prior to 1949, then we are getting into very deep water. To me there has been far too much time and money wasted in trying to keep the Democrats in Washington instead of trying to cure this country of its ills.

In connection with this statement I want to say that you are one of the few that I know of that has gone all out for the people who elected you. I try keeping up with what goes on on Capitol Hill and in most all instances you and I see eye for eye. That does not mean that you are smart in every mans books just because you think like I do for I am wrong in many cases but it does cause me to have more faith in you and how my business is going to be looked after up there.

There is another matter which I think needs some immediate attention and that is the excise taxes. Taxes on such items as tires which in many cases are not luxuries is beyond me. Many people depend on a car for a living and the car cannot go without tires so wherein are they luxuries? For me the law can be stricken off the books. There are many people who also think as I do.

It is true that they bring much money which is needed to run this country but until some of the waste is stopped I am afraid we will not be in a position to buy tires much longer anyway. I had in mind just a

short note but if I go much further I will end up with a letter so for now I say good luck and that I am for you 100 percent. If I can ever assist you in any way just let me know.

Sincerely yours,
FORREST E. ROBERTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Carthage, Tex., March 13, 1950.

DEAR LINDLEY: Have been unable to get any farmers to consider going to Washington on the 20th. They don't know enough of the details of the program. All they know is that allotments are too low and additional acreage is needed. Do hope someone from your district can go. Farmers express very favorable comments on your efforts in this connection. They know you are doing everything possible.

Regards,
TOM VINCENTZ,
Secretary, PMA, Panola County, Tex.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Canton, Tex., February 15, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reference to your invitation to send a representative from this county to meet with the agricultural subcommittee during the week of February 20, I wish to advise that unless a specific date could be arranged, we would be unable to send a representative. Please send us further particulars about the hearing and the exact purpose of the hearing.

If this hearing is in regard to reserves set aside for new grower cotton allotments, we wish to give you the following information in regard to this county. Our reserve for new-grower farms is 427 acres. To date we have received 523 applications for new-grower allotments. The total acreage requested on these applications is approximately 4,000 acres. You can see from these figures that the situation is hopeless. Any help you can give on this matter will be greatly appreciated.

M. L. CHEATHAM,
R. W. BROWN,
County Committee,
Van Zandt County PMA.

HENDERSON, TEX., February 15, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am returning the letter you sent me. I know of no one who would come to the meeting there. I would like to but wouldn't have the money to spare just now for the trip, and, as I am under the care of a doctor, I couldn't stay away long.

Thanks just the same for all the kindness and help you have given us.

FRED HAMILTON.

[From the Wood County Democrat, Quitman, Tex., of February 16, 1950]

A news item states that Congressman BECKWORTH wants an east Texas farmer to testify in Washington before the cotton-quota subcommittee; however, he will be required to pay his own expenses. And what we want to know is who ever heard of an east Texas cotton farmer making enough money to get to Washington on? Evidently Mr. BECKWORTH was thinking about some of those main potato farmers that we have been reading about.

GLADEWATER, TEX., February 24, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: I received your mimeographed letter signed by STEPHEN PACE with your added note about sending a representative to testify in our behalf.

Due to the expense of going, and coming, plus expense while in Washington would make it almost impossible for this to ever come about. I have been busy on my job and have not had a chance to seek out others like myself in this area who are confronted with the same situation to tell them of the meeting of the growers during the week of February 20. But after due consideration I felt that they would feel the same as I about the matter.

However, may I again express my thanks to you for your letters, and so forth, and your many courtesies shown me, both personal and on the cotton-quota situation.

Your friend,

W. M. TAYLOR.

P. S.—Hope this finds you folks in good health.

Mr. Speaker, I include some letters and other data about cotton allotments:

CANTON, TEX.,
February 24, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH: I am writing you to see if you can be of any help to us about getting any cotton acreage on the farm that we are now on. We have 158 acres of land leased. We paid a high price for it and now not 1 acre of cotton have we been allowed on it. How in the world is the little farmer agoing to get by and pay debts if he can't raise something to pay with. It isn't what the little farmer raises it is the big bugs and they are the only ones that is allowed cotton. I know of some that are drawing the old-age assistance that are allowed cotton on their farms. Why they will do anything like that I don't know.

If you can be of any help to us any way of getting any cotton acreage on this place I wish you would do so for we went in debt to buy a gas system and ice box. So if we can't get any cotton acreage well I just don't know how we will make it. The farm that we are on is the Sellman farm here at Canton in Van Zandt County.

If we could just get 12 acres on this place we have the two tracts of land rented. I know that we should get some cotton on them if things are carried on right.

My husband has been to see them time and again and not a word have we heard from them.

Please help us if you can at all.

Mrs. JESSE J. STALEY.

FLINT, TEX., March 4, 1950.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in regard to the cotton allotment in Smith County; the AAA tells me there is only 600 acres established for new growers and that 400 farms have applied for allotments.

Now here is the question. I came out of the Army in February of 1946. I went in the Army in June of 1943. When I went in I was 18 years old. I didn't have anything at all when I came out of the Army; ever since that time I have grown a little cotton. I have bought me a farm, which hasn't had any cotton on it, and the AAA seems to think I will be lucky to get any on it. I think I am acting fair when I only ask for 5 acres of cotton of 66 acres of cultivable land. Some men have been allowed 5 acres of cotton and a considerable amount less than that, and if I don't get 5 acres I am going to have to go out of business. Sir, I would

like your suggestions on this matter. I don't know whether you can help me, but I sure hope so. Surely there must be some way I can get help on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

LIONEL A. STEELE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1950.
HON. CHARLES BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY BRANNAN: I quote the pertinent part of a letter I have received from Mr. Lee R. Inman, Route No. 1, Big Sandy, Tex.:

"As you know, I have always been a farmer and always raised cotton. Now the farmers are allotted and for some reasons there is an error here on my main farm. They haven't given me an acre of cotton. I can't live and pay utility bills without some cotton and peanut acreage—the only thing we can sell to raise a little money. We farmers are handicapped. We can't sell potatoes or peas. We can't get anything for our eggs. * * * land owners here around me from 15 to 20 and 25 acres of cotton. The land has been used for pasture for years, the owners are offering now to rent that land to farmers who have been deprived cotton acreage. It's a shame for a land owner to have to go away from home to work cotton. I have talked to many, many farm men who are having to work for wages to make a living and I will have to do the same thing if something isn't done."

Any help you can give Mr. Inman will be appreciated by him. Your suggestions I'll welcome.

Sincerely,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress.

EDGEWOOD, TEX., January 1, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am writing you about the cotton acreage in Van Zandt. Well, LINDLEY, I am asking you about why I am not getting any cotton allotment. They say I will have to sign a new growers agreement to get any allotment. I am not a new grower, for I have been farming for 40 years, and that is why I am not a new grower. I have a farm with 81 acres in it. I can't sign as a new grower. I haven't planted any cotton since 1941, but I have farmed all these years. I will close for this time.

Yours very truly,

M. A. McCLELLON.

HENDERSON, TEX., January 30, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am in receipt of your letters regarding my cotton allotment, and I want to thank you so much for your great effort, trying to help me. I am sure you will do all in your power in trying to help get it raised and I can't express how I do appreciate your kindness.

I went to the AAA office this afternoon for first time I have ever been there. I felt so out of place, but I told them my business there, and they told me they could not do anything until they heard further. They said they were supposed to get some extra acres in cotton allotment and they would do what they could since we didn't plant any cotton in 1946, 1947, 1948. My husband had kidney trouble and could not get any help, and he could not pick cotton these late years on account of help and his health. He raised some peanuts, each year they came off in time when he could get a little help. We did have quite a bit of cotton this year on the farm. We rented some acres out and had about 25 or 30 acres planted this year,

but part of that was planted late after my husband died and didn't do but very little good, as boll weevils ate it up. I don't know how to go about this, but all I can say, I really need the acreage. It is not small farmers like ourselves that hurts. It is these big farmers that plant more than they can harvest, probably have from 100 to several hundred acres. We always worked for what we had and got it by honest dealing with everyone, and I pray God helps in helping me carry on the business in a fair and honest way.

I do think they could give me more acreage than 8 acres. One man in the office told me they should give me at least 20 acres on a 132-acre farm, but if they don't think I should have it, well it is up to them, but I told them anything they could do to help me would be very highly appreciated.

I want to thank you again from my heart for what you are doing to help me. I am just a poor hard-working woman, but thank God, I have lived a life that I have gained lots and lots of friends and I would not exchange friendship for all the money in the world, for I think good true friends are worth their weight in gold.

May God bless you and yours and help you in all your undertakings.

Thanks lots for everything.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MARVIN GRAY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Farwell, Tex., January 28, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH: Regarding your recent letter about amount of cotton reserved in setting up 1950 cotton allotments and amount of allotment needed:

Question. Did your county cotton committee reserve the full percent you could reserve.

Answer. Yes, so we could make upward adjustments where the cotton committee thought they were deserved and would help the producer entitled to more acreage; however this reserve was not nearly enough to satisfy the need.

Question. Does your county need any additional cotton acreage to keep genuine cotton farmers and genuine cotton tenants farming? How many acres?

Answer. Yes, we are very badly in need of additional acres in the amount of 2,500 acres. We feel it would take this many additional acres to give the cotton farmers of Farmer County more nearly what they deserve.

Sincerely yours,

ROYCE J. CAMP,
Secretary Farmer County
Cotton Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1950.

DEAR SECRETARY BRANNAN: I quote the pertinent part of a letter I have received from Mr. Alf Morris, First National Bank, Winnsboro, Tex.:

"It is really heart rendering to talk to these farmers who own 40 or 100 acres of land, and who will be allowed to plant 3, 5, or 8 acres of cotton. Most of them grow hogs and chickens during the war days to help out the food situation, and now with hog prices down, they cannot turn back to their staple crops because of the quota."

Mr. Morris will appreciate any information you can give him.

Sincerely,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress.

[From the Washington, D. C., Post of February 2, 1950]

FARM GROUP HITS HOUSE COTTON BILL

America's biggest farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, yesterday came out against a House-approved cotton-acreage bill as too liberal to cotton farmers.

Walter L. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, urged that additional acreage allowed for cotton growers be cut 50 percent.

The bill, which would permit from one and one-half to two and one-half million additional acres to be planted in cotton next year, was designed to take care of so-called hardship cases. Congress last year passed a bill that would reduce the Nation's cotton acreage from 27,000,000 to around 21,000,000 acres this year. Many complaints that the measure was unfair led to the new House bill.

Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Democrat, of New Mexico, one of the authors of the original measure, had Randolph emphasize that "probably" 90 percent of the Nation's cotton growers "are not quarreling" about their allotments.

The same bill would also grant more liberal acreage allotments to peanut growers. Randolph recommended such action, speaking, he said, for himself but not for the National Farm Bureau. Under the Anderson bill, he said, Alabama peanut growers were cut 30 percent; Texas, 28 percent; but nationally the cut averaged only 20 percent.

Representative CECIL F. WHITE, Democrat, of California, opposed any changes in the House bill. In fact, he said, the House bill was not liberal enough.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., February 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 30 in which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Jim Davidson, Route 5, Box 366, Gilmer, Tex. Mr. Davidson had requested your assistance in securing a cotton allotment for his farm.

From available evidence, it appears that the State and county committees could not establish a Group I cotton allotment for Mr. Davidson's farm because there was no cotton history or war crop credits in one or more of the years 1946-48. Also, it appears that Mr. Davidson has applied to his county committee for a Group II or new farm cotton allotment.

We expect to complete the establishment of Group II farm cotton allotments about March 1, after which Mr. Davidson and all others who have applied timely will be notified by their local county PMA committees.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX., February 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 30 with which you enclosed an exact copy of a letter from Mr. Malvin Cain of the Cain Banking Co., Winnsboro, Tex. Mr. Cain pointed out the problem of financing farming operations for producers whose farms are not eligible for regular or group I cotton and peanut allotments for the 1950 crop year.

It is believed that most of the farms referred to by Mr. Cain are those on which no farming operations were conducted prior to the 1949 crop year since 1942 or 1943. In these instances the operators or owners should apply to their local PMA county

committees for group II or new farm allotments. Each county committee has withheld a small portion of the regular county allotment for use in establishing new farm allotments for both cotton and peanuts. It should be pointed out that because of the large number of requests for new farm allotments and the small reserve withheld for for the purpose, group II allotments may be small when compared with allotments established for group I or regular cotton and peanut farms.

Also, it appears that Mr. Cain overlooks the basic fact that leads to acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton and peanuts. Preliminary estimates indicate that we will have about 8,000,000 bales of old-crop cotton carried over to the new cotton marketing year that begins August 1, 1950. This carry-over of cotton is almost equivalent to our domestic need for cotton for a 12-month period. Therefore, as we see it, it is in the interest of the entire cotton industry, as well as in the interest of cotton farmers, to bring cotton production more in line with the need for cotton for domestic and export purposes.

As for peanuts, per capita consumption reached 6.5 pounds during war years when other more expensive foods were rationed. Preliminary estimates for 1949 indicate that per capita consumption of peanuts will be 4 pounds, while the 1950 national acreage allotment for peanuts, if planted, would result in supplies considerably in excess of this amount. Therefore, it can be said that cotton and peanut farmers need to reduce acreage with the assurance of receiving fair prices for production from allotted acreages. There is then little, if any, need for our having additional cotton and peanut farmers producing these crops since it has already been demonstrated that established cotton and peanut farmers can produce in excess of all visible requirements.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., December 5, 1949.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives, Congress of
the United States, Gladewater, Tex.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your memorandum of December 2 with which you enclosed a quotation from the Dallas Morning News of December 1, to the effect that the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment was approximately 20 percent less than the 1949 acreage.

According to available information, the 1950 State peanut acreage allotment will be 451,000 acres as compared with the 1949 State allotment of 625,000 acres. Although we do not have complete data, it is likely that not more than 560,000 acres of peanuts were picked or threshed in Texas from the 1949 crop and, if so, the reduction referred to in the newspaper would be about correct.

The reduction in State allotment will mean that as a general rule 1950 farm peanut allotments will be approximately 30 percent less than the 1949 allotments. This substantial reduction will mean that many small peanut farmers may not have sufficient allotment to justify the growing of peanuts. As a result, many of them will find it necessary to turn to some other crop or livestock enterprise so that they will have some agricultural produce to sell. This step seems desirable in many east Texas counties because of the high cost of production per unit.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DeLay-Harber, Inc.,

Tyler, Tex., February 9, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: Received the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS and also the correspondence you forwarded to me and have read all of the correspondence and most of the remarks you made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with a great deal of interest. I wish to commend you for your untiring efforts in the behalf of the small farmer of east Texas.

The farmers of Smith County are badly demoralized and are not at all pleased with the way this plan is working and being applied. A large number will be compelled to abandon their farms and seek a living otherwise.

Notice you are having a hearing on February 20. Is this meeting with reference to the distribution of the 1,400,000 acres (additional cotton acreage) covered by a later amendment? If so, in your judgment would it be worth while to send a delegation of farmers and others who are vitally interested from Smith County to Washington to appear before the committee—and would there be any chance to get an increase in the allotment coming to our county—since we feel we are being grossly discriminated against.

One thing I can't understand is the method used to compute the county factor. I construe the 10.6 percent allotment of cultivated lands to cotton in Smith County would make our factor 10—while this varies with counties all over the State—some having more than double this figure.

Under separate cover, I am returning the literature and want to thank you very much for your ever readiness to assist.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

TOM H. DeLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Carthage, Tex., February 8, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Representative, Third District of Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of February 4 in which reference was made to correspondence from Mr. Zan R. May, route 2, Joaquin, Tex.

At Mr. May's request and to correct any error that might have occurred we sent a representative from this office to measure the cropland on his farm. We were careful to instruct our employee to measure all the cropland on the farm and were pleased that Mr. May assisted him and apparently was satisfied that all cropland had been included.

The primary reason for Mr. May's small allotment is due not to erroneous cropland measurement but to the small allotment available to the county—only 13.98 percent of the cropland is allowed for cotton. In Mr. May's case this means that for him to get 24 acres of cotton allotment under the law he would need to have approximately 175 acres of cropland; whereas, our records show this to be a 100-acre farm with 51.2 acres of cropland.

I discussed Mr. May's allotment of 7.2 acres with him a few days ago and he has reason to be dissatisfied with his allotment along with several hundred other farmers in this county.

Please assure Mr. May that we are most sympathetic toward his case and willing to help in any way possible, however we have regulations to be followed in establishing allotments and they sometimes work hardships on deserving men such as Mr. May.

I trust that this information will be helpful to you in replying to Mr. May's letter.

Yours very truly,

T. L. VINCENT,
Secretary, Panola County PMA.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH, Congressman.

DEAR SIR: I want more acres of land to work on my farm. Last year three renters worked 70 acres on my farm and this year we have been cut to 10 acres.

I, J. C. Gossett, am the owner of this 100 acres of land serial No. E-318. One of my renters turned my cotton acres in without me knowing it and he didn't turn it in right.

I am 84 years old and I am not able to work and that is all I have to live on, is the rent out of my cotton.

I also have to pay taxes on my place out of my rent. With just 10 acres of cotton I just don't see how I can do it. Now out of 70 acres I don't see why I can't have more than 10 acres.

Please let me hear from you just as soon as possible.

J. C. GOSSETT.

HENDERSON, TEX.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 4 in which you quoted the pertinent portion of a letter from Mr. Alf Morris, First National Bank, Winnsboro, Tex. Mr. Morris had complained regarding small cotton allotments for east Texas farms.

All farm cotton allotments in Texas have been established in strict accordance with regulations and instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The regulations and instructions represent interpretations of public laws passed by the Congress providing for the establishment of farm acreage allotments and marketing quotas for cotton. The application of the provisions of some of these public laws, of course, has resulted in inequitable farm allotments in many cases.

In recognition of the inequitable farm cotton allotments, the Congress is now considering amendatory cotton legislation which, if enacted into law, would materially increase the allotments for farms with substantial cotton histories during the years 1946-48. I suggest that Mr. Morris be advised of the progress made toward enactment of such legislation so that this information may be passed on to interested farmers.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 14, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 3 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. M. A. McClellon, Route 1, Edgewood, Tex. Mr. McClellon had requested your assistance in securing a cotton allotment for his Van Zandt County farm.

Under existing cotton legislation, State and county PMA Committees are required to establish group I or regular cotton allotments for farms with cotton history in 1946, 1947, or 1948 irrespective of who will operate the farm during the year for which the cotton allotment is being made or irrespective of the cotton production experience of such operator. Similarly, a group II or new farm cotton allotment may be determined for a farm on which there is not cotton history in 1946, 1947, or 1948, irrespective of the cotton production experience of the person who

will operate the group II farm in 1950. Therefore, Mr. McClellon should execute an application for a group II cotton allotment for his 81-acre farm and file it with his local county PMA committee promptly if he expects to get a 1950 cotton allotment for the farm.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 14, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 24 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. E. E. Stone, Route 2, Longview, Tex. Mr. Stone had requested your assistance in securing cotton allotments or larger cotton allotments for his farms in Gregg and Upshur Counties.

We have obtained all of the records for his Gregg County farm and have checked the data used in computing the farm allotment of 13 acres. The allotment has been correctly established in accordance with existing regulations and instructions. As to his farm in Upshur County, there was no cotton history in 1946, 1947, or 1948, with the result that a group I or regular cotton allotment could not be established by that county committee. Mr. Stone should file an application for a group II cotton allotment with the Upshur County committee as soon as possible. We expect to complete the determination of group II cotton allotments soon after March 1, after which Mr. Stone will be advised by the Upshur County committee.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 13, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 3 with which you enclosed a letter from Mr. W. I. Crew of Grand Saline, Tex. Mr. Crew had complained further regarding the 1950 cotton allotment for his farm and made further reference to amendatory cotton legislation now being considered by the Congress.

According to available information, the farm that he is operating in 1950 was not eligible for a group I or regular cotton allotment since it did not have cotton history in 1946, 1947, or 1948. Therefore, under existing legislation, the farm is eligible only for a group II or new farm cotton allotment. There is, of course, the possibility that amendatory legislation now being considered will result in a larger allotment for his farm than that which can be established under group II allotment instructions.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 16, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 7 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. M. L. Wal-

lace of Grand Saline, Tex. Mr. Wallace had requested your assistance in securing cotton allotments for two farms that are owned and operated by his son.

As we understand the letter, the two farms were not eligible for group I cotton allotments since there was no cotton history on either farm during the years 1946-48. Also, it appears that Mr. Wallace has applied properly to his county committee for a group II or "new" farm cotton allotment.

We expect to complete the establishment of group I cotton allotments shortly after March 1. Mr. Wallace will be advised by his county committee at that time.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., February 16, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 6 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Opal R. Adams of Grand Saline, Tex. Mrs. Adams had requested your assistance in securing cotton allotments for the two farms that she plans to operate in 1950.

We have not requested an investigation of the accuracy of the 5-acre cotton allotment that has been established for the farm that Mrs. Adams owns and operates. It is possible that amendatory legislation now being considered by the Congress will result in an increase in this allotment but I cannot state the amount since I do not know the provisions of such legislation.

As to the farm that she is renting, it appears that there was no cotton history during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 with the result that the county committee could not establish a group I or regular cotton allotment. Therefore, Mrs. Adams should apply to her local county committee for a group II or new farm cotton allotment. We expect to complete the establishment of group II cotton allotments soon after March 1, at which time Mrs. Adams will be advised by her county committee.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 17, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 10 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. L. M. Abbott, of Eustace, Tex. Mr. Abbott had complained about the cotton allotments for his two farms.

It is probable that amendatory cotton legislation now being considered by the Congress will result in an increase in the 5-acre allotment already established for one of his farms. However, any increase is entirely dependent on action taken by the Congress and the provisions of final legislation. As to the other farm, which had no cotton history during the years 1946-48, Mr. Abbott should apply to his local county committee for a group II or new farm cotton allotment. We expect to complete establishment of group II cotton allotments soon after March 1. Mr. Abbott will be advised by his county committee at that time.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 13, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 4 with regard to my letter of January 30 on the allocation of the 1950 State cotton allotment to our counties. Particular reference is made to the allocation of the county allotment to farms on which such allotment would be planted.

For your information and files, I am attaching a summary of recommendations to revise cotton marketing quota legislation that were made by the Texas State committee to the Department of Agriculture in January of 1949. Many of these recommendations were included in the Department recommendations to the Congress in February, March, and April of 1949. However, Public Law 272, passed by the Eighty-first Congress, does not contain the method of apportioning the county cotton allotment among farms as was recommended by the Texas State committee or the Department of Agriculture.

During its December 1949 meeting the State committee made the following recommendation to the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration: That the Secretary's regulations include a provision for the release of all or a part of farm cotton allotments that will not be needed or used, and for the reapportionment of such released acreage by the State and county committees among counties and farms on which there is need for additional allotment.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 15, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of January 30 in which you quoted the pertinent part of a letter received from Ethel Magers O'Bryant, 311½ South Bonner Street, Jacksonville, Tex. Mrs. O'Bryant had complained regarding the 1950 cotton allotment for her Smith County farm.

We have referred the complaint to the Smith County Committee and I am pleased to quote a portion of the reply as follows:

"No cotton was reported by Joe Vickers for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, or 1948. He did report a war crop to have been planted during these years, this crop being sweetpotatoes.

"The reporter who took the crop history on this farm interviewed Joe Vickers and this person signed same.

"In checking back on years prior to this period the acreages as follows were found: Cotton planted 1942—12.0 acres, cotton planted 1941—17.1 acres; cotton planted 1940—15.0 acres, this being the crop of Ira Fleming as reported in your letter."

We have also obtained a copy of the farm acreage report executed by Joe Vickers which shows that no cotton was planted on the farm in 1945, 1946, 1947, or 1948. However, cotton war crop credits of 5.0 acres were correctly computed for the farm in 1946 and 1947 with the result that the farm was eligible for and received a 1950 cotton allotment of 6.0 acres. All of the data used in and the computation of the farm allotment have been found to be correct. Therefore, under existing cotton legislation, neither the State committee nor the county committee can increase the allotment as originally established.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 19, 1949, with further reference to the 1950 cotton-acreage allotment for Upshur County, Tex.

The 1950 State cotton acreage allotment for Texas was in accordance with law established on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage of cotton actually planted in 1947 and 1948. Also the county allotments, less the State reserve, were established on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage of cotton actually planted in the counties in 1947 and 1948. This means that, insofar as the cotton acreage history for Upshur and other Texas counties is concerned, only the acreages planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948 in such counties were used in establishing the initial 1950 county cotton acreage allotments.

We do not have knowledge of any survey having been made by the Department to determine the reason for the reduction in cotton acreage in Upshur County from 1942 to the more recent years.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to the following letters which you recently forwarded to the Department for information concerning 1950 cotton acreage allotments:

Mr. Jim Davidson, Route 5, Box 366, Gilmer, Tex., January 27, 1950.

Mr. M. A. McClellon, Route 1, Edgewood, Tex., January 1, 1950.

Mrs. Grady Sawyer, Route 1, Arp, Tex., January 16, 1950.

Messrs. M. L. Wallace and W. L. Wallace, Route 2, Box 107, Grand Saline, Tex., February 1, 1950.

The legislation under which the 1950 national cotton acreage allotment was apportioned to States, counties, and farms is specific as to the manner in which the apportionment shall be made. The regulations and instructions with respect to establishing county and farm acreage allotments for 1950, which have been issued to the State and county production and marketing administration committees, who are directly in charge of establishing farm cotton acreage allotments in their respective States and counties, conform to the provisions of the applicable laws.

It appears that the persons named above are interested in farms which may be eligible only for new farm cotton allotments. If that is true they should contact their local county PMA committees in order to file application for a new farm cotton allotment for 1950. Since a closing date for the acceptance of such applications may be established by the State committee, it is suggested that they act promptly if they desire a cotton allotment for 1950.

A provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, permits a new farm cotton acreage allotment to be established, under certain specified conditions, for a farm on which cotton was not planted (or was not regarded as planted in 1946 or 1947 under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in any of the years 1946, 1947, or 1948.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 21, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 15 with which you enclosed an exact copy of a letter from Mr. J. C. Gossett, Route 5, Henderson, Tex. Mr. Gossett had requested your assistance in securing a larger cotton allotment for his farm.

We are not conducting an investigation of the complaint made by Mr. Gossett since it is believed that the 10-acre allotment already established is correct. Therefore any increase in the farm cotton allotment must come as a result of amendatory cotton legislation. In all probability, legislation now being considered by the Congress may increase the cotton allotment for this farm but I cannot state the amount since I do not have information here as to the provisions of the bill now before the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry.

I suggest that Mr. Gossett be advised to present his problem to the Rusk County Committee who will be glad to show him how farm cotton allotments are figured and who will advise him if his farm cotton allotment can be increased under the provisions of any legislation passed by the Congress.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 21, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 12 with which you enclosed a letter from Mr. Ira Breazeale, of Quitman, Tex. Mr. Breazeale called your attention to the very difficult problem of establishing adequate new-farm allotments for cotton and peanuts for 1950 in Wood County.

Each county committee is permitted under existing legislation to withhold a small portion of its county allotment for use in establishing allotments on farms on which the commodity had not been produced during the three base years. These base years are 1946, 1947, and 1948 for cotton and 1947, 1948, and 1949 for peanuts. The amount of such reserve is necessarily small because the total county allotment represents the amount of contribution that the county has made to the State and National acreage history during the base years. Therefore it is entirely possible that such reserve will not be sufficient for establishing large acreage allotments for all farms for which applications are timely filed with the local county committee.

We expect to complete the establishment of new-farm cotton and peanut allotments within the next 2 or 3 weeks, after which farm operators will be notified.

Very truly yours,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 30, 1949, regarding the cotton acreage allotment for the State of Texas.

The cotton acreage allotments apportioned to Texas and to the counties in Texas were made in conformity with the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 433, Eighty-first Congress.

We realize that many inequities and hardship cases have resulted in the application of the provisions of the act in establishing individual farm cotton acreage allotments. We believe, however, that more equitable allotments could have been established by giving the history of recent cotton plantings on the farm more consideration rather than establishing farm allotments primarily on the basis of cropland.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., March 10, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of February 28 in which you requested information as to the method used in establishing the State reserve acreage for the 1950 cotton allotment program. I regret that we did not interpret your letter of February 4 correctly.

In arriving at the percentage of the 1950 State cotton acreage allotment that would be set aside in a reserve, we were required to give consideration to these factors:

1. Adjustment in computed county allotments for upward trend in cotton plantings.
2. Adjustment in computed county allotments for abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings.
3. Acreage to assist county committees with the adjustment of allotments for 5- to 15-acre allotment farms.
4. Acreage to assist county committees with the making of group II or new farm cotton allotments in newly developed areas.
5. Acreage to assist county committees in the establishment of minimum acreage allotments for small cotton farms.

The amount of State reserve needed for making trend adjustments was estimated as follows: Since county allotments were based on the 1948-48 average planted acreage, little, if any, adjustment in computed county allotments appeared necessary for increased cotton plantings in the 2 years. However, the 1948 acreage was materially greater than the 1947 acreage in several counties which indicated that (a) cotton plantings were materially increased in 1948 on the same farms that planted cotton in 1947, or (b) many farms planted cotton in 1948 and none in 1947. To recognize this trend in county acreage if the 1948 acreage was more than 110 percent of the 1947-48 average acreage, the State committee instructed that adjustments be performed in amounts equal to 10 percent of the increase in 1948 planted acreage over the 1947 planted acreage.

A. 1948 cotton acreage in counties qualifying for trend adjustment, 1,009,290 acres.

B. 1947 cotton acreage in counties qualifying for trend adjustment, 662,774 acres.

C. Increase from 1947 to 1948, 346,516 acres.

D. Ten percent of item C, 34,650 acres.

In this connection the Congress passed Public Law 28 in August of last year which prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from using 1949 farm, county, and State cotton acreages in the establishment of future farm, county, and State cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Therefore, even though the 1949 cotton plantings were materially increased over 1948 cotton plantings in many east Texas counties, the State committee could not recognize 1949 county cotton acreages in the trend adjustments.

The amount of State reserve needed for making adjustments for abnormal conditions affecting cotton plantings was estimated as follows: Many counties, particularly in the eastern part of the State, planted less cotton in 1947 and 1948 as compared with 1941

plantings. The decrease in cotton plantings can be attributed to many factors including (a) permanent change from cotton to improved pastures, specialty crops, and livestock or dairy production; (b) permanent change from cotton to peanuts and general crop production; (c) abnormal weather conditions; (d) shortage of irrigation water and soil crusting; (e) insect damage prior to July 1 of each year; (f) disproportionate movement of farm operators and farm labor from cotton farm to more remunerative off-farm employment or to the armed services; and (g) war crop production instead of cotton in 1947.

It was, of course, extremely difficult to evaluate properly the contribution of each of these and other causes to the reduced cotton plantings in 1947 and 1948 and to make appropriate adjustments in computed county allotments. The State committee instructed that if the 1947-48 average cotton acreage was less than the 1941 county cotton acreage, an allotment adjustment equal to 10 percent of the decrease in acreage be made.

(a) Total of decreases in county cotton acreages for the State, 1,390,930 acres.

(b) Ten percent of item (a), 139,000 acres.

The amount of State reserve for assisting county committees with the making of adjustments in 5- to 15-acre allotment farms was estimated as follows: Since the act strongly suggests that substantial adjustments shall be made in indicated farm cotton allotments of between 5 and 15 acres, the State committee instructed that 50 percent of the requirements for 5- to 15-acre farm adjustments under the 1942 cotton acreage allotment program be set aside in the State reserve and that each county be allocated such amount only for that purpose.

(a) Acreage allotment required for 5- to 15-acre farm adjustments other than 1942 program in all counties, 92,212 acres.

(b) Fifty percent of the 1942 requirements, 46,106 acres.

The State reserve acreage for assisting county committees with the making of group II or new farm cotton allotments in newly developed areas was estimated as follows: A survey of all Texas counties showed that there were about 189,500 acres of cropland in farms that have been placed in cultivation for the first time during the 1949 calendar year and that cotton was planted on all or nearly all of this cropland. Since land, labor, and equipment were available for cotton production on such farms in 1949 and would be available for cotton production in 1950, and since many of these farms were located in counties with small allotments or no allotments, the State committee instructed that an amount equal to 10 percent of such cropland acreage be included in the State reserve.

(a) Ten percent of 189,500 equals 18,950.

The amount of State reserve required for making minimum farm acreage allotments was estimated as follows: The act directs that each farm with cotton history during one or more of the base years (1946, 1947, and 1948 were considered the base years for 1950 farm cotton allotment purposes) shall receive an allotment of not less than the smaller of 5.0 acres or the highest cotton history during the three base years. There were about 42,000 farms that received adjustments under the minimum farm allotment provision for the 1942 program. It was estimated that 1.2 acres was the average amount of adjustment for these small farms. The State committee instructed that 50,400 acres of the State allotment be held in reserve for assisting county committees with the making of minimum farm cotton allotments in all counties.

(a) Forty-two thousand farms by 1.2 acres equals 50,400 acres.

(b) Items 1 (d) plus 2 (b) plus 3 (b) plus 4 (a) plus 5 (a) equals 289,106 acres.

The estimated State reserve divided by the State acreage allotment of 7,637,029 acres gives a percentage of 3.8.

These computations and estimates were required to be completed before farm cotton allotments were approved for the State Committee. Some minor adjustments in State committee instructions were made after more accurate county and farm cotton data became available from county listing sheets.

I trust that this is the information requested in your letter of February 4. The actual distribution of such reserves is shown on the tabulation of county cotton allotment data that was transmitted to your office about February 1.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 23 regarding the extent to which House Joint Resolution 398, if enacted, would alleviate the inequities in cotton acreage allotments which have developed incident to the application of existing legislation.

It is believed that House Joint Resolution 398 is probably as good a measure as can be devised, under present circumstances, to help alleviate the inequities which now exist. If this resolution is enacted, it probably will not correct all inequities. As a matter of fact it probably will be impossible to devise measures, in the short time now remaining before cotton planting time, which will iron out all such inequities.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 5, 1949, requesting our opinion regarding a proposed minimum cotton acreage allotment of 20 percent of the cropland.

The Department has made recommendations to the Congress concerning the establishing of farm cotton acreage allotments. It is our opinion that whenever cotton-acreage allotments are established for farms primarily on a cropland basis, rather than on a basis of the history of cotton planted during a recent period of years, inequitable and unsatisfactory allotments will inevitably result.

Sincerely yours,

H. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 16 with which you enclosed a copy of a letter to you from Mr. B. A. Dinwiddie, secretary, Rusk County Production and Marketing Administration committee, pertaining to cotton-acreage allotments.

In view of the fact that the statistics furnished you by Mr. Dinwiddie were based on a survey involving only 20 percent of the farms in the county, we are unable to determine whether the sample farm data are accurate or representative of all farms in the county. Our records here in Washington do not include the acreage set up as a reserve for new grower allotments, or the number of applications for new grower allotments which have been received in the county.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter dated December 5, 1949, requesting information as to whether more than 20 percent of the county reserve can be used to provide fair and reasonable allotments for farms in the 5- to 15-acre group.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, provides that not less than 20 percent of the county reserve shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as is fair and reasonable to farms in that county whose allotments determined under other provisions were from 5 to 15 acres. The part of the county acreage reserve which could have been used for this group of farms was not limited to 20 percent of the county reserve.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note some of the comments in connection with other agricultural pursuits:

CAMP COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Pittsburg, Tex., February 10, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We are enclosing herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by our board of directors at the February meeting, relative to the need for an extended price support program for sweet potatoes for the 1950 crop.

We know that since our congressional district produces approximately 3,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes annually, which is more than the other 10 largest producing districts in Texas put together, that you will naturally want to protect our interests.

We sincerely hope that you will introduce legislation providing a program similar to the one suggested in the resolution or at least will give it your heartiest support in committee hearings and when it reaches the floor.

If this organization can do anything to assist in securing this legislation please do not hesitate to call upon us as we are vitally interested in this program.

Very truly yours,
CAMP COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RUSSELL WALTERS, President.
JOE B. WINKLE,
Chairman, Agriculture Committee.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED FEBRUARY 6, 1950, BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CAMP COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas it appears to the directors of the Camp County Chamber of Commerce that cotton acreage in this community will be greatly reduced by the new allotment program for 1950; and

Whereas it appears that the sweetpotato acreage will be substantially increased as a result thereof; and

Whereas sweetpotatoes are our most valuable source of agricultural income; and

Whereas it appears that this source of income is in danger of being drastically reduced if our growers are forced to sell their production on an overcrowded market: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president and chairman of the agriculture committee be and are hereby instructed to contact our Representatives in Congress, members of the United States Department of Agriculture and other individuals of influence and submit copies of this resolution for their consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That these persons be requested to seek the authorization of a support-price program on sweet potatoes for the 1950-51 growing and marketing season that will be—

1. Equal to or higher than the current support price on United States No. 1 sweet potatoes, and

2. For a period extending to May 1, 1951, to cover the entire storage period, rather than for the shorter period of the current program; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the local newspapers.

Adopted by unanimous vote.

RUSSELL WALTERS,
President.

Attest:

O. A. "AL" HALL,
Manager.
J. B. WINKLE,
Chairman, Agriculture Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, March 3, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of February 13 and 20, 1950, enclosing a letter and a resolution from the Camp County Chamber of Commerce, and also a letter from T. L. Arthur, Jr., Lindale, Tex. These letters requested price support for the 1950 crop of sweetpotatoes.

Under present legislation, price support on sweetpotatoes is not mandatory, and according to the Agricultural Act of 1949, before price-support operations can be undertaken for other than basic and designated nonbasic commodities, consideration must be given to the factors specified in section 401 (b) of the act. One of the factors that must be considered in connection with sweetpotatoes is the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

In 1949 the sweetpotato supply was about in balance with demand. The Department's suggested acreage for 1950 has not been issued, but it is expected no increase in acreage will be suggested. We believe that any substantial increase in sweetpotato acreage in 1950 could result in serious marketing difficulties and lower prices to growers.

This matter was discussed in your telephone conversations on February 20, with Mr. K. W. Schaible, and on February 23, with Mr. O. G. Strauss of our Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

LINDALE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Lindale, Tex., February 16, 1950.
The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of approximately 250 Smith County men, mostly farmers, who were interested in producing, processing, and marketing sweetpotatoes, was held at the Lindale High School on the afternoon of February 14. The program was devoted to discussions of production and marketing problems as they particularly affect east Texas and Smith County sweetpotato producers. A large representation of the leading producers and buyers of Smith County were at this meeting.

It was the consensus of opinion of the group that some effort should be made whereby a support price of sweetpotatoes should be put into effect since we do have a small cotton acreage (14,500) for this year and since our farmers are likely to increase their sweetpotato acreage in an effort to have a dependable cash crop for this year.

The group, which authorized me to refer to them as the sweetpotato producers of

Smith County and to act as their secretary, went on record as authorizing me to write you concerning this matter. It was their unanimous request that this information be passed on to you and that your continued cooperation be solicited in whatever effort you might make toward a support price for sweetpotatoes.

We would like to have your thinking concerning the possibility of such a program if you believe that such an effort would be feasible at this time.

It is possible that you will need other information concerning probable acreage for this year, possible percentages of grades to be marketed, etc. If you do need this kind of information we shall be glad to supply it.

I see no reason to go into detail in this letter in giving reasons why this sort of a program is needed here as I feel that you are familiar with this problem as it affects our people in general.

I shall appreciate anything that you can do relative to this problem. I would like to hear from you so that I will be in a position to report to this group concerning your thoughts on this question.

With best of personal regards to you and yours, I am,

Yours truly,

T. L. ARTHUR, Jr.,
Teacher of Vocational Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of February 3 and February 6, 1950, in which you inquire about price support for sweetpotatoes in anticipation of increased acreage resulting from a reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton. In accordance with your request, Mr. C. O. Strauss, of our Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, discussed this matter with you by telephone.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 does not provide mandatory price support for sweetpotatoes. According to the act, before price-support operations can be undertaken for other than basic and designated nonbasic commodities, consideration must be given to the factors specified in section 401 (b) of the act. One of the factors that must be considered is the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

Although the Department's suggested acreage for sweetpotatoes in 1950 has not been issued, it is expected that no increase in acreage will be suggested. The relationship of supply and demand for sweetpotatoes was about in balance in 1949. Any substantial increase in production in 1950 is expected to result in lower prices to growers. The East Texas Agricultural Council apparently recognizes this situation.

If marketing difficulties are encountered for 1950 crop sweetpotatoes, it will be necessary to give full consideration to the applicable factors under section 401 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 in connection with any request for assistance by means of surplus removal operations.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
College Station, Tex., February 27, 1950.
Mr. C. E. KENNEDY,
Pittsburg, Tex.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY: The honorable Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH has today contacted this office in your behalf regarding sweetpotato support-price program for your area.

The 1949 support-price program provided that a purchase agreement be executed prior to November 16, 1949, if potatoes were to be

offered to the Government after January 1, 1950. There were no agreements signed by either dealer or grower in the east Texas area.

On February 23 this office contacted Mr. Ken Schible of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Washington, D. C., regarding the possibility of setting up a sweetpotato purchase program for the east Texas area. We were advised that this was possible and are now assembling the necessary information to submit to Washington. It is entirely possible that a purchase program will be authorized, but not as long as the market price is above the Government support price. At the present time the market is \$2.60 per bushel on the United States No. 1 grade and the Government support on the same grade will be only \$2 per bushel.

We want to assure you that this office, with the cooperation of our Washington officials, will do everything possible to help dispose of your potatoes.

Yours very truly,

STATE PMA COMMITTEE,
B. F. VANCE, Chairman.

By DENNIS M. POE,
Purchase Representative.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., February 21, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I wish to acknowledge a letter and a copy of the resolutions of the Camp County Chamber of Commerce addressed the Honorable J. FRANK WILSON, Member of Congress.

It is realized that the sweetpotato industry in the northeast and east Texas plays an important part in the economy of the farmers in this area, and that serious consideration should be given to formulating the 1950-51 sweetpotato support price program.

It is hoped that if and when the program is formulated and announced, it will be one which will assist in alleviating financial hardships which may otherwise be suffered by sweetpotato growers in Texas.

Yours very truly,

R. T. PRICE,
Executive Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 23, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of February 7 concerning black eye peas and black eye beans. Dry black eyes, whether called peas or beans, were supported in 1943 and 1944. Neither will be supported in 1950.

Black eyes in the South are considered more perishable than others principally because of the difference in climate. Also, most warehouse facilities in other areas are better equipped to cope with insect infestation in blackeyes.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
THE OUTLOOK FOR VEGETABLES IN 1950

(Statement presented by Herbert W. Mumford, Jr., at the twenty-seventh annual agricultural outlook conference, Washington, D. C., November 2, 1949)

The year 1950 is expected to be slightly less favorable for vegetable growers than 1949 has been. Although prices received by farm-

ers in general are expected to fall only slightly from 1949 levels, these declines are apt to be larger than any declines in farmers' cost of production.

Demand for fresh vegetables in 1950 is expected to be only slightly less strong than it has been in 1949.

Onions and carrots are likely to bring—and cabbage may bring—higher prices to growers in early 1950 than they did in early 1949, in part because we will be going into the winter this year with much smaller stocks in storage. Prospective acreages of truck crops for harvest during January, February, and March are not greatly different from the acreages harvested a year earlier, but yields are apt to be higher than they were last winter when unfavorable weather cut yields below the levels of recent years.

Canada has removed all restrictions on the importation of fresh vegetables from the United States. Therefore, it is likely that our exports of winter season fresh vegetables to Canada will increase this winter over last, particularly vegetables other than lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, spinach, and celery. Restrictions on these six crops were removed for part of last winter.

Consumer demand for canned and frozen vegetables in the first quarter of 1950 is expected to be about as strong as in 1949. Demand later in the year may be slightly weaker, particularly if ample supplies of fresh vegetables are available. However, the upward trend in per capita consumption which has been evident in the past decade or so, is expected to hold consumption of both canned and frozen vegetables near their recent high levels.

Production of green lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, pimientos, and spinach for commercial processing has been large again this year. If we can assume that the size of these crops indicates correspondingly large canned and frozen packs, then it is likely that processor demand for these crops in 1950 may show some slackening from the present very high levels and those of recent years. However, no substantial reduction in prices to growers by commercial processors is expected in 1950 on tomatoes, green peas, or cabbage for kraut, because substantial adjustments in price or acreage of these crops were made in 1949. Current stocks of frozen vegetables are considerably larger than a year earlier, reflecting a very large frozen pack. While complete data are not available, it is believed that total stocks of canned vegetables are little, if any, larger than a year earlier.

Little, if any, improvement in demand for potatoes is expected in 1950. There is a possibility that consumers may look at potatoes more favorably as their cost of living makes further inroads on their available funds. However, no permanent reversal of the long-time down trend in per capita consumption of potatoes is foreseen at this time. The carry-over of potatoes next January 1 will be considerably smaller than that of a year earlier, and prices received by farmers for the 1949 crop probably will average well above the 60 percent of parity support level, but somewhat below a year earlier when support was 90 percent of parity on the 1948 crop.

In 1950, production probably will again exceed demand at prices equivalent to 60 percent of parity. Marketing agreements will be used to help keep the less desirable grades and sizes off the market. Price support for potatoes in 1950 is mandatory at from 60 to 90 percent of parity.

Sweetpotato production in 1950 could increase somewhat over the crops of the past few years without glutting the market. Price support of sweetpotatoes in 1950 is permissible but not mandatory.

The outlook for producers of dry edible beans and dry field peas in 1950 is not favor-

able. Very large stocks of dry beans and ample stocks of dry peas will be carried over from the 1948 and 1949 crops. Domestic demand is expected to remain reasonably stable at only a slightly lower level than in 1949. Export demand, however, is expected to be weaker. Price support on these two crops is permissible but not mandatory. Acreage allotments are probable on dry beans and possible on dry peas.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: At the request of Prof. William H. Brittingham, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, we are enclosing copies of the 1949 Annual Summary—Commercial Truck Crops for Fresh Markets, the latest issue of the Demand and Price Situation, and the outlook reports for fruits and vegetables. We are also enclosing the most recent issues of the Vegetable Situation and Truck Crop News. These reports contain information on the production and prices of vegetables in Texas and the outlook for fruits and vegetables.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN THACKREY,
Director of Economic Information.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your two letters of December 29 and 31, 1949, concerning the outlook for eggs and poultry during 1950.

I am enclosing a copy of the Outlook issue of the poultry and egg situation and a copy of the most recent issue of this publication. This publication is issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In addition to what is given in this publication, I should like to comment that for several years the poultry and egg industry has been quite profitable to producers. Egg prices have been supported for several years at 90 percent of parity, and this has led to a very heavy rate of egg production. Prices of chickens have been relatively good because of high consumer incomes, and relatively high prices for meats.

The poultry industry finds it is in a difficult position, however, at the beginning of 1950. The egg price support level has been reduced for 1950 under the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Egg and chicken production is substantially higher than a year ago. Price levels are lower and the industry is currently going through a period of adjustment which I believe will prove to be healthy.

In spite of the present situation, the long-time outlook for the poultry industry is, I believe, a good one. If consumer incomes remain high, the consumption of eggs and poultry should also be high. The fact that farmers generally are expected to raise fewer chicks this spring for flock replacement purposes indicates that this fall and next year egg prices should improve.

The turkey industry appears to be rather optimistic about the outlook. They have just informed the Department of Agriculture that they intend to raise 1 percent more turkeys in 1950 than they raised in 1949.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS,
College Station, Tex., January 17, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 10, 1950.

The different phases of the poultry industry at present do not look too bright for the experienced poultryman; therefore, it would be rather discouraging to a person who was planning to go into the business as a first experience. I think, however, that this condition is temporary inasmuch as all of the segments of the poultry industry have a rather short cycle with reference to the peaks and valleys of the prices received for the different commodities.

In many respects I think it is better for a person to go into the business when prices are the lowest rather than when they are at the peak. We, of course, at present have just gone through the selling of one of the largest turkey crops in the history of the industry and at a much lower price than was received in 1948. Egg prices have dropped in the last 4 weeks to the lowest level in a number of years. The broiler prices have also dropped in the heavy broiler producing areas of the Nation and, of course, Texas is one of these areas.

From these remarks it would seem that the picture of the poultry industry is rather dark; however, I firmly believe that the industry is one in which people will still continue to receive from a small amount of money on some farms to other farms that will receive their entire livelihood from this enterprise.

I think the location that a person going into the business selects will have much to do with the possibility of success. If they locate where market facilities are available and where the facility is paying for products based on quality, then they are much more likely to succeed, if they have a high-quality product for sale. As an illustration of this, farmers are receiving at present 40 cents a dozen for grade-A large eggs in Hallettsville, whereas farmers selling on a current-receipt basis are being offered 28 to 30 cents.

I think the size of the business would also have an influence on whether a person should begin in any phase of the poultry industry at the present time. Other facts which I think might influence a beginner would be capital available, ownership or rental of premises where business is to be located, personal interest in the business, size of family, and many other facts which might enter into whether a person would be successful as a beginner in the poultry industry.

In my work with poultrymen throughout the State on such problems, it is always my recommendation that I discuss with them in detail many of the items which I have listed here, and also I like to visit the location where they propose starting a business, as this usually brings to mind many questions which should be discussed.

I trust that this will give you some of the information which you need and if I can be of further assistance to you, I will be very happy to do so.

Very truly yours,

F. Z. BEANBLOSSOM,
Poultry Marketing Specialist.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 5 enclosing a letter

from Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Banks of Quitman, Tex., concerning the egg and feed price situation.

In recent weeks farm sales of eggs throughout the Nation expanded tremendously as a result of a relatively large pullet flock and exceedingly favorable weather conditions. Market prices declined substantially due to this increased production of eggs. Moreover, the egg driers in the Midwest who were cooperating under the egg price support program were offered more eggs than they could use in their plants, with the result that in many communities egg prices declined below the certified price of 35 cents which driers were required to pay. The Department seriously considered this problem and came to the conclusion that the only alternative would have been to inaugurate a comprehensive purchase program for both frozen and shell eggs in addition to dried egg purchases. Since the support program for 1949 terminated on December 31, 1949, it did not appear advisable to broaden the program so late in the year and for such a relatively short period of time. As a result, the egg market during December sought lower levels based upon supply and demand conditions.

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, eggs and poultry products are in a large group of commodities for which price support is nonmandatory. The law requires that if any of these products are supported, the support price may not exceed 90 percent of parity. The law sets forth eight factors which are to be considered in determining whether price-support operations shall be undertaken, and in determining the level of such support. After full consideration of these eight factors, it was decided to announce the support of egg prices in 1950 at a national annual average producer price of 37 cents per dozen. In order to help achieve this objective, the Department announced on December 30, 1949, that it would buy dried eggs from midwestern processing plants that would agree to pay farmers an average of 25 cents at the farm, or 27 cents at the drying plant. Copies of three press releases and a background statement which explains the price-support program in detail are enclosed.

Laying flocks have not yet reached their peak in production and in many cases sales of eggs at this time of year probably do not completely offset feed costs. However, it is expected that producers who follow good poultry husbandry practices will begin to show some returns over feed costs as their flocks come into full production during the next month or so. As was indicated in the press release of December 21, poultrymen are urged to give careful consideration to their management practices that lead to the greatest possible efficiency in production and marketing. Such practices will include careful culling and efficient use of feed.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 31, 1949, requesting information as to the outlook for those who might like to enter into the cattle business.

Prospects for the cattle industry continue to look good. Cattle prices have been above parity for the past 11 years, and recently they have been further above parity than the prices of any other agricultural product of major importance. While cattle prices have had their ups and downs, they have not declined to levels of serious consequence to the

cattle producer. Some cattle finishers who filled their lots last year with high-priced, heavy cattle took some severe losses, but cattle feeding is more speculative than the type of cattle raising generally followed in Texas.

Cattle prices in 1950 are not likely to be greatly different from that of 1949. Factors which may tend to cause slightly lower prices will be increased supplies of pork, possibly some reduction in business activity during the latter part of the year, and probably some decline in prices of all commodities as supplies of manufactured goods become more plentiful. Also, it is expected that cattle prices during the next several years will maintain a more favorable price relationship to other agricultural commodities than existed prior to the war.

Cattle numbers in the United States were reduced from a record peak of 85,500,000 head in 1945 to around 78,000,000 at the beginning of 1948. In reducing numbers during these years, the cattle industry provided record supplies of beef. During the immediate postwar years, cattle herds were reduced by heavy selling because of the uncertainty as to how much prices would decline with the adjustment to peacetime conditions. It has become increasingly apparent, however, that cattle prices would continue on a substantially higher level than during the prewar period. As a result, many cattlemen started shaping their herds for greater beef production by holding back more cows and heifers for replacement purposes. An increase in numbers on farms has apparently occurred in 1949, and further increases are expected during the next several years.

The cattle industry is dependent largely upon the domestic economy. Very little beef is exported, and imports of beef are small in comparison to our total consumption. It is expected, therefore, that prosperity in the cattle industry will be very closely tied to prosperity of the over-all economy. The changes which have occurred in our economy during the last 10 years have been particularly favorable to the cattle industry. Increased wages and a higher level of employment have resulted in stronger consumer preference for beef than in prewar years, and, if consumer incomes remain high, it is expected that favorable prices for cattle will continue. However, if consumer incomes fall and the average person is forced to reduce his expenditures for the higher priced foods he prefers, beef prices may be among the first to suffer from the decline.

Another factor which strongly favors the cattle industry is the increase in population. Our population increase has been nearly two million a year for several years, a faster rate than was formerly anticipated. The population increases that can be expected mean a potentially larger market for cattle. Since most of the production of beef must come from the United States, the Department believes that an increase in cattle numbers is desirable in the years ahead to meet the needs of our population increase and high consumer demand. This need for increased cattle numbers also fits in with the need for decreasing the acreage of wheat, cotton, and other crops now being produced in surplus.

Along with this favorable outlook for cattle, it might be advisable to add a word of caution for those who might desire to start a cattle enterprise for the first time. A successful cattle production operation requires competent management. There are many difficulties in the enterprise which may not be apparent to those inexperienced in cattle raising. Therefore, anyone starting into cattle production should thoroughly acquaint himself with all of the problems involved and should be adequately prepared to conduct the operation efficiently.

We are enclosing an address on the prospects for the cattle industry in the Nation as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKET-
ING ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 12, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I have your letter of December 29 requesting information about dairy and beef cattle. I believe the location of the farmer contemplating going into the dairy business would have a great deal to do with his success. If the farmer is located in a deficient area—that is, where dairy products are being shipped in—prospects may be very good for a reasonable profit, provided the farmer is in a position to grow good pastures and produce some feed. Of course, I am sure you realize that dairying is a business that requires a great deal of expense. I doubt that the average farmer who has had any experience in the dairy business would profit by going into it to great extent. In other words, I think the farmer should grow into the business.

The outlook for beef cattle is very good. This all depends, of course, on the national economic picture for the next few years. If the national income remains high, it appears that beef cattle should be a very profitable business for the next few years.

I think east Texas has made wonderful strides in developing good pastures and in improving their breeds of beef cattle during the past few years. Farmers in that section of the State have an opportunity, as we see it here, to increase beef cattle, provided they will continue to improve the pastures along with their cattle.

Sincerely yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your recent telephone call to Philip E. Nelson, director, dairy branch, and your letter of December 31 requesting information concerning opportunities in the dairy processing field.

Milk production in 1949 approximated 118,000,000,000 pounds. The production, processing, and distribution of milk and its products represent an established major agricultural industry, carried on in every State. This industry appears more likely to expand than contract in the near future.

The opportunities to enter the dairy processing business differ considerably by areas, according to the volumes of milk production and the existing facilities and competition in each locality. Substantial capital, as well as experience and knowledge as to manufacturing methods are important in this field. Tables 8 and 9 beginning on pages 11 and 12 of the enclosed issue of Production of Manufactured Dairy Products, 1948, contain data on the production of different manufactured dairy products by States. Tables 10 to 23 show the number of plants producing different products by States. Milk production and other data are contained in the enclosed copy of Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk, 1947-48.

As requested we are listing the national trade organization in the manufactured dairy products field.

American Butter Institute, Inc., Russell Pfifer, executive secretary, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., B. W. Fairbanks, director, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Robert C. Hibben, executive secretary, 912 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

National Cheese Institute, Inc., E. W. Gaumnitz, executive secretary, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator.

SOUTHERN DAIRIES, INC.,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Mr. L. A. Van Bomel, president of National Dairy Products Corp., has asked us to furnish you with the information requested in your notation on his letter to you dated January 5, 1950.

I am assuming that you had in mind the total investment a dairy farmer in the South would have to make in a farm in order to produce grade A fluid milk and one which would be large enough to make him a comfortable living. If my assumption is correct, then I believe you can use the following figures as an approximation of what that investment would be.

In my opinion, 30 cows would be needed, and if the farmer milked an average of 20 cows per day, they would produce about 60 gallons, or 516 pounds, of milk.

The following figures are based on needing 3 acres of land per cow, and presupposes that the farmer will raise the major part of all of his feed requirements:

100 acres of land at \$100 per acre—	\$10,000
House—	8,000
30 cows (good grade cows, not registered) at \$250 per head—	7,500
Milking barn—	7,000
Farm machinery and equipment—	7,500
Total investment—	40,000

I trust that the foregoing is the information which you desire. However, if you wish additional data along these lines please let me know, and I will try my best to furnish it to you.

Mr. Van Bomel's letter of January 5, 1950, is enclosed herewith, per your request.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BURTON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of December 31, 1949, inquiring as to the outlook for persons who might like to enter the cantaloup and watermelon business.

Annual crops such as the two mentioned are subject to wide fluctuations in price from year to year depending on the acreage planted, growing conditions, and yields obtained. Acreage and price data reveal that high prices in one year are frequently followed the next season by large plantings and unprofitable returns.

Some increases in plantings of vegetable crops have come about as a result of reduced acreage allotments for price-supported crops. Because of this, there may be a trend in vegetable and melon crops during coming seasons in the direction of larger acreages and lower prices.

The attached table shows a general downward trend, not only in acreage and production, but also in prices for Texas cantaloups and watermelons from the high points reached during and immediately after the close of the war. While postwar prices appear to compare favorably with prewar returns, it should be borne in mind that production and handling costs are much higher than before the war.

There would appear to be no economic justification for any marked increase in the acreage of these crops in Texas at this time.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letters of December 14, 1949, inquiring whether this Department could or would support the price of watermelons, cantaloups, turnip greens, and cucumbers during the coming season.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 makes price support mandatory for certain designated farm products, and optional for others subject to certain considerations specified in the act. Among these considerations are the supply of the commodity in relation to the demand, its importance to the national economy, the availability of funds, the ability to dispose of stocks acquired, and the ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.

With respect to the relative importance in the national economy of the commodities named, cantaloups, watermelons, and cucumbers are included among the 15 leading vegetable crops in total farm value. They rank considerably lower in this respect than some other commodities, such as lettuce and celery, which are not included in the Department's purchase programs. Turnip greens rank low among vegetable crops in farm value.

In order to achieve maximum dietetic benefits with available funds to school children and other recipients of purchased commodities, it has been the aim to restrict purchases to those commodities having a relatively high nutritive value in proportion to the purchase price. Cantaloups, watermelons, and cucumbers all rank low by this standard. Although the nutritional value of turnip greens is high as compared with other vegetables, the unfamiliarity of people in most sections of the country with this commodity restricts the area of possible distribution.

Purchases of surplus commodities are limited by the capacity of available outlets. Since school lunches constitute the principal outlet for most commodities, the volume of possible purchases is greatly restricted during the summer vacation period, when most cantaloups and watermelons are harvested in your State.

In view of the above-mentioned considerations, the commodities named in your letter have not been included among the commodities eligible for purchase by the Department.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
January 5, 1950.

About 4,200 direct and insured farm-ownership loans will be made in fiscal year

1950. Most of these loans will be for the purchase and development of farms though some will be to present owners for enlargement or development of their present farms.

About 13,400 farm owners will be assisted in improving their dwellings or other farm buildings in 1950 through the farm-housing program authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949.

About 123,000 farmers will receive production and subsistence loans for purchasing livestock, equipment, feed and seed, and for other farm needs. In addition, perhaps \$10,000,000 will be loaned to farmers suffering production disasters.

Comparable figures for Texas

Direct and insured farm ownership loans.....	235
Farm-housing loans	1,050
Production and subsistence loans	6,610
Disaster loans.....	\$2,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 5, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I have your letter of December 29, requesting information concerning the poultry business.

With the present price support of \$0.25 a dozen for eggs, I doubt that the average commercial poultry producer can make any money if he has to buy his feed. Based upon my experience, I do believe that the average east Texas farmer would be able to profitably maintain a small flock of laying hens, provided a large portion of the feed is produced on the farm. As you know, east Texas has rather long growing seasons and such crops as oats, rye grass, and Bermuda grass can be provided for green feed for chickens, thus enabling the farmer to produce eggs cheaper than may be the case in the more northern States.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., January 6, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of December 30, in which you asked a number of questions about corn-acreage allotments for 1950.

We were recently advised by the grain branch of the Production and Marketing Administration that the 1950 corn-acreage-allotment program would not be applicable to any Texas county. Under existing legislation, none of the Texas counties can qualify as being a commercial corn-producing county.

At the same time, we were advised that it may be necessary to establish corn-acreage allotments in some Texas counties for the 1951 and future programs. As you know, the use of hybrid seed has increased very sharply in this State during the last 10 years, with the result that approximately two-thirds of the 1949 crop was planted with hybrids.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, Texas PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We are pleased to give you the information requested from W. D. Termohlen, Director of the Poultry Branch of this Administration.

The attached lists will give you the names and addresses of the principal national, regional, and Texas poultry and egg associations.

Regarding the poultry and egg situation for 1950, I believe this can be summarized best by quoting from the outlook issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation, as prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of this Department:

"American farmers in 1950 are likely to raise somewhat fewer chickens and turkeys than the very large numbers they produced this year. However, egg supplies in the coming year will remain abundant. The laying flock on January 1 will be larger than a year earlier, and January-June egg production will accordingly exceed this year. The farm prices likely to result may induce farmers to raise fewer chickens in the spring of 1950. This leads to a prospect of a smaller laying flock in the fall.

"The possible smaller egg production which may result in the later months of 1950 may be largely offset by an expected increase in commercial cold storage holdings compared with 1949.

"The prices paid to farmers for eggs and chickens, including broilers, are likely to average lower in 1950 than in 1949. This is indicated by the prospect that economic activity and consumer demand will continue to decline slightly from the 1948 peaks, and also by the prospective supplies of eggs and poultry meat. Through the first half of 1950, eggs will be more plentiful than in 1949. In the early fall, normal-sized storage stocks would tend to partly compensate for seasonally low-egg supplies, with the result that sharp and sudden price peaks may be avoided. Poultry supplies in the first months of 1950 are likely to include much larger cold storage stocks of chicken and turkey than the year before. Before mid-year, marketings of farm chickens will increase seasonally. This prospect does not indicate that poultry prices will rise significantly from September 1949 levels. Since September prices are lower than the average to date for 1949, the 1950 average price is likely to be significantly under 1949.

"The declines expected in 1950 from the high 1949 levels of chicken and turkey output are likely to be more moderate than would be expected on the basis of price outlook alone. The record large feed supplies for the year 1949-50, plus the availability of family labor on farms and the desire to maintain farm income, may partly offset price prospects in determining the volume of 1950 poultry output. Prices for poultry ration in 1950 are expected to be lower than in 1949 but not by enough to offset the effect of the prospective decline in egg and poultry prices upon farmers' incomes from the poultry enterprise."

Mr. Termohlen understood that you were especially interested in the poultry and egg outlook for 1950, as relating to a proposal made by a group of east Texas, who are planning to go into the egg and poultry business rather extensively. In view of the situation as outlined in the above summary, our Poultry Branch would recommend that under present conditions that the group referred to be advised to proceed with caution and not get into the production of either eggs or broilers beyond the requirements or demand of known markets.

For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of the 1950 outlook issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation.

We will be very glad to furnish you any additional information that you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator.

NEW JERSEY SENATE,
January 6, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: Right now the poultry industry is passing through a difficult period which we hope will clear up within the next 6 or 8 months.

The immediate prospects of the industry depend largely on the stabilization of egg and poultry meat prices. It seems to me that the support price on feed must be in line with the support price on eggs and meat if the poultryman is to expect any margin of profit.

It might be a good idea for you to write the poultry experiment stations connected with the State colleges in some of the eastern States. I am sure you will find them in a position to give you a fairly clear picture of the situation in the poultry world today.

With kind regards and best wishes for a happy new year.

Sincerely,

ELMER H. WENE.

IOWA SWINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
Des Moines, Iowa, January 3, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, Third District of
Texas, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I feel that the United States can maintain and support the increase in swine production of this last year through its added population and increased income as long as we have employment. I would not advise too much expansion in swine production but feel the amount we are having now would be a profitable enterprise.

Sincerely,

WILBUR L. PLAGER,
Field Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1949.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 5, 1949, in which you ask why black eyes are not supported along with other beans and peas.

Dry black eyes are marketed in an entirely different manner than are dry edible peas and their utilization is substantially different. They are marketed and consumed in the same manner, generally speaking, as are dry beans.

Blackeyes have not been included in the price-support program for the following reasons:

1. The price-support program on beans was originally designed to obtain additional production to meet wartime requirements and blackeye beans are not suitable for shipment abroad.

2. Black eyes are not comparable in storability with other beans, particularly in the South and Southwest, because of much greater susceptibility to insect infestation.

3. Over-production of black eyes can take place very easily because of the relatively large area in which they can be produced.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge receipt of a clipping from the December 1, 1949, issue of the Dallas Morning News relative to Government-owned stocks of non-fat dry-milk solids.

On the basis of current market quotations, the value of this powder is approximately \$28,000,000.

In accordance with your request, we are returning to you herewith the newspaper clipping.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News of
December 1, 1949]

DRIED MILK HOARD POSES KNOTTY PROBLEM
FOR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Government is hoarding huge stocks of an important food nutrient.

Agriculture Department experts say it is most needed in the national diet.

Department officials are getting gray wondering how to make the food available to consumers.

The nutrient is calcium. Rich supplies of it are contained in the 230,000,000 pounds of dry skimmed milk now locked in the Government's price-support stocks.

Manufacturers of the milk powder say bakers should use more of it to enrich their bread. But bakers are reluctant to add to their production costs. They say the powder costs too much because the Government is holding up the price.

Manufacturers represented by the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., counter by asking that the Government subsidize increased use of the powder in bread baking.

The bread makers oppose this plan. The American Bakers Association declared recently that such a subsidy might lead to Government regimentation of their industry.

The Government has big stocks of the powder because of a standing offer to buy it at a relatively high price. The Government could stop propping the price. The law doesn't require it.

But if the Government withdrew price props for skimmed milk, agriculture officials fear the price would collapse. Many Midwest dairy-hog farmers would save cream for butter and feed the skimmed milk to hogs instead of taking whole milk to market.

Agriculture officials also argue that if price supports were eliminated for skimmed milk powder, the price of butter, an end milk by-product, would go up. Under the milk support law, the Government props the milk price by buying butter and skimmed milk powder. If it dropped powder supports, it would have to boost butter supports to keep up the price of milk.

The dried milk manufacturers are stumping the country to convince bakers they should enrich bread with more skimmed milk powder. But they admit it's a slow educational process.

To give the move a shot in the arm, the manufacturers suggest that the Government resell the powder it buys to bakers at lower prices. They propose that bakers using in excess of a national average of 2.5 percent dry skim milk should be subsidized to the extent of half of the cost of all additional quantities they use in bread-making.

The board of governors of the American Bakers Association, meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., recently made it clear they want no part of such a plan.

In official Agriculture Department circles there are two schools of thought. Some

officials think it's a fine idea. They say it really wouldn't be a subsidy. It would merely allow bakers to get the powder at a price closer to what the price would be if the Government wasn't propping it.

But other officials believe the bakers eventually will have to increase enrichment of their bread with or without a subsidy. If that's going to happen, they ask, why pay them a subsidy?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1949.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your two letters of October 18, 1949, with respect to methods of supporting fruits and vegetables.

There is enclosed a copy of Miscellaneous Publication 683 Price Programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1949. This publication will provide you with much of the detailed information in which you are interested.

Price-support operation for fruits and vegetables are limited to dry beans and peas, potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Assistance is provided growers of other fruits and vegetables by means of surplus-removal-purchase operations as needs arise, depending upon the funds and outlets available to the Department and other considerations.

Dry beans of specified classes including baby lima and pinto are supported since they were Steagall commodities. Dry whole peas are similarly supported, but black eyes are not supported. In our normal classification we consider black eyes as beans rather than as peas. Black eyes are not supported because the Department did not ask for increased production of this class during the war, since outlets outside of the United States were practically nonexistent.

Support of the 1949 crop of dry beans is at 80 percent of parity, and the support on dry peas is at 60 percent. In each program the support is given by means of loans and purchase agreements available to producers. On dry peas the Department supports the price of the commodity as it comes from the threshers; whereas on dry beans, the support is on a cleaned and graded basis which service is normally done by local warehousemen. The reason for the distinction is that excess peas which might be acquired under the price-support program could very well have only a feed outlet. For feed purposes, the amount by which the value of cleaned peas would exceed that of thresher-run peas would be insufficient to cover the cost of cleaning.

Copies of the press releases and the program regulations for the 1949 support programs on dry beans and peas are enclosed.

In the case of vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes for fresh-market sales, price support is not mandatory. Our operations are limited by available funds and outlets and the perishable nature of the commodity. These commodities are grown commercially in nearly all of the States. The period between planting and harvesting is short for most of these vegetables. Areas planted vary from a fraction of an acre to large-scale operations. Double and even triple cropping is not unusual. Marketing seasons between areas are finely drawn and frequently overlap because of variable weather conditions. Prices during a market season vary widely, frequently from very high to very low levels. Consequently, we do not announce in advance support-price levels. To do so would tend to encourage acreage expansion and we have no practical means of acreage allotments. We are compelled to confine our operations to surplus removal

programs as market gluts arise and to a few important commodities for which outlets to school lunch and other eligible institutions are available. The thinking behind this type of program simply is that by removing the spot surpluses, market prices will improve sufficiently to be of benefit to the grower. Our maximum purchase prices for these operations are based on 75 percent of the individual commodity parity prices.

Mandatory price support for potatoes has been in effect since 1943, first as a Steagall crop, and presently under the Agricultural Act of 1948. The principal support method is by purchases, particularly in connection with the early crop, but loans have been an important supplement in the late-producing areas where large quantities are stored and where markets frequently are depressed as a result of growers' needs for cash at harvest time. Price support announcements for the ensuing crop season usually are made in the late fall or winter. They contain an outline of the basic plan, including conditions of eligibility. Beginning in 1947, only growers planting within their individual farm potato-acreage allotments have been permitted to participate.

Under prewar conditions, it was assumed that for all consumption purposes, production of about 360,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels was needed. More recently 350,000,000 bushels has been the production goal, but there is some evidence that even this figure is too high and that with normal quality a supply as low as 335,000,000 bushels would be adequate. On a per capita basis, annual consumption has been declining steadily for over half a century at a rate close to 1 percent per year. More recently the rate of decline has been accelerated, and 1948 consumption is estimated at 108 pounds per capita compared with averages of 182 pounds for the 1909-13 period and 131 pounds for the 1935-39 period. As to crop disposition, data for the 1944-48 period show an average of 79 percent of the potato crop sold for food and seed, the balance being consumed as food and seed on the farms where grown, and wasted or fed to livestock. It should be observed, however, that the percentage sold includes sales to the Department under price-support programs.

Price support of sweetpotatoes is mandatory through December 31, 1949, because it is a Steagall commodity. The current crop will be supported in accordance with the Agricultural Act of 1948, at prices which will return growers not less than 60 percent or more than 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing season (July 1, 1949). Beginning January 1, 1950, sweetpotatoes will be in the same category as other vegetables on which price support is optional. However, since December 31 is about the middle of the sweetpotato marketing season and a basic change in support was undesirable in the middle of the season, the Department committed itself to support the 1949 crop of sweetpotatoes at an average of 60 percent of the July 1, 1949, parity. A press release giving the schedule of prices and details of the 1949 sweetpotato price-support program is enclosed.

During the 5-year period (1943-47) the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that approximately 43 percent of the total production of sweetpotatoes was sold. They estimate that about 32 percent was used in the farm household. The remainder was used for seed, fed to livestock, and lost through waste after harvest. The 1949 production is estimated at 51,900,000 bushels. On the basis of these averages it is estimated that about 22,300,000 bushels would be sold and the farm household would consume 16,600,000 bushels.

The Department has no price-support program for figs. It has announced a program under which diversion payments of 3 cents a pound will be made on up to 1,000 tons of

Black Mission figs. These figs are being contributed voluntarily by producers to a surplus pool for disposition outside of normal trade channels.

Surplus-removal programs have been undertaken for a number of deciduous fruits during the 1949 season. Fresh pears, apples, and prunes were purchased during August and September. Purchases of each of these fresh fruits were undertaken in an endeavor to improve market conditions then prevailing for these fruits. Purchases of these commodities were distributed under the school-lunch program and to eligible agencies and institutions and the rate of purchase was governed by the capacity of the outlets to utilize the fruit.

A total of 1,093 cars of Bartlett pears was purchased in California, Oregon, and Washington during the period August 2 through September 20, 1949. Purchases were made at the price of \$2.15 per box f. o. b. shipping point. At the start of the program the purchase price was measurably above the then prevailing commercial market price, whereas at the termination of purchases the commercial market price had improved and, in fact, increased to a level above the purchase price.

There were 135 cars of Gravenstein apples purchased in California during the period August 2 through August 21, 1949, at \$1.90 per box f. o. b. The California Gravenstein apple industry during the 1949 season adopted a series of rigorous marketing controls designed to improve prices to producers, and the purchases under this program were adapted to the marketing-control pattern established by the industry.

There were 75 cars of Italian prunes purchased in Idaho during the first 2 weeks in September. The purchases of this commodity were made at a price of \$1.10 per one-half bushel basket f. o. b. shipping point.

In an endeavor to assist growers of peaches in the United States to market relatively abundant supplies of freestone peaches in the late-producing States and of clingstone peaches grown on the Pacific coast there were 937,210 cases of canned peaches purchased for distribution under the school-lunch program. Purchases of this commodity were made on an offer-and-acceptance basis, and the average price paid for all canned peaches was \$4.06 per case delivered to destinations.

Purchases of fresh apples for distribution under the school-lunch program and to eligible agencies and institutions currently are being made by the Department. The purchase price at the present time is \$1.70 per box or bushel, f. o. b. shipping point for specified varieties and sizes of fruit. Only United States No. 1 apples are being purchased, and the rate of purchase is geared to the capacity of the available outlets to utilize fresh apples. Purchases under this program were started during the week beginning October 10 and authorizations have been issued for purchases of over 2,000 cars during the first 6 weeks of operation of the program. Purchases are being made in 28 States and allocations to each State are based on the proportionate share of the total United States commercial production contributed by that State.

In an endeavor to assist the United States apple and winter-pear industries to regain their export outlets, the Department has issued an export payment program under which a subsidy of 50 percent of the f. a. s. price, but not more than \$1.25 per box or per bushel, is made to exporters for apples or winter pears destined to the Economic Cooperation Administration and Western Hemisphere countries with the exception of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. The eligible countries are those whose purchasing of United States apples and winter pears have been curtailed as a result of a shortage of dollar exchange. Copies of the announce-

ments indicating the terms and conditions of these programs are enclosed.

Citrus fruits have been purchased in periods of surplus during the last few seasons to the extent that funds and outlets were available. These purchases were made under surplus removal programs rather than price-support programs. Substantial purchases were made during the 1947-48 season when prices to growers were very low. Purchases during that fiscal year were equivalent to approximately 5,500,000 boxes of grapefruit and 3,300,000 boxes of oranges.

Prior to the severe freezes which occurred in the citrus fruit-producing areas of Texas, California, and Arizona last winter the Department has instituted a purchase program for concentrated orange juice and a quantity of this product equivalent to about 1,250,000 boxes was acquired for use in school lunches. Purchase programs for citrus fruit were discontinued last season after these freezes since prices advanced materially. The Texas freeze resulted in very large losses of both fruit and trees in the Rio Grande Valley. As a result, a disaster area was designated and the Farmers Home Administration has made loans available to growers for rehabilitating and replanting groves. In addition to the purchase program during the 1948-49 season an export subsidy program was issued for citrus fruits. Under this program approximately 750,000 boxes (fresh equivalent) of oranges and grapefruit were exported to the Marshall-plan countries.

We are now giving consideration to the marketing situation for the 1949-50 citrus-fruit crop, the harvesting of which has just started. A large crop of oranges is expected but the grapefruit crop will be drastically reduced as a result of the freezes last winter. Texas grapefruit growers whose groves were not seriously damaged by the freeze should have a profitable season in 1949-50.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as far as cotton is concerned, is an improvement over the measure that passed the House, which I opposed. I want to direct my remarks to potatoes, because that is in the report, and was not considered when we had the House bill up for consideration.

Our troubles with potatoes today is largely due to maladministration of the support program and to large imports of potatoes from Canada. It is now estimated that close to 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes will come into our American market from the 1949 crop, which means that the Commodity Credit Corporation, or our Government, will have to buy 2 bushels of American potatoes to make up for the loss of the American consumer market and to hold the price up in this country for American-grown potatoes.

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. FELLOWS. And that 20,000,000 bushels is substantially what they figure will be the surplus, so far as our crop is concerned in the eastern part of the United States; is that not correct?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The imports of Canadian potatoes will increase our surplus by the amount of the imports.

Mr. FELLOWS. Is it not within the power of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to stop that importation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is my understanding that under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the President has the power to place a quota or a virtual embargo upon all potatoes that are imported when our Government is conducting a support program on potatoes.

Mr. FELLOWS. And is not the effect of this program to support Canadian potatoes as well as our own?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, it supports the price of potatoes in Canada and provides a market for them in this country.

I want to call your attention to a particular matter with reference to potatoes. The law provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation can dispose of its potatoes to any other governmental agency for any price. But what do we find today? My distinguished and able colleague from New York [Mr. LEFÈVRE] advises me that the Army Quartermaster depot of Chicago is advertising up in the State of New York and in the city of Poughkeepsie for bids on 376,000 bushels of potatoes and 580,000 dozens of eggs to be bought on bid in the market by the Government. The Army refuses to buy them from the Commodity Credit Corporation at 1 cent a bushel for potatoes, or half a cent a dozen for the eggs.

Now, it seems to me, in the interest of economy, that these governmental agencies should get together and use the surpluses of food that we now have, because we have them on hand. The taxpayers have paid for them.

Since the 1st of February, the Government has spent \$13,000,000 to buy eggs; good, fresh eggs. That is since the 1st of February; and yet the Quartermaster Corps, to supply a hospital up in Michigan, is advertising now for 580,000 dozen to go up to your State, I will say to my colleague from Michigan, and for 376,000 bushels of potatoes, when the Secretary of Agriculture says that he is going to dump 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and that millions of dozens of eggs are spoiling. I would not be a bit surprised but what those potatoes will be Canadian potatoes, because they will underbid the price at Poughkeepsie, or other places, and the Government may be feeding our boys in the hospitals in Michigan, Canadian potatoes paid for by the American taxpayers, when we have millions, yes, nearly \$90,000,000 worth of potatoes on hand that we could give away. Is that not a crime? I think these agencies had better get together to stop this waste of the taxpayers money. No wonder the potato program has failed.

Now, let me point out one other matter for the benefit of some of the potato growers of the country. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACEL] stated that the Secretary of Agriculture could put marketing practices into operation which would be equivalent to marketing agreements, had they been voted. Those marketing practices specified by the Secretary of Agriculture which are equivalent to marketing agreements, can be put into

operation without a vote of the producers, for the crop year 1950, in all areas where they do not have marketing agreements or marketing quotas, so that this is one instance when the Secretary of Agriculture is given absolute authority in those areas to put these marketing practices into operation; in fact, he could stop the marketing of potatoes in certain areas if they did not meet the standard set up by him, and the potato producers would not have anything to say about it.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Speaking of this importation of potatoes, there is now a provision in the tariff law that can be invoked by the President to shut out these importations.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I said that a few moments ago. The gentleman probably was not in the Chamber. Those restrictions are in section 22, and can be put into operation by the President on any program upon which we have a support price program, provided it does not interfere with the reciprocal trade agreements. But we have fulfilled the quota to Canada, where they can ship in 5,000,000 bushels under the reciprocal trade law at 37½ cents a bushel tariff or one-half the regular duty. The quota has been filled and we will have ten to fifteen million additional bushels of potatoes coming into this country from the 1949 Canadian crop.

The potato support program has failed because of maladministration and large imports of potatoes from Canada. It is quite evident that Secretary Brannan is doing everything that he can to destroy the price-support program for perishable commodities.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am wholeheartedly in favor of the adoption of the conference report. I feel that the conferees should be commended for their work in largely maintaining the House position and bringing us this conference agreement which will alleviate many gross inequities which exist in connection with the administration of Public Law 272 of the Eighty-first Congress, first session.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVRS] has stated that many of the people in his district were opposed to price supports for agricultural commodities because of the high cost of food. I feel that I am qualified to discuss the question of food costs, since I do practically all of the family grocery buying; that is, I shop at the grocery stores on Saturdays and am familiar with the present food costs. I want to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVRS] that the cost of foods are appreciably lower today than a year ago. Foods have declined in price about 20 percent or more in the last few months. This is true with respect to fruits, vegetables, canned foods, and all cuts of meats, especially pork. While the farmer is getting less for the

commodities produced by him there has been no decline in wages. As a matter of fact, wages have increased.

Only yesterday I attended a fashion show sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. Different types of dresses and wearing apparel made from cotton were modeled for the assembled guests. The dresses ranged in price from \$18.95 to \$149. For each dress that retailed for these figures the cotton farmer received about 50 or 60 cents for his long, hard labor in the production of raw cotton. Yet, some Members will come on this floor and fight support prices on agricultural commodities saying that the price paid farmers for the production of their labor is too high. The cotton farmer earns about 30 cents an hour for his work on the farm while industrial labor is enjoying a minimum wage written into law by this Congress of 75 cents an hour.

This cotton emergency legislation has for its purpose the removal of hardships suffered by cotton farmers and to prevent and avoid hundreds and hundreds of farm tenants and share croppers from being thrown out of employment because of the excessive reduction in acreage which has been made to farmers throughout the Cotton Belt. Public Law 272 allocated cotton acreage on the basis of a percentage of cropland on the cotton farms within the county and did not take into consideration the cotton history of the farmers who brought the history to the particular county. It, therefore, became necessary that a history formula be written as an amendment to the law in order to relieve the many inequities which had resulted from the cotton-control law passed last year.

It has been charged here that to enact this emergency cotton proposal would result in the allocation of too much acreage during the crop year 1950. I challenge that statement. To begin with, it was necessary that cotton-control legislation be placed on the statute books since the Secretary of Agriculture would have been compelled to have allocated no fewer than 27,000,000 acres for cotton production in 1950 under the laws that were on the statute books prior to the passage of Public Law 272 last summer. We cut down the national allotment of 27,000,000 acres to 21,000,000 acres in this 1949 act. This conference report which we are now considering would add about 1,100,000 additional acres for 1950. Let me call your attention to the fact that there will be considerable underplanting of allotments in 1950. Why do I say this? The Cotton Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee has been engaged in hearings in an effort to remove objections to the cotton-control law. Witnesses have appeared before our committee from various cotton States. Many of these witnesses are cotton farmers. They tell us that in their counties so much of the allotment that has been made to the farmers will not be planted in 1950. They say many of these farmers have gone out of cotton and are growing some other crop and do not intend to plant the allotment which has been given them as a result of the

percentage of cropland-factor allocation. I have here the actual record year by year of the national allotment of cotton, the number of acres actually planted and the percentage of the acres that were planted compared with the total allotment in the years that the cotton-control program was in effect. In 1938 the Department of Agriculture allocated 27,493,000 acres to cotton. Of this allotment 24,943,000 acres were planted which is 90.7 percent of the allocated acres. In 1939 there were 27,863,000 acres allocated and only 24,622,000 acres planted which is 88.4 percent of the allocated acres. In 1940 there were 27,545,000 acres allocated and only 24,772,000 acres planted which is 89.9 percent of the allocated acres. In 1941 there were 27,399,000 acres allocated and only 22,956,000 acres planted which is 83.8 percent of the allocated acres. In 1942 there were 27,280,000 acres allocated and only 23,103,000 acres planted which is 84.7 percent of the allocated acres. In 1943 there were 27,203,000 acres allocated and only 21,798,000 acres planted which is 80.1 percent of the allocated acres. During the years the program has been in effect there has been an average of 14 or 15 percent of the allocated cotton acres which have been unplanted. Even if 12 percent of the allocated 21,000,000 acres for 1950 would not be planted, that would be 2,400,000 acres which would not be planted this year. It can readily be seen that by the adding of the 1,300,000 acres which is expected to be added by virtue of the passage of this bill, there would still be some 1,300,000 acres of cotton less planted in the year 1950 than the 21,000,000 which was provided under the legislation which Congress enacted in August of 1949.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the conference report will be agreed to.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON].

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] cited a case of a person who bought a farm in 1948. He realizes, as does every Member of this House, that we passed a law in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress—Public Law 28—which outlawed new cotton acreage. This person who bought the farm in 1948 and did not plant until 1949 is not entitled to any acreage except as a new grower, which allotment he got.

I hope this conference report is adopted.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. Is it not true that this conference report is intended to improve the existing situation?

Mr. SUTTON. It definitely is.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, some of you represent the large metropolitan areas. I particularly want to propound a question to those who represent large con-

sumer groups; especially those of you who feel that this farm program has in some way imposed a burden upon your people. Let me ask you in all sincerity, What commodity has dropped in price during the past 2 years as food has? Has the price of automobiles gone down as rapidly as food? Has shelter gone down as rapidly as food? Has the cost of fuel decreased? Have the city-produced goods the farmers buy dropped like the cost of food? Have wages gone down as rapidly as food? Has rent gone down as rapidly as food? Has any other commodity for which the American people have to spend a large portion of their money decreased as food has decreased in price?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Food prices, of course, have just about doubled, whereas all other prices have not.

Mr. POAGE. Food prices in the last 2 years have materially dropped. In fact, farm prices are off about 23 percent, I believe. I do not think the gentleman can point to a single other item of household expense that has dropped that much.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman permit me to answer?

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman's answer was incorrect. Food prices have not doubled in the last 2 years. On the contrary, they have decreased.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman asked a question.

Mr. POAGE. I asked the gentleman to answer my question. He did not answer it. He cannot answer it. The gentleman did not attempt to answer the question. I simply called for a plain answer, and the answer is not what the gentleman from New York would like for it to be. If his people are not today receiving substantially cheaper food than they did 2 years ago, it is due to the amounts taken by the citizens of his own city as distribution costs for the farmer is today receiving only about three-fourth as much for food as he was 2 years ago, and the city people of America are still spending a smaller percent of their income for food than are the people of any other nation of the world. Have wages dropped during the past year as rapidly as the price of food? Has the cost of building a home dropped as rapidly during the past year as the price of food? Food has dropped substantially. It is the price of things farmers have to buy, not the price of things farmers have to sell that has not dropped. Has the farm program imposed an unfair burden upon the consumers of the city areas or has the maintenance of fixed or rising costs of industrial goods imposed an unfair burden on farmers?

Mr. Speaker, in this bill there is one item only that has been the subject of serious attack on this floor, and that is the potato program. The House did not put any reference to potatoes in our bill. We were simply asking for justice for those farmers whose allotments of cotton and peanuts had been cut to where they could not make a living. That is all

we asked for. The Senate felt that we should put into this bill some provision in regard to potatoes. Everyone wants to limit the Government's liability as to potatoes. This is not a potato bill, and under our rules the conference committee has no power to make it a potato bill. We do, however, have three provisions in this bill, every one of which reduces the obligation of the Government in regard to potatoes, every one of which will result in a lesser expenditure in the future than we have had in the past in regard to potatoes.

Probably we do not go as far as some of you would like to go, but we do definitely move in the direction of controlling potato production and reducing the obligation of the Government. These provisions are not all that might have been placed in a potato bill. They are not all that will doubtless be in the potato bill on which the Senate committee began work this morning, but they are provisions on which I am sure all of us are in substantial agreement. We may favor going further, but we can at least agree that we should go this far. Let us not take the cake that is offered us just because there is no ice cream to go with it. The acceptance of this bill in nowise limits our power to deal further with potatoes, but the rules of the conference committee made it impossible for us to go any further in this bill.

Are you for reducing the obligation of the Government, or do you want to continue the disastrous potato program we have had in the past? The question is clear. If you want to continue it, vote against this conference report. If you want to stop it, vote for this conference report.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the country that again the agricultural lobby is going full steam ahead. When the matter of the price-support program was up in the last session there were 59 minutes allotted by the Agriculture Committee for the people for the bill and 1 minute against. In this particular session, there are now 58 minutes for the people for this conference report and 2 minutes given to the people against. The country is greatly disturbed over these programs, and in view of the outcome of the program of last year, the pros and cons of the issues are entitled to be fully heard.

May I say to the farmers of the country, unless you permit half of the time for debate in this House for those in opposition to talk out some of these problems, and to give the points of view of the public and the consumers, these programs are going to come to a brick wall and crash. We people in the consumer districts, and we have farms in them too, want fair treatment by the agricultural lobby, or the farmers will be the losers in the end. The American people including the farmers believe in fair and equal treatment.

There has been not one word said in this conference report nor in the statement of the managers on the part of the

House, as to the cost to the Treasury, which is the cost to the American taxpayer, of these programs. I would like to finish by asking the chairman of the committee, and the ranking minority Member on the Republican side, what is the estimated cost of this bill? Even Secretary of Agriculture Brannan claims the prices the consumers must pay under this legislation are too high, and the American taxpayers' money is being used to make these prices high under ill-advised rigid price-support programs. We taxpayers are entitled to ask, "How much?"

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee which handled the cotton bill in 1949.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, first I should like to clear up one matter. The question has been asked here why food commodities, other than potatoes, have not been included in these provisions. The answer is, of course, first, that potatoes was all that the Senate amendment dealt with. Secondly, you understand that the only problem involved here, with respect to the present surplus of potatoes, is the cost of transportation. Under section 416 of the 1949 act, which covered eggs and butter and potatoes, the Secretary can give them away, but that section 416 provided that the recipients should pay the cost of transportation. All we have done here in this bill is to relieve the recipients, the school-lunch program, welfare and other organizations, from paying the cost of transportation. We don't think the cost of transportation with regard to eggs and butter is significant enough to have to be dealt with; that is, to require the Government to pay transportation charges. Under the law as it is today, if it appears that eggs or butter will deteriorate they may be given to these same organizations, except that those organizations at least would have to pay the transportation charges.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a word about cotton. Last year we had nearly 27,000,000 acres in cotton. The law now provides that for this year there shall not be allocated over 21,000,000 acres. It is contemplated that next year the acreage will be reduced to about seventeen or eighteen million acres. We estimate that, of the 21,000,000 acres allocated, between two and three million acres will not be planted. Therefore, after making the adjustments in acreage authorized by this bill, which will require about a million to one million two hundred thousand acres, I estimate personally from all the information I have secured, there will still be less than 21,000,000 acres of cotton planted this year.

We will have a carry-over on the 1st of next August of about 8,000,000 bales of cotton. A normal carry-over is four to five million bales. You understand, you must have a cotton carry-over to carry the mills and to move in commerce between the 1st day of August and the time the crop is harvested and ginned, moved to the warehouses, and becomes available in the market. Up to this time the

cotton program has made for your Government nearly \$250,000,000 in profits. There have been no losses in the cotton-support program so far. There is in the Cotton Quota Act a provision that will automatically cut down this extra 3,000,000-bale surplus at the rate of 1,000,000 bales a year. The act expressly says that hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the acreage at that number of acres which will produce 1,000,000 bales less than the cotton which is consumed and exported the preceding year, which should make an automatic compulsory reduction down to a normal carry-over of cotton within about 3 years.

I am sure that is not thoroughly understood.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I am interested in the gentleman's statement that the cotton program had resulted in no loss to the Government, but indeed a profit.

Mr. PACE. That is right.

Mr. KEATING. We have often heard that statement on the floor of the House. Of course, I know the gentleman's reputation for fairness, and I realize that he would also want the House to know the proper reason why there has not been a loss to the Government and why it does show a paper profit to the Government, and that reason is the large shipments of cotton overseas under the ECA and other programs which have been credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation, but which are still out-of-pocket to the American taxpayers.

Mr. PACE. I think the principal reason it has shown a profit is that a great deal of it was cotton which was produced in 1934, 1937, and 1938, which the Government acquired at a low price and then sold at a high price during the war. I think that is the principal reason why it shows a profit. Of course, if the purchases of cotton which have been made with ECA funds should all be charged against the price-support program and the Commodity Credit Corporation, then the cotton program would show heavy losses. But certainly no such action was ever contemplated by the Congress. The farmers must pay their share of the taxes for the European recovery program. Certainly they should not also be charged with the costs of the program in some other manner.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, time does not permit any detailed explanation by me of this conference report. However, I do think that it represents an equitable compromise of the differences between the House and Senate.

No effort has been made here to write a long-range farm allotment program. The bill that this House passed and which your conferees carried to conference dealt only with cotton and a minor

provision to adjust an inequality in peanut allotment. These provisions applied only to the year 1950.

The Senate conferees brought to the conference a somewhat different bill but whose purpose was the same as the House, namely to adjust inequalities in the cotton allotment for 1950. They also had a provision dealing with peanuts diverted for oil purpose, one for increased wheat allotments, and a section dealing with potatoes. The wheat provision was eliminated.

This conference report brought to you today represents a compromise secured by 11 days' meeting between the two groups. It is not all that we wanted in the way of a more equitable adjustment of cotton allotments, but was the best that could be secured, and in the main is one that I believe should be accepted by the House at this time.

Other speakers have told you more in detail just what the bill will do insofar as potatoes are concerned. The Senate began, on yesterday, hearings on this important subject, and I am sure that the House will soon begin such hearings, so that this problem will be finally settled in a way that is fair to the growers and to the Nation.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I favor the adoption of the conference report and I desire to take this opportunity to explain the situation regarding the serious problems of our peanut growers.

In the agricultural program peanuts are classified as one of the six basic commodities. Although there are several separate and distinct types of peanuts serving separate and distinct demands and uses they are treated as one commodity in one over-all program.

The main types of peanuts are the Virginia-type, which is grown almost exclusively in Virginia, North Carolina and northern South Carolina; the Valencia-type peanut, which is grown in Tennessee and New Mexico, but the acreage is very small for this type peanut and it could well be classed with the Virginia-type peanut; the Spanish-type peanut, and the runner-type peanut.

In 1949 there was an acreage allotment cut of approximately one-half million acres in the production of peanuts. In 1950 there was proposed a cut of approximately one-half million; and in 1951 there will probably be a cut of approximately 300,000 acres.

Fortunately, the peanut growers of Virginia were not forced to take a reduction in acreage allotments for the year 1950 due to a special proviso that was inserted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act when it was amended last year, 1949. This proviso, in effect, provides that no State should be cut below their 1941 acreage allotments for the crop year 1950, but after 1950 there is no such provision.

At present, the growers of the Virginia-type peanut are not overproducing and, as a matter of fact, they barely produced enough to supply the demands of the normal trade. Approximately 25 percent of the Virginia-type peanuts are sold to the consumers in the shell as edible peanuts; about 40 percent are sold

for salted peanuts; 10 to 15 percent go into candy and the remainder or approximately 15 percent go into peanut butter. The amount of Virginia peanuts used in peanut butter is the only use of Virginia-type peanuts that is in competition with any other type of peanut. In other words, the Virginia-type peanut goes into a trade that is not supplied by other types of peanuts with the exception of a very small percentage of the crop. As stated above, there is not a surplus of the Virginia-type peanuts, as the normal trade takes up the amount produced.

Even though there is not a surplus of the Virginia-type peanuts—as a matter of fact, there is a scarcity of same—the producers of the Virginia-type peanut will be compelled, in 1951, to take a considerable cut in acreage allotments through no fault of their own overproduction if the law remains as at present, due to the fact that peanuts are considered in one entire program and not by types and according to need of said types, as there is a tremendous surplus of peanuts as a whole. Therefore, when a cut is declared, it must be straight across the board, as there is no authority in the present law to distinguish between the different types according to the needs of the trade. It is estimated that Virginia growers will be compelled, in 1951, to take a cut of approximately 21,000 acres in the face of a real shortage on the market today of the type of peanut grown by them.

In an effort to remedy the situation and to allow each separate and distinct type of peanut to stand on its own merit and thereby produce an amount sufficient to supply the normal trade and demand, I introduced in the House of Representatives on January 30, 1950, H. R. 7044, the purpose of which is to treat each of the types of peanuts as a separate commodity and require establishment of a separate quota and allotments for each type. In this respect, the marketing-quotas provision for peanuts, when amended, would follow the existing provision of the present Agricultural Act concerning tobacco quotas and allotments under which each kind of tobacco is treated as a separate commodity. This means that each type of peanut would be allotted sufficient acreage to supply its normal trade demands rather than each type being cut simply because there is an over-all surplus of the peanuts regardless of the trade demands for particular type. This would mean a considerable saving of money to the Federal Government, as the peanut program in the past has cost the Government in subsidies, whereas the Virginia-type peanuts have cost very little. The tobacco program has worked out admirably and has cost the Government almost nothing by way of subsidies. We have every reason to believe that the peanut program could be worked out the same.

If H. R. 7044 is enacted into law, it will mean that the growers of each type peanut will be allotted sufficient amounts to supply the trade for their particular type of peanut, which means that the growers of Virginia-type peanuts should

not be cut, but, in all probability, would have a small increase.

I think it is incumbent upon Congress to provide a farm program that is sound economically and one which should as nearly as possible stand on its own merit. Unless we do this, I am afraid that we will wreck the entire agricultural program, which would greatly endanger the stability of this country. For a long time we in the Congress have been stating that we desired to set up an agricultural program that was sound economically and one that would not reflect discredit upon the producers of our agricultural products. This bill contemplates just that and gives to the growers that which is justly due them—to wit, sufficient acreage allotments to meet the normal trade demands for their product. We should ask no more and could be expected to demand no less.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, although from an agricultural district and deeply interested in the welfare of all farming areas, I find that I am unable to go along with the conference report. While the effort it contains to put the brakes on overproduction of Irish potatoes and to adopt a common-sense plan for disposing of the surplus is highly to be commended, I share the feeling of my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, Jr.] that it is unfortunate that the Irish potato question cannot be dealt with on its merits and without being coupled with increased acreage allotments for unrelated products such as cotton and peanuts. I am doubtful also of the advisability of delegating to the Secretary of Agriculture the blanket authority provided with respect to the 1950 crop.

Sometimes plans designed to decrease production have a mysterious way of ending by doing just the opposite in certain favored areas.

Let me call attention to what has developed with respect to this year's agreements with regard to Irish potatoes as formulated by the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

While it was administratively determined to reduce production of Irish potatoes for 1950 to some 333,000,000 bushels, the result has been to increase the commercial acreage allotment of some 13 States. Oklahoma's allotment, for example, has been raised 17 percent, Nevada 45 percent, Illinois 20 percent, and so it goes.

My State of Maryland has been reduced to 84 percent and when the complicated formula is expressed in acres, using the average national commercial yield of 173 bushels per acre for the past 3 years as the basis, the State of Maryland is allowed under the present program only 4,200 acres, which represents fewer for the whole State than were planted normally in a single small county in my district—Worcester—before World War II.

I am advised that in applying the complicated formula, 25 percent of the surplus purchases from 1945 to 1948 were deducted from the average production of

those years. In addition a large deduction at the rate of 105 bushels per acre for the estimated noncommercial acreage was also made. The result was as described.

The scheme is fine in theory but depends to a great extent on figures secured from partial sampling or estimates. The final result is startlingly unfair with respect to a State like Maryland which has grown Irish potatoes from early colonial times. To put it another way, why should Maryland be reduced 16 percent, or Vermont 23 percent, when the national reduction is only 7 percent and Nevada gets a 45-percent increase? This is a new type of redistribution of wealth.

Taken in connection with the entry of millions of bushels of Canadian potatoes into American markets, while surpluses are bulging from the storehouses all over the Nation, the whole fantastic picture of controls and more controls becomes alarming.

Mr. Speaker, I think piecemeal legislation such as contemplated by the conference report will only add to our difficulties.

For the record, let me include a table showing the tabulation of the percent of acreage allotment for 1950, as compared with 1949 of each of the Irish potato-producing States:

	Percent
United States.....	93
Maine.....	85
New York (Long Island).....	98
New York (up-State).....	86
Pennsylvania.....	88
Michigan.....	90
Wisconsin.....	88
Minnesota.....	99
North Dakota.....	85
South Dakota.....	94
Nebraska.....	98
Montana.....	81
Idaho.....	99
Wyoming.....	83
Colorado.....	94
Utah.....	92
Nevada.....	145
Washington.....	86
Oregon.....	91
California (late).....	90
New Hampshire.....	95
Vermont.....	77
Massachusetts.....	97
Rhode Island.....	88
Connecticut.....	96
West Virginia.....	78
Ohio.....	105
Indiana.....	74
Illinois.....	120
Iowa.....	135
New Mexico.....	111
New Jersey.....	101
Delaware.....	100
Maryland.....	84
Virginia.....	91
Kentucky.....	103
Missouri.....	100
Kansas.....	108
Arizona.....	120
North Carolina.....	99
South Carolina.....	113
Georgia.....	109
Florida.....	97
Tennessee.....	110
Alabama.....	100
Mississippi.....	80
Arkansas.....	100
Louisiana.....	98
Oklahoma.....	117
Texas.....	99
California (early).....	96

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it was welcome news, as stated by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] that the purpose of this measure, insofar as it relates to potatoes, is to see that surplus potatoes are disposed of for human consumption rather than to be dumped or destroyed. I so understood him to state that fact. To me it has seemed a cruel shame to destroy such food as potatoes at any time.

Some days ago, in conversation with the Governor and other officials of Arizona in regard to hungry children, I made it clear that surplus food was available if the recipients paid the cost of transportation and the distribution was made through a recognized relief agency. As I understand the present measure, this provision has been further liberalized regarding potatoes so that such surpluses may be given away, and in certain cases the cost of transportation may be provided. That ought to provide relief in many cases. I feel that it will be particularly helpful to cases of need on Indian reservations as well as need in some of our migratory labor camps.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAS BUNGLED
THE PROGRAM OF PERISHABLE COMMODITIES

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, when this bill originally passed the House, it provided for increases in the cotton acreage program. It also provided for adjustment of acreages of peanuts. It comes back to the House with an amendment that deals with surplus potatoes.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the Department of Agriculture should have dealt with the disposal of perishable surplus commodities long ago. Now it appears the whole thing is a hodge podge affair.

Certainly the Department of Agriculture ought to have formulated a plan with regard to the use and disposal of such commodities. It seems incredible that the Army is today bidding for 376,000 pounds of potatoes, for which the taxpayers will have to pay the market price. This price is supported by taxpayers' funds.

At the same time, the Secretary of Agriculture is either dumping millions of pounds of potatoes paid for by the taxpayers, or selling them at the rate of 1 cent per pound, to be used for fertilizer. Furthermore, Army hospitals, veterans' hospitals, and other Government institutions are buying millions of pounds of potatoes at the market price. So, the taxpayers not only support the prices, but at the same time, buy the potatoes at the Government support price. Not only that, but Canadian producers are presently selling millions of pounds of potatoes in the United States, some of which probably go to our Government institutions.

Certainly every tax supported institution in the country ought to be using perishable commodities in the hands of the Government, wherever they are needed. The same thing applies to eggs and to dried milk. A few days ago an Army installation agreed to buy 580,000 dozen eggs. Those eggs are being paid for out of taxpayers' funds. At the same time, the Commodity Credit

Corporation is buying hundreds of thousands of eggs, and putting them in storage, in order to keep up the price of eggs. Another branch of the Government, the United States Army, goes out and uses money from the same treasury to buy eggs in the market.

Mr. Speaker, let me repeat, the Department of Agriculture ought to wake up to the seriousness of this situation. They should see to it that where perishable commodities that are in surplus are being purchased for institutions supported by taxpayers' money, they should be furnished without requiring the taxpayers of this country to pay for them again.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents a compromise between the resolution as passed the House January 31 and the Senate February 27. I am sure the conferees have put forth every effort to reconcile these differences in the best possible way, keeping in mind the interest and welfare of the people as well as correcting to a great extent very grave and serious inequities and injustices to many farmers.

I have read with interest the conference report and compared the principal differences between the House and Senate versions. The result no doubt represents and improvement over the existing situation caused by the act last year reestablishing marketing quotas and controls.

I personally thought that the resolution as passed the House was highly restrictive and should have been the minimum requirements of farmers in complying with the control act. It is difficult to understand that the national reduction to comply with the minimum acres is about 23 percent and yet many farmers are required to take a reduction according to this report by 35 percent of their average planting of 1946, 1947, and 1948.

I recognize, of course, that trends must be considered and new growers, the five-acre limitation and other individual problems, requiring so many gadgets affecting the cotton-quota act. We said in the House when it passed that 30 percent should be the maximum amount any farmer would be reduced providing it stayed within the 40-percent total tillable cropland. There are other provisions which I recognize are not satisfactory, and I do not believe that we are giving the measure of relief that many farmers are entitled to have.

I do recognize, however, Mr. Speaker, that time is important and this compromise represents some relief that the farmers need to have now. For that reason, the conferees, the members of this committee, are to be congratulated and commended for their efforts in getting it out and particularly in maintaining as much of the House provision, correcting inequities as contained in this report.

I want to compliment the committee for including in the report the statement as to the manner in which the Department of Agriculture will administer this act and arrive at allotments being authorized.

This statement is in conformity with the letter I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 30, at page 1154, addressed to me and signed by Mr. Frank K. Woolley, Deputy Administrator, as to the intention of the Department and how they will proceed to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

Also, in my discussion a few minutes ago with the chairman of the committee, he stated that this was the procedure that would be used in determining the allotments.

As I said in January when this matter was being considered, it is important that the record be made clear and the farmers be fully advised as to the application of this program to the individual farm. If this is understood, I feel sure the problems will be much simpler.

The important provisions of this report, as I understand, are:

First. It extends relief to a great many cotton farmers endeavoring to correct gross inequities for this year, 1950. Since it applies only to this year, it will obviously be necessary at a later date in this session to do something about the future.

Second. No farm can be reduced below 65 percent of the average planting for the years of 1946-48, provided it is not more than 40 percent of the total tillable cropland. The House originally passed it, giving 70 percent of the average years and the Senate passed it with 60 percent. The 65 percent finally agreed to is the compromise. The 40-percent limitation of total cropland was included in both the House and Senate version.

Third. However, no grower is entitled to 45 percent of any one of the 3-year base if it is higher than his 3-year average would be. As the House passed it, it was 50 percent of any 1 year of the 3-year base, if higher than the average of the 3 years. The Senate version contained no such provision at all.

Fourth. The Senate version contained a provision that other controlled crops would be deducted from the total cropland in determining the allotments. This final provision as I understand it deletes that method and all crop lands are included in determining the allotment by percentage factor.

Fifth. The authority for review as provided by the House originally as is contained in this report is a most important part of this report. The House provision I observed has prevailed in this respect and a farmer may have his request reviewed by a review committee to determine the acreage to which he is justly entitled. This is the heart of this resolution, giving the farmer an opportunity to prove that he is entitled to acreage which heretofore he has been denied.

This provides as is contained in the report that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the allotments authorized are to be a specified percentage of the acreage planted to cotton, and so forth. This means the actual acreage grown on a farm will be the determining factor, and the effect of this provision, therefore, is to remove any requirements which may have existed heretofore that the aggregate of farm history of plant-

ing within the counties should be adjusted so as to equal the acreages estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In other words, this will permit the farmer to establish his actual history of planting during the base years and receive allotments under this resolution based on the actual history that he can establish.

Sixth. And then the provision with reference to surrendered acreages. Any acreage surrendered voluntarily by the owner or operator of a farm to the county committee is to be apportioned to other farms in the county without operating to reduce the allotment for the farm for any subsequent year. This means any acreage voluntarily surrendered may be reallocated by the county committee and utilized toward establishing more equitable allotments to the farms in that county and will not work a hardship in the future on the farm surrendering such acres.

No doubt this will be of some help to many farmers in my area, Mr. Speaker, though I feel yet that many will not receive sufficient acres needed to maintain a livelihood on which they have heretofore depended from producing this commodity.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, when this bill to increase the acreage allotments on cotton and peanuts was before us, I voted against it and I cannot now support the conference report.

We are already subsidizing the cotton and peanut farmers to an unwarranted extent, with the result that we are building up huge surpluses of both of these commodities in Government warehouses. Then the pressure, of course, increases to ship more and more cotton overseas. Now to increase the acreage allotment simply means that we sink millions more in this venture, on top of the staggering load that the overburdened backs of our taxpayers are already carrying.

On top of the millions involved in the cost of this program, we are frankly advised that we will shortly be confronted with a bill to increase the wheat acreage allotments. Indeed, it is transparent that that support for this measure has been assured by the promise that similar generous treatment will be accorded to the other large agricultural interests who are lined up with the cotton, peanut, and tobacco producers, to wring tribute from the oppressed taxpayers of our land.

Now, what have they done? They have brought in to us some bait in the form of sections 3, 4, and 5 of this bill relating to potatoes. This is done in the hope that it will enlist support for a measure otherwise indefensible; that we will swallow the bitter, in order to enjoy the sweet.

But no one is fooled by this sugar-coating of an unpalatable mess by adding a provision that would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the freight on surplus foods for welfare agencies and needy people.

The fact is that the Secretary of Agriculture has had authority under existing legislation to dispose of surplus foods to welfare agencies. He has seen fit to hide behind a poorly founded legal opin-

ion that he could pay freight to convert surpluses into cattle feed, but not for human consumption. The result of this maladministration by the Secretary of Agriculture caused three Republican colleagues and myself over a month ago to file bills to compel action to get the perishable food, not only potatoes, but also dried eggs, dried milk, and other products into the hands of the needy people of this country, instead of seeing it spoil.

Though the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture assured us of prompt action, it has not been forthcoming. We have to date had no hearings on our bills despite repeated requests. Instead of that a part of this relief, relating to potatoes only, is tacked on to this cotton and peanut grab to sweeten it up for broader support.

The problem involved in this disposition of surpluses is an entirely separate one from the effort to provide larger subsidized acreage for the cotton and peanut farmers. The two things have no relation to each other. Each should be considered and stand on its own merits, or lack thereof. No one should be misled or cajoled into voting for this conference report with the thought in mind that he is thereby lending his support to the measures which we offered on February 2 to prevent waste and assure proper utilization of the food commodities in Government warehouses throughout the country. All four authors of these bills divorce themselves from any connection with these seductive tactics. Indeed, the resort to employment of this device attests to the inherent weakness of the bill itself. My colleagues who joined in the introduction of these bills, and others of like mind, will, I feel sure, oppose the adoption of this conference report.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, at this time I rise to support the conference report in which the House and Senate conferees have compromised the differences which arose through the amendments adopted by the Senate when that body was considering House Joint Resolution 398 which we adopted in this House several weeks ago.

Despite the fact that the conferees on the part of the House were compelled to make some concessions, I commend the managers on the part of the House for their diligence in preserving those provisions which in my opinion will be most beneficial toward correcting some of the inequities in the cotton-acreage allotments which were provided in the legislation we passed last fall.

I am particularly happy that section 3 in the joint resolution which was adopted by the House has been preserved in section 2 of the conference substitute. This is the section which will give any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 crop 15 days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment even though the time for applying for such review may have expired. In this connection I would call particular attention to that part of the statement of the managers on the part of the House which appears under section 2 on page 8 of the conference report. This opportunity to apply for an appeal to a

review committee will in itself correct some of the inequities which now exist in several of the counties in my district. While the managers have stated that it is the intent of the committee that the Department of Agriculture should take appropriate action to inform farmers of their appeal rights under the provisions of this resolution, it is also my intention to see that all farmers in my district are fully informed as to the procedure which they will be required to follow in order to have any inequities in farm allotments eliminated.

Due to the limited time which has been allotted to a discussion of the conference report, I feel that many of the Members have not had the opportunity to read and to understand the several provisions which are included in this legislation which has been amended since it was last before the House. Those who were against any increase in cotton acreage allotments should understand that the report which we are considering at this time is not as liberal as the legislation which we passed here a few weeks ago.

Those who have been critical of the potato program should understand that by voting to adopt this conference report they will be giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to eliminate some of the red tape which has heretofore served as a handicap in the distribution of surplus potatoes for food purposes and will permit him to develop a program permitting the use of surplus potatoes as human food rather than permitting their destruction. It is unfortunate that some of those who have been most critical of this program have indicated their opposition to the conference report despite the fact that some progress has been made in reducing the potato surplus and every assurance has been given that permanent legislation dealing with the potato problem will be forthcoming at an early date.

The conferees in my opinion have done a magnificent job and this report merits the support of every Member of this House.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL moves to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL) there were—yeas 39, noes 122.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is obvious that a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 116, nays 225, not voting 91, as follows:

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—116

Addonizio	Hall,	O'Toole
Auchincloss	Leonard W.	Patterson
Bates, Mass.	Hand	Plumley
Biemiller	Havener	Potter
Boggs, Del.	Hays, Ohio	Rankin
Boggs, La.	Herter	Rees
Bolling	Heselton	Ribicoff
Bosone	Hinshaw	Rich
Buckley, Ill.	Hoffman, Mich.	Riehlman
Burnside	Holifield	Rodino
Byrnes, Wis.	Huber	Rogers, Mass.
Canfield	Irving	Rooney
Case, N. J.	James	St. George
Chesney	Javits	Sanborn
Chudoff	Jonas	Saylor
Church	Karst	Scott,
Corbett	Kean	Hugh D., Jr.
Cotton	Kearns	Scrivner
Coudert	Keating	Secrest
Dague	Kennedy	Shelley
Davenport	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Davis, Wis.	Latham	Smith, Kans.
Delaney	LeFevre	Smith, Wis.
Donohue	Linehan	Taber
Eaton	Lodge	Tauriello
Elston	McConnell	Taylor
Fellows	McCulloch	Towe
Fenton	McDonough	Van Zandt
Ford	McGregor	Vorys
Fulton	Mack, Ill.	Wadsworth
Gamble	Mack, Wash.	Wagner
Gavin	Martin, Mass.	Weichel
Gillette	Mason	Widnall
Goodwin	Miller, Md.	Withrow
Gordon	Mitchell	Wolcott
Gorski	Murray, Wis.	Wolverton
Graham	Nelson	Yates
Gwinn	Nicholson	
Hale	O'Brien, Ill.	
Hall,	O'Hara, Ill.	
Edwin Arthur	O'Konski	

NAYS—225

Abbott	Carlyle	Golden
Abernethy	Carnahan	Gore
Albert	Carroll	Granger
Allen, Calif.	Case, S. Dak.	Grant
Allen, La.	Cavalcante	Gregory
Andersen,	Celler	Gross
H. Carl	Chelf	Hagen
Anderson, Calif.	Cole, Kans.	Halleck
Andresen,	Colmer	Harden
August H.	Combs	Hardy
Andrews	Cooley	Hare
Angell	Cooper	Harris
Arends	Cox	Harrison
Aspinall	Crawford	Harvey
Bailey	Crosser	Hays, Ark.
Barden	Cunningham	Hébert
Barrett, Wyo.	Curtis	Hedrick
Bates, Ky.	Davis, N. Y.	Herlong
Beckworth	Davis, Ga.	Hill
Bennett, Mich.	Davis, Tenn.	Hobbs
Bentsen	Denton	Hoeven
Bishop	D'Ewart	Holmes
Blackney	Dondero	Hope
Blatnik	Doughton	Howell
Bolton, Md.	Durham	Hull
Bonner	Ellsworth	Jackson, Wash.
Boykin	Engel, Mich.	Jacobs
Bramblett	Engle, Calif.	Jenison
Breen	Evins	Jennings
Brehm	Fallon	Jensen
Brooks	Feighan	Jones, Ala.
Brown, Ga.	Fernandez	Jones, Mo.
Brown, Ohio	Fisher	Jones, N. C.
Bryson	Flood	Judd
Buchanan	Forand	Karsten
Burdick	Frazier	Kee
Burleson	Fugate	Keefe
Furton	Garmatz	Kelley, Pa.
Camp	Gary	Kerr
Cannon	Gathings	King

Kruse	Nixon	Steed
Lane	Noland	Stefan
Lanham	Norblad	Stigler
Larcade	O'Brien, Mich.	Stockman
LeCompte	O'Sullivan	Sullivan
Lemke	Pace	Sutton
Lesinski	Passman	Tackett
Lind	Patman	Talle
Lovre	Patten	Teague
Lucas	Perkins	Thompson
Lyle	Peterson	Thornberry
Lynch	Phillips, Tenn.	Tollefson
McCarthy	Pickett	Trimble
McGuire	Poage	Underwood
McKinnon	Polk	Vinson
McMillan, S. C.	Preston	Vursell
McMillen, Ill.	Price	Walsh
McSweeney	Priest	Welch
Madden	Rains	Werdel
Mahon	Ramsay	Wheeler
Mansfield	Redden	White, Idaho
Marcantonio	Reed, Ill.	Whitten
Marsalis	Regan	Wickersham
Martin, Iowa	Rhodes	Wier
Meyer	Richards	Williams
Miles	Rogers, Fla.	Willis
Miller, Calif.	Sasser	Wilson, Ind.
Miller, Nebr.	Scudder	Wilson, Okla.
Mills	Short	Wilson, Tex.
Morgan	Sikes	Winstead
Morris	Simpson, Ill.	Wood
Morrison	Sims	Woodhouse
Moulder	Smith, Va.	Woodruff
Murdoch	Spence	Worley
Murphy	Staggers	Zablocki
Murray, Tenn.	Stanley	

NOT VOTING—91

Allen, Ill.	Gossett	O'Hara, Minn.
Baring	Granahan	O'Neill
Barrett, Pa.	Green	Pfeiffer,
Battle	Hart	Joseph L.
Beall	Heffernan	Pfeiffer,
Bennett, Fla.	Heller	William L.
Bolton, Ohio	Hoffman, Ill.	Philbin
Buckley, N. Y.	Horan	Phillips, Calif.
Bulwinkle	Jackson, Calif.	Poulson
Burke	Jenkins	Powell
Byrne, N. Y.	Johnson	Quinn
Chatham	Kearney	Rabaut
Chipfield	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.
Christopher	Keogh	Rivers
Clemente	Kilday	Roosevelt
Clevenger	Kirwan	Sabath
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Sadlak
Crook	Kunkel	Sadowski
Dawson	Lichtenwalter	Scott, Hardle
Deane	McCormack	Shafer
DeGraffenried	McGrath	Sheppard
Dingell	Macy	Smathers
Dollinger	Magee	Smith, Ohio
Dolliver	Marshall	Thomas
Douglas	Morrow	Velde
Doyle	Michener	Walter
Eberhart	Monroney	Whitaker
Elliott	Morton	White, Calif.
Fogarty	Multer	Whittington
Furcolo	Norrell	Wigglesworth
Gilmer	Norton	Young

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wigglesworth for, with Mr. Smathers against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Battle against.

Mr. Clemente for, with Mr. Thomas against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Horan against.

Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Dolliver against.

Mrs. Bolton of Ohio for, with Mr. Christopher against.

Mr. Hardle Scott for, with Mr. Walter against.

Mr. Quinn for, with Mr. White of California against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Deane against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Michener.

Mr. DeGraffenried with Mr. Phillips of California.

Mr. Bennett of Florida with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. Crook with Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.

Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Clevenger.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Magee with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Sadlak.

Mr. Gossett with Mr. Jackson of California.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Velde.

Mr. Burke with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Elliott with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Whittington with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Lichtenwalter.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Chipfield.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Beall.

Mr. SCUDDER and Mr. JUDD changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided.

The SPEAKER. On this vote, by division, there are—yeas 150, noes 66, and the Chair counts himself, making 217 Members present, a quorum.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2246. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 50-17.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON
CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] to correct the RECORD.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to expunge from the RECORD of Wednesday, March 15, page 3456, the remarks I erroneously attributed to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL MINERALS ACT OF 1949

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] is recognized.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 2105) to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill Senate 2105, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Tuesday, March 14, the Clerk had read through section 1 of the bill.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be printed in the RECORD, and that the bill be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The bill reads as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) It is the policy of the Congress that every effort be made to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical metals and minerals and other essential metals and minerals by private enterprise to supply the industrial, military, and naval needs of the United States, and that every effort be made to encourage the development and maintenance of sources of these metals and minerals within the United States in order to decrease and prevent, wherever possible, a dangerous and costly dependence by the United States upon foreign nations for supplies of such materials. To this end it is the further policy of the Congress that every effort be made to maintain a sound and active mining industry within the United States; to expand exploration for those ores and other mineral substances which are essential to the common defense or the industrial needs of the United States; and to prevent the discontinuance of mine operations under such circumstances as to make it probable that production would not or could not be resumed when needed for the national economy or security.

(b) In carrying out these policies small mining enterprises shall be encouraged to apply for aid under this act, and for this purpose the Secretary of the Interior shall provide small mining enterprises with full information concerning this act, and shall make special provision for expeditious handling of applications from small mining enterprises.

SEC. 3. A Minerals Conservation Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby established. The Secretary of the Interior shall be the executive chairman of the Board. The members of the Board may delegate their powers, functions, and duties, including those relating to appeals, to suitable officers of their respective agencies.

SEC. 4. To carry out the policy of this act, the Board shall by regulation determine—

(a) the amount of appropriated money to be allocated to the aid of exploration, on the one hand, and to the aid of conservation, on the other hand;

(b) the amount of appropriated money to be allocated to the aid of exploration for any metal or mineral or group of metals or minerals, as specified by the Board;

(c) the amount of appropriated money to be allocated to the aid of conservation of any metal or mineral or group of metals or minerals, as specified by the Board;

(d) the maximum price or the minimum price, or both, which may be paid for the purchase of any metal or mineral for conservation: *Provided*, That adequate allowance shall be made for depletion and depreciation in computing costs of operation or maintenance;

(e) the maximum amount or the minimum amount, or both, which may be paid on account of participation in the costs of maintenance for conservation with respect to any metal or mineral;

(f) the maximum amount or the minimum amount, or both, which may be paid to any producer or class of producers on account of exploration for any metal or mineral or group of metals or minerals, and the ratio which the Government's contribution for exploration shall bear to the contribution of any producer or class of producers for exploration;

(g) the particular metals or minerals or ores thereof and specifications therefor that shall be eligible for aid for conservation;

(h) the particular metals or minerals that shall be eligible for aid for exploration; and

(i) the time limits or dates within which contracts for aid for conservation shall terminate.

SEC. 5. (a) The Board shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its functions and duties under this act, and to provide fair and equitable treatment for all applicants for aid.

(b) The Secretary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board, may prescribe rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act and which must be complied with by applicants for contracts under the provisions of this act.

(c) The Secretary may delegate any of his functions under this act.

(d) All rules and regulations issued under the authority contained in this section shall be published in the Federal Register.

SEC. 6. (a) Any producer may file with the Secretary an application for financial aid in carrying out a specified project for exploration or financial aid to conserve a deposit of ores or minerals. An application to conserve may be either for aid by participating in the costs of maintaining the property in stand-by condition or by purchasing all or any part of the metals or minerals resulting from production from such deposit. The application and the project for aid disclosed by the application must conform to the express policy and provisions of this act and with the rules and regulations of the Board and of the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That simple contracts covering exploration projects shall be awarded upon application to small base-metal mines and such contracts shall provide for the payment by the United States of one-half of the total reasonable costs of all tunnels, shafts, winzes, and raises in such a mine if the application or examination discloses that there is a reasonable promise of developing unknown or undeveloped sources of metals or minerals. All contracts covering exploration projects shall contain provisions for repayment to the United States of sums paid by the United States pursuant thereto, liability for such repayment to be limited to payment of a reasonable portion of profits accruing from production resulting from such exploration.

(b) The Secretary shall cause qualified mining engineers, geologists, and any other necessary technicians to make examination of and to report on each application and to certify it to the Secretary either for acceptance, as presented or subject to specified modifications, or for rejection. In the case of a project for exploration, the examining experts shall certify whether the project offers reasonable promise of discovering unknown or undeveloped sources of metals or minerals. In the case of a project for aid to conserve a deposit of ores or minerals, either by participating in the costs of maintaining the property in stand-by condition or by purchasing all or any part of the metals or minerals resulting from production from such deposit, the examining experts, considering economic and practical factors, shall certify whether the project offers reasonable promise of maintaining in stand-by condition or in production, as the case may be, a property the production from which would, in the absence of financial aid by the United States, be discontinued or remain discontinued under such circumstances as to make it probable that for economic or technical reasons such production would not or could not be resumed when needed for the national economy or security.

(c) The Secretary shall either accept and approve the application, subject to any modification therein which he may require, or he shall reject it: *Provided*, That if the Secretary's action on the application conflicts with the recommendation and certification of the examining experts, he shall refer the application to the Board; and the Board shall either confirm and approve the action of the Secretary, or shall reverse it, or shall direct the Secretary to reconsider it. Confirmation or reversal of the Secretary's action by the Board shall be final, and direction to reconsider shall place the application in the same status it was in before action upon it by the Secretary. If the Secretary accepts the application, either in its original or modified form, the terms of the application and acceptance shall be merged in a formal, written contract. Any applicant who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Secretary upon his application, may at any time within 30 days after receipt of notice of the decision, unless further time is granted by the Board, appeal to the Board, and the Board, as expeditiously as possible, shall review the entire matter, make its findings thereon, and notify the applicant of its decision, which shall be final.

(d) All metals or minerals purchased under the provisions of this section, or such equivalent quantities thereof as may be permitted by the contract with the producer, shall be delivered by the producer to and shall be received by the Administrator of General Services at such places and times as may be provided in the contract. The Administrator shall from time to time, and in any event before selling them in the open market, notify the Munitions Board of the inventory of metals or minerals held by him under the provisions of this act and shall continue to hold all metals or minerals received by him under this act until at least 60 days after he has given the Munitions Board notice that they are so held. The Munitions Board may, as long as any such metals or minerals are held by the Administrator, (1) direct the Administrator to transfer any of them to the national security stock pile in accordance with the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended (53 Stat. 811, 60 Stat. 596), or (2) within 60 days after such notice from the Administrator direct him to hold any such metals or minerals listed in the notice until 60 days after the next succeeding appropriation for purchases for the stock pile has become available. Unless notified by the Munitions Board to either transfer any of

uary of this year. In every instance a positive decision was made in accordance with the rules of procedure. As Secretary-General, your duty is to execute and administer the decisions of the Councils and Commissions. It is not your duty to call into question the wisdom of the decisions of the organs of the United Nations.

On February 9 when I questioned you on your intervention in the question of Chinese representation, you promised me to refrain from any further action on the question during the next 2 or 3 months and to consult me in advance if you find it necessary to make a move at the end of the period. In circulating the memorandum, you violated your promise.

The Secretariat is free to circulate data papers to furnish background information on any question under debate. Your memorandum is, however, certainly not a data paper and was not circulated in the way that data papers are usually circulated, that is, simultaneous distribution to all members of the body for which the data paper is prepared.

My Government do not wish to put a narrow interpretation to article 99 of the charter, which is the only article that assigns a sphere of political action to the Secretary-General. That article authorizes the Secretary General to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion would threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Nobody can believe that the question of Chinese representation may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Even if it were such a matter, you should not have circulated a secret memorandum to a limited number of the delegates to the Security Council, excluding the delegation which is most directly concerned.

For these reasons, your memorandum and the mode of its circulation constitute bad law.

Today, with such bad politics and bad law, you have intervened against the interests of my country; tomorrow you can do the same thing against the interests of other countries. The organization of international security is vitiated by an element of insecurity at its very center, particularly for the smaller and weaker countries.

I request that this letter be circulated among the delegations in the same way that your memorandum was circulated.

Yours respectfully,

TINGFU F. TSIANG,
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further routine matters? If not, the Senator from Illinois is recognized.

COTTON- AND PEANUT-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I make a point of order with reference to the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A point of order would not lie until the conference report is before the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398, with the understanding that the distinguished Senator from Illinois will not lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. While the conference report is a privileged matter, a Senator who has the floor cannot be taken from the floor unless he agrees to

the consideration of the conference report. Does the Senator from Illinois yield for the purpose of taking up the conference report, with the understanding that he does not lose the floor?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to yield time not exceeding 30 minutes for consideration of the conference report, provided it is understood that at the end of that time I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. I doubt that it will take more than 5 minutes to dispose of the conference report, Mr. President.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I know it will take more than 5 minutes to dispose of the conference report. If the Senator from Illinois limits the time to 30 minutes, I suggest that he proceed with his speech, because consideration of the conference report will take longer than 30 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois may yield for that purpose such time as he wishes to yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; with the understanding that I mentioned.

Mr. ELLENDER. I renew my request, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not

operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

"(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use not more than 50,000 acres (which shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment) for the purpose of making emergency cotton acreage allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by the insects known as "green bugs." Such acreage shall be allocated under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, shall provide for a cotton allocation and marketing quota for the 1950 crop only, and shall not be considered as giving to any farm, county, or State any credit or history for the purposes of cotton allocations in any subsequent year: *Provided*, That in no event shall any farm be allotted more than one acre of cotton under the provisions of this section for each two acres of other crops which have been destroyed."

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program shall, if the Sec-

retary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 4. No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes. Price support shall be limited to (1) those potatoes produced by eligible growers which, under the terms of any marketing order, may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient time is lacking for the development and issuance of a marketing order for any area prior to the beginning of the marketing season for such area or that a marketing order is not practicable for any area, he may make price support available for potatoes grown in such area. If price support is made available for potatoes in any area in which a marketing order is not in effect, such price support operations shall be limited to (1) potatoes produced by eligible growers which may be marketed or transported in the normal channels of domestic commerce in compliance with such marketing practices as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, plus (2) such additional potatoes as the Secretary determines necessary to include in order to avoid discrimination between producing areas.

"Sec. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

"Sec. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) Beginning with the 1950 crop of peanuts, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting

excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil, less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment, or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (g) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

"(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: 'Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.'

"Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOFF,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I make a point of order against the conference report on the basis the language which appears in paragraph 6, page 2. I submit that under Senate rule 27 this is new matter. Paragraph 6 provides that 50,000 acres of cotton are to be allocated to any area where green bugs have consumed the growing crop. Aside from the fact that there are many varieties of green bugs, I point out that this is land which is now in winter wheat, and if there is a destruction of winter wheat it is proposed to make an emergency allocation of 50,000 acres of cotton. Mr. President, nothing similar to that is in any law, and nothing similar to that was in any Senate or House bill. It is completely foreign to the allocation of cotton to make emergency allocations for the relief of farmers who may have suffered losses on their winter wheat crop. Mr. President, I suggest that the provision is wholly out of order in the bill, and that the bill should be returned to conference, under the rule.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I point out that the proposed allowance for the growing of 50,000 acres additional cotton will apply almost wholly to the State of Oklahoma and that there is no comparable provision allowing the growing of other crops in areas where wheat is affected by green bugs, outside the Cotton Belt.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct; but to me the important point is that the provision deals with wheat acreage. It is in a cotton acreage bill or a peanut acreage bill, and there is nothing in the Senate or House bill that would permit the inclusion in it of a provision dealing with losses incurred in winter wheat.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to state, Mr. President, that I raised that point in conference. I was of the opinion then as I am now, that the amendment is new matter and should not have been included in the bill agreed to in conference. In order to save time I now ask that the question be submitted to the chair for adjudication.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does any other Senator desire to speak on the point of order?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would remarks on the conference report itself be in order at this time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. They would not. Any debate relating to the point of order is in the discretion of the Chair. The Chair does not desire to hear either arguments or statements not relating to the point of order at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to speak to the conference report, not to the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is probably on the merits of the conference report.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I hope there will be no remarks addressed to the conference report itself. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana has agreed that we will not go into that question now, by reason of the agreement heretofore entered into with the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the reason, Mr. President, I suggested that the discussion should not require more than 5 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the rules of the Senate, when a substitute for a House bill is adopted by the Senate, and the matter goes to conference, there has always been allowed a little more leeway, either in the House or Senate, in the adoption of modifications to the bill by conferees. But the rule specifically provides, even in that case, that no matter not contained in either bill shall be admitted by the conferees. Reasonable modifications which are germane to a provision either of the House or the Senate measures or to a complete substitute may be included in a report by the conferees. But extraneous matter which is wholly beyond the purview of the conferees, which is not contained in either the House bill or the Senate substitute, may not be included in the conference report. Neither the House bill nor the Senate substitute had any reference whatever to an allotment of land on account of green bugs. So that seems to the Chair to be a complete and new provision in the conference report. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments, ask a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion is agreed to, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of

Hon. RALPH E. CHURCH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended.

Mr. DOUGLAS obtained the floor.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield, in order that the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] may bring before the Senate a conference report on House bill 7207, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to do so; I think it will be a delightful interlude.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Illinois very much.

I submit a conference report on House bill 7207, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Texas in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7207) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 21, and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 12, 13, and 16.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAM GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the immediate consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator what change has been made on page 4, in line 21 of the bill. It is my impression that the conference report reduces the figure of \$4,000,000 to \$1,000,000 at

that point. The amendment affected by that change was submitted by the Senator from Louisiana, and it provides funds for emergency flood-control work which must be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. The Senate voted \$4,000,000 for the emergency control work, but the House conferees were adamant. The best we could possibly get was an allowance of \$1,000,000. It is understood that this item can be taken up later on, in connection with the next deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. LONG. Do I correctly understand that there will be a subsequent deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there will be a later bill.

Mr. LONG. And do I also correctly understand that the emergency work of this sort which must be done will be considered in connection with that later bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct about it; there will be a later bill.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. In the bill as it was passed by the Senate there was an authorization for \$4,000,000 for forest pest control, and in the same general connection there was also an additional item of \$2,500,000. Those items included the control of beetles which are destroying our western forests. That is a problem of special urgency in the State of Colorado, where vast damage has already been done. I understand that the same problem exists in other forest areas.

The distinguished senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] is not now in the Chamber; but I know that if he were here, he would join in my request for information as to why that item was dropped from the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was not dropped. What happened was that the Senate adopted such an amendment. By the way, as the bill was originally passed by the House of Representatives, it did not contain such a provision. But in the Senate committee, and subsequently in the Senate, an appropriation of \$4,500,000 was voted for the control of forest pests, including spruce budworms and other pests. But the conferees on the part of the House were adamant in regard to that item. We simply could not get more than the \$750,000.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee whether the senior Senator from Colorado and the junior Senator from Colorado and possibly other Senators who are interested in the matter may hope that we can bring up this matter again.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that unquestionably it should be brought up again. The committee was very doubtful whether \$750,000 would be sufficient to permit the performance of the work that is required to be done. Undoubtedly, if it is not sufficient, when the matter is brought up again a further appropriation will be voted by the Senate.

Incidentally, let me say that the members of the conference committee on the part of the House of Representatives rather indicated that if the pests were still a problem or if this amount were found to be insufficient, they would give the matter their very best consideration at the time of the next appropriation bill.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is very heartening, because this is truly an emergency. We are losing vast areas of fine forest land through lack of sufficient funds to bring about control of pests which are devastating the forests.

Mr. McKELLAR. The evidence before the Senate committee was to that effect; at least, it convinced me, and I think it convinced the other members of the committee. We did not have a great deal of trouble in having the Senate adopt the amendment providing for a larger appropriation for this item. But in the conference we had to yield in part to the House.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The junior Senator from Colorado feels heartened by the Senator's assurance that the matter can be brought up at the time of the next deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I invite the Senator to come before the committee, and the clerk of the committee will notify the Senator when to come.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It is always a pleasure to be there, and we shall be delighted to bring up this matter later, when we hope it will also receive the favorable consideration of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. We shall do our best.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I notice the committee dropped the item for the San Luis Valley project in Colorado, in the sum of \$630,000, involving the completion of a dam, the construction of which is under way. There is real need for getting ahead with the work. I was wondering, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Colorado, what happened to it?

Mr. McKELLAR. It had not passed the House originally, and the House conferees were unwilling to agree to it. The best we could get out of them was a compromise agreement to take it up in connection with the second deficiency bill, which will probably pass and be in conference about May 1. I think it would be very wise, if the Senator would come before the Senate committee at that time to make a further statement about it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I indulge the reasonable hope that the Senate committee again will give us the same solicitous attention they did before?

Mr. McKELLAR. I should think there would be no doubt about it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I ask the distinguished Senator whether he feels that, when the item comes before the House again, the prospects of getting it through are not too gloomy?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am hopeful, and that is all I can say until action is taken.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I deeply appreciate the responses of the distinguished Sena-

tor, and I know that my own gratitude over his courtesy would be shared by the senior Senator from Colorado, if he were present.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I regret to note that apparently the item for the accomplishment of speedy repairs to the levees around Lake Okeechobee, which were eroded very heavily in the storms last fall, has been stricken from the bill by the conference committee. The Senate will recall that the item was for \$1,000,000, and that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, along with the Senator from Florida, strongly supported the item when it was under consideration by the Senate.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator at this time—and my question is not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of my senior colleague, who is equally concerned about the matter—whether there is an unalterable opposition on the part of the House conferees, or whether they are merely asking that the matter come up in the next deficiency hearings, to be considered upon the supplemental estimate, which the Senator will remember came in too late for hearing before the House committee, as the first deficiency measure was being considered by the House committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I may state to the Senator that the Lake Okeechobee item is in substantially the identical situation of the San Luis Valley project of Colorado and the Lewiston Orchards project in Idaho. The House Members were not obdurate about it in the least. They even suggested it might be best to give it consideration in the second deficiency appropriation bill. I am sure that that is what will be done. I may say to the Senator, as I said to the Senator from Colorado, I am hopeful of having it included in the next bill. It will certainly go into the next bill on the Senate side.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I should like to have information regarding amendment No. 13, relating to the control of forest pests. The Senate provided an appropriation of \$4,500,000. What was the final compromise on it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. DWORSHAK. As the entire amount?

Mr. McKELLAR. As the entire amount.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the Senator kindly advise me what was done with the two items in the Senate bill providing \$270,000 for the mountain-pine beetle in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming?

Mr. McKELLAR. They were omitted. The House conferees would not agree to them at all.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It is difficult for me to understand why those two deletions were made, because they wholly and completely deal with timber in

forests owned by the Federal Government. It so happens that last September I made an inspection tour of 3 days in the area affected by one of the items. I saw many thousands of valuable pine trees dying because of the insidious attacks of pine beetles. If there is to be a loss of several millions of dollars in valuable pine forests owned by the Federal Government, it certainly does not appear to be justified at this time to eliminate the small appropriation of an emergency nature, and then have the Federal Government experience excessive losses later on.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the argument of the Senate conferees. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who, I note, is in the Chamber, gave his attention to this matter. In conference all the Senate conferees insisted very strongly upon the Senate amendment, but the item as it appears in the report was the best we could get. We have hope for a better result in the future in connection with the second deficiency bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if I may interrupt, the Senate conferees urged that the entire amount was supported by a budget estimate; but it was not included in the original budget estimate submitted to the House in connection with this particular deficiency appropriation bill. Therefore it had not been considered by the House committee. We were told that immediately after the Easter recess the House would take up a further deficiency bill, and that at that time, with a budget estimate for these items, they would be given careful consideration; but, not having been considered by the House committee, and having only general information, they felt they would not be justified in agreeing to these appropriations which had been approved by the Senate.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield in a moment. I suggest to the Senator, though I do not know that he needs any suggestion at all, that if I were in his place, I should certainly see that the budget estimate was presented to the House and its Appropriations Committee. It would make our way very much easier indeed, and I believe it would result in getting an appropriation as the Senator desires.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I appreciate the assurance of the part of the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, but I also want to stress the point that it was very vital that the appropriation be included in the urgent deficiency bill, because it is necessary for the Forest Service officials to make their plans early in the spring to combat the pine beetle. If there were a delay until May or June, and a comparable appropriation were then made available, it probably would defeat the entire program of the Forest Service for the current calendar year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator that is exactly what was argued by the Senate conferees before the conference committee. But the Senator has

EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

MARCH 22, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res 398]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be re-apportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined

under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.*

“(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.”

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organ-

izations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. After the enactment of this joint resolution, no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop with respect to which marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, have been disapproved by producers. With respect to the 1950 crop, price support shall be limited to potatoes produced by eligible producers which are of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2.

SEC. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

SEC. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: Provided, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a 'cooperator' shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary without penalty in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: "Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years."

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House joint resolution and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House joint resolution and the Senate amendment.

The provisions of the conference substitute are the same as those contained in the conference report submitted to the House on March 15, except that (1) the provision making available not more than 50,000 acres to furnish emergency cotton allotments to producers of other farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by insects known as "green bugs" has been eliminated; (2) section 4, relating to potatoes, was modified (as modified, it prohibits price support in 1950 in areas where marketing orders have been disapproved by producers, and limits support in all areas to potatoes of eligible growers grading not lower than U. S. No. 2); and (3) section 6, relating to excess peanuts, was amended to make it clear that the Government would not sustain any loss in connection with the handling of excess peanuts and that growers to be eligible to participate in the program would have to keep their total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed equal to or below the acreage picked or threshed in 1947.

The conference substitute relates to cotton, peanuts, and potatoes. Except for clarifying or minor changes, the differences between the conference substitute and the joint resolution as passed by the House are explained below:

Section 1—Cotton acreage allotments

(1) The first paragraph of this section, although reworded, is in substance the same as section 2 of the resolution as passed by the House. It authorizes the reallocation in 1950 of any acreage allotted to individual farms under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton on the farm receiving the allotment originally and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee.

Such surrendered acreage is to be apportioned to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized under paragraph 5 of section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

amended, which is a new paragraph added by section 1 of the conference substitute. Any acreage remaining after providing for such minimum allotments may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton, and to new farms in the county. No allotment shall be made or increased under this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any allotment surrendered and transferred under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except that such acreage will not be regarded as having been planted for the purpose of determining the highest acreage planted under section 344 (f) (1) (B) and the proviso in section 344 (f) (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Any acreage surrendered and transferred under this paragraph will be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

(2) The House joint resolution provided for the establishment in 1950 of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted (or regarded as planted) on the farm in any one of such years, with the limitation that no farm could receive an allotment under this provision making a total allotment in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conference substitute changes this provision by providing for the establishment of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 (instead of 70 percent as provided in the House joint resolution), or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton in any one of such years (instead of 50 percent as provided in the House resolution).

The provisions limiting such increases to 40 percent of the acreage on the farm tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, are the same as those contained in the resolution as it was passed by the House.

In order for any farm to receive an increased allotment under this measure, the owner or operator of the farm must apply in writing within a reasonable period of time (not less than 15 days) to be fixed by the Secretary. The resolution as passed by the House required farmers not only to file applications but also certify that the increased allotment would be used. The conference substitute eliminated the provision requiring certification and added the provision requiring a reasonable period of time within which such applications could be filed.

The additional acreage required to be allotted under the conference substitute is to be in addition to the county, State, and National

acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage is to be in addition to the cotton marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage, however, is not to be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. This is the same as the provision contained in the resolution as it passed the House.

The resolution as passed by the House and the conference substitute both provide in substance that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the allotments authorized are to be a specified percentage of the acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the specified base years. The effect of this provision is to remove any requirement which may have existed heretofore that the aggregate of farm histories of plantings within counties should be adjusted so as to equal the acreages estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This will enable farmers, if they are dissatisfied with their allotments, to establish their actual history of plantings during the base years and have the allotments authorized under this resolution based upon the actual histories which may be established.

Section 2—Review of farm history and cotton acreage allotments

Section 2 of the conference substitute is the same as section 3 of the joint resolution as passed by the House. This section will give any farmer, who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 crop, 15 days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment, even though the time for applying for such review may have expired. This section will also give any farmer who receives a notice of any change in his 1950 allotment, or of the denial or the granting of an application for an adjustment under the provisions of this act, 15 days within which to have such action reviewed by a review committee.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated that in arriving at the allotments authorized under this joint resolution, it intends to use in the first instance the figures of acreages planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm as determined by the State and county committees and used in computing farm acreage allotments under the current provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress. Therefore, any farmer who is dissatisfied with the farm acreage history which has been established by the county committee, to obtain any correction or adjustment in such farm acreage history, would have to appeal to a review committee. Many farmers who were dissatisfied with the cotton history established for their farms for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or their war crop history, did not apply for review for the reason that the farm history did not enter into the calculation of the farm allotment except as a limiting factor. Other farmers who did seek a review to have the correct history established for their farms, were informed that the review committees would not be able to grant any relief, because a correction in the farm history for the farm would not result in any change in the allotment.

Since the allotment provisions of the resolution are based upon cotton and war crop history, the farm history for each of these years is of controlling importance in arriving at the allotments authorized

under the resolution. Therefore, any farmer who believes that his farm history has not been correctly determined by the county committee may obtain a review by the review committee and have such history correctly determined upon proper proof of the facts. Under this resolution the review committee may, upon such evidence as it deems sufficient to warrant such action, adjust the cotton acreage history for individual farms without regard to any requirement or action by the county committees that individual farm histories in the aggregate were not permitted to exceed the county acreage as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In reviewing farm cotton and war crop history, the review committees may consider the matter de novo and are not limited to that evidence or information which was submitted to the county committees and may make adjustments in farm histories and farm allotments even though the county committees by administrative regulation or instructions are precluded from making such adjustments. The committee of conference is informed by the Department of Agriculture that the review committees are authorized under existing regulations to review the farm cotton acreage history determined in connection with the 1950 crop and to make such corrections as are warranted upon the evidence presented to them. In short, it is the intent of the committee that this provision will afford farmers an opportunity to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any data used in connection with the establishment of the farm history or the farm allotments based thereon. It is also the intent of the committee that the Department should take appropriate action through the State and local committees to inform farmers of their appeal rights under the provisions of this resolution, so that farmers will have full opportunity to have any inequities in farm allotments eliminated.

Sections 3, 4, and 5—Potatoes

Sections 3, 4, and 5 relate to potatoes. There was no reference to potatoes in the resolution as it passed the House. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are a considerable modification of the provisions relating to potatoes adopted by the Senate.

(1) Section 3 applies to Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program. Its purpose is to provide the Secretary with broad discretionary authority whenever surplus potatoes cannot be used more advantageously to dispose of these potatoes as food for human consumption rather than permitting their destruction or loss through spoilage. This is to be accomplished, when necessary, by giving such potatoes to eligible recipients.

Specifically, the section removes any doubt which may have existed as to the Secretary's authority to pay all or part of the transportation and handling charges on such potatoes where he finds such action to be necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the section. The list of eligible recipients of surplus potatoes is somewhat broader than that contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. It is not the intention of the committee that the Secretary shall establish any uniform rule as to payment of handling and transportation charges with respect to all recipients, but rather that he shall establish in each case such "terms and conditions" as he deems appropriate and in the public interest and in furtherance of the purpose of this section.

It is the hope of the committee that under the authority of this section the Secretary will find it possible to eliminate some of the "red tape" which the committee feels has heretofore handicapped distribution of these potatoes for food purposes and will be able to pursue with diligence a program of finding use for such potatoes as human food rather than permitting their destruction.

(2) Section 4 prohibits price support on the 1950 crop of Irish potatoes to producers in areas where marketing orders, proposed by the Secretary pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, have been disapproved by the producers in such area. Price supports in all areas are limited to potatoes of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2.

This section does not limit the authority of the Secretary to impose other conditions of eligibility for price support with respect to any producers.

Section 5 prohibits price support for Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. The committee of conference was aware that there is no existing legislative authority for the establishment of marketing quotas for potatoes and that in the absence of affirmative action by Congress, any price support for potatoes in 1951 is barred by this section. The committee was also aware that consideration of new price-support legislation for potatoes is already under way in Congress and it is not its intention that this section should be regarded as in any way limiting or affecting that proposed legislation, but merely as an expression of the present intention of Congress with respect to the 1951 potato crop in the event that no new legislation affecting that crop is enacted.

Sections 6 and 7—Peanuts

(1) Section 6 of the conference substitute relates to peanuts and amends section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding three new subsections. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are substantially the same as the provisions inserted by the Senate amendment.

They are also substantially the same as those contained in H. R. 4081, which was passed unanimously by the House on May 2, 1949. This section, except for minor differences which will be explained below, simply restores provisions of the act which were inadvertently repealed in connection with an amendment adopted by the act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 323, 80th Cong.). This section restores the authority for the operation of a two-price program for peanuts similar to that which was in effect during 1941 and 1942 under the then existing section 359 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

This provision will permit growers whose acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed in 1947 to avoid the payment of penalty on excess peanuts and be a "cooperator" for the purposes of price support if the peanuts from such excess acreage are delivered to, or marketed through, agencies designated by the Secretary. Producers do not receive price support on such excess peanuts and will be paid not more than the price received from the sale of such peanuts, making it clear that the Government will not sustain any loss in connection with the handling of excess peanuts.

The proviso in subsection (g) is applicable only to the 1950 crop. It is designed to require the Secretary to make any excess peanuts.

of a type which is in short supply available for cleaning and shelling for edible purposes at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts and to prorate the proceeds received therefrom, after deduction of all costs incurred in connection with the handling of such type of peanuts, among all the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type.

Subsection (i), which did not appear in H. R. 4081, provides that subsections (g) and (h) will not be operative with respect to any crop of peanuts when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop of soybeans.

It is anticipated and intended under the terms of this section that the excess peanuts will be marketed promptly by the designated agency and shall not under any conditions or circumstances be held in storage by either such agency or the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of using the same or for the same to be used in determining the total supply or the supply percentage for either price-support purposes, or the amount of the national marketing quota for peanuts. And in the event any of said peanuts should be carried over, irrespective of the reason or circumstances, they are not to be used for either of said purposes.

Paragraph (b) of section 6, which was not included in H. R. 4081, merely provides that any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years. This provision makes it clear that excess peanuts may not be used to augment base history for allotment purposes.

(2) Section 7 of the conference substitute is the same as section 5 of the joint resolution as it passed the House. It relates to peanut acreage allotments for 1950 only, and provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut-acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed is below the 1949 national peanut-acreage allotment. This section provides relief to those States which received reductions in their 1950 allotments in excess of the reduction in the national allotment. The additional acreage required to eliminate these inequities is not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments in subsequent years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY.

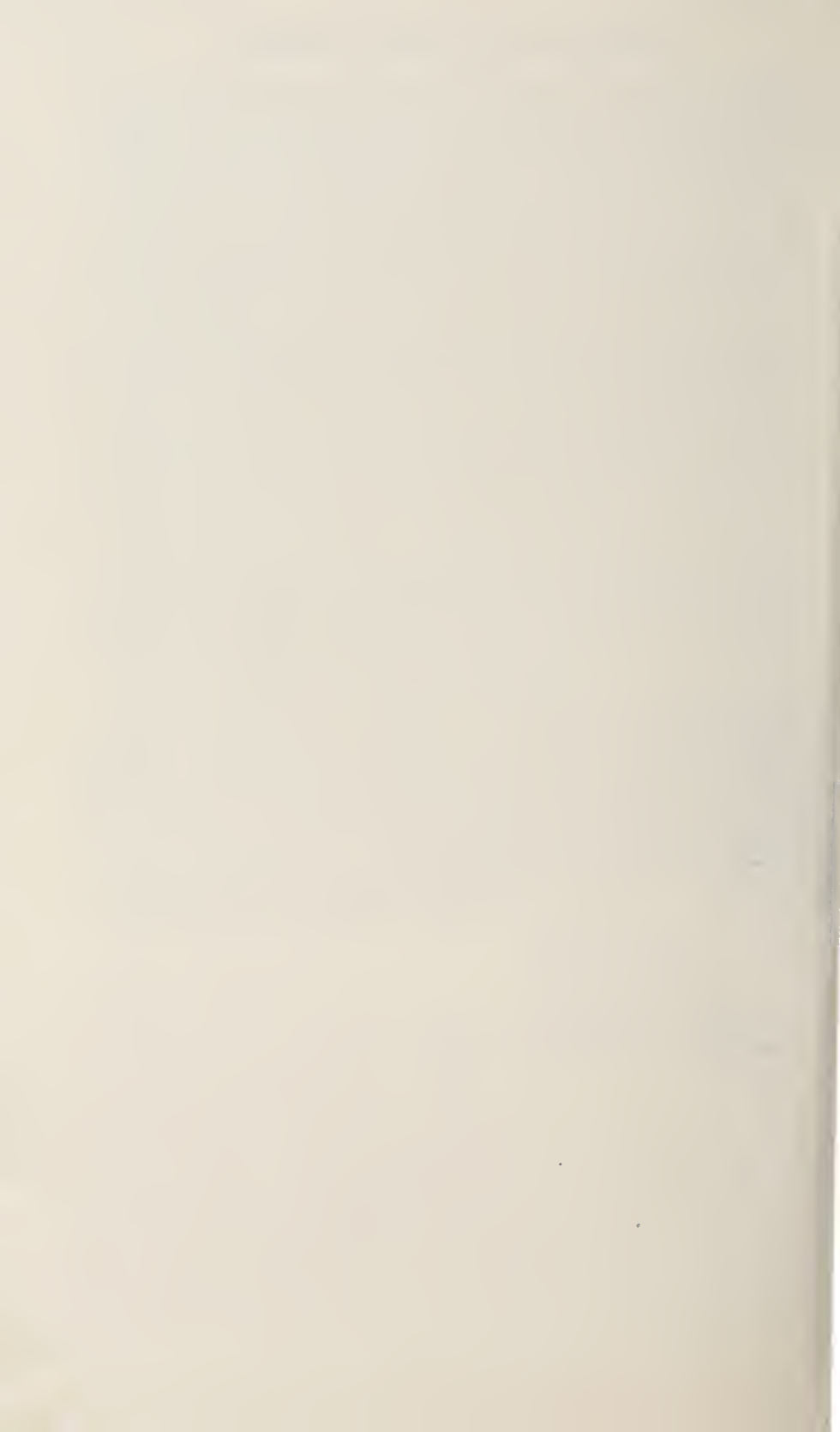
STEPHEN PACE.

W. R. POAGE,

GEORGE M. GRANT,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.



[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—361

Mansfield
Mason
Miles
Monroney
Morrison
Murphy
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Neill

Peterson
Pfeifer,
Joseph L.
Potter
Reed, N. Y.
Rivers
Sabath
Sadowski
St. George

Saylor
Shafer
Sheppard
Smathers
Smith, Ohio
Vinson
Whitaker
Worley

So the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Lucas for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Sabath against.
Mr. Bennett of Florida for, with Mr. Irving against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Bennett of Michigan against.
Mr. Kruse for, with Mr. Burdick against.
Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Angell against.
Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Vinson against.
Mr. Chipfield for, with Mr. Mansfield against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.
Mr. Frazier for, with Mr. Murphy against.
Mr. Fisher for, with Mr. Granger against.
Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. O'Neill against.
Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois against.
Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Sadowski against.
Mr. Potter for, with Mr. Baring against.
Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.
Mr. Peterson for, with Mr. Buckley of New York against.
Mr. Chatham for, with Mrs. Norton against.
Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Clemente with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Smathers with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Fugate with Mr. Fulton.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am, Mr. Speaker, as it involves the expenditure of too much money.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CASE of South Dakota moves to recommit the bill (H. R. 7402) to the Committee on Banking and Currency for further study.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 361, nays 10, not voting 60, as follows:

Abbutt
Abernethy
Addonizio
Albert
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Arends
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Bailey
Barden
Barrett, Pa.
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Battle
Beall
Beckworth
Blumiller
Blackney
Blatnik
Boggs, Del.
Boggs, La.
Bolling
Bolton, Md.
Bolton, Ohio
Bonner
Bosone
Boykin
Bramblett
Breen
Brehm
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Bryson
Buchanan
Burke
Burleson
Burnside
Burton
Byrne, N. Y.
Camp
Canfield
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Carroll
Case, N. J.
Cavalcante
Celler
Chelf
Chesney
Christopher
Chudoff
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Corbett
Coudert
Crook
Crosser
Cunningham
Dague
Davenport
Davies, N. Y.
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson
Deane
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Denton
D'Ewart
Dingell
Dollinger
Dolliver
Dondero
Doughton
Douglas
Durham
Eaton
Eberhart
Elliot
Ellsworth
Elston
Engel, Mich.

Engle, Calif.
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fellows
Fenton
Fernandez
Flood
Fogarty
Ford
Furcolo
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gatlings
Gavin
Golden
Gordon
Gore
Gorski
Gossett
Graham
Granahan
Grant
Green
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen
Hale
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Harden
Hardy
Hare
Harris
Harrison
Hart
Harvey
Havenner
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hedrick
Heffernan
Heiler
Herlong
Herter
Heseltan
Hill
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Hoeven
Hoffman, Mich.
Hollfield
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Howell
Huber
Hull
Jackson, Calif.
Jackson, Wash.
Jacobs
James
Javits
Jenison
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Karst
Karsten
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Keefe
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Kerr
Kilburn
Kilday
King
Kirwan
Klein
Lane
Lanham

Larcade
Latham
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lemke
Lesinski
Lichtenwalter
Lind
Linehan
Lodge
Love
Lynch
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McGrath
McGregor
McGuire
McKinnon
McMillan, S. C.
McMillan, Ill.
McSweeney
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magee
Mahon
Marcantonio
Marsalis
Marshall
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Marrow
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Mitchell
Morgan
Morris
Morton
Moulder
Multer
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Nelson
Nicholson
Nixon
Noland
Norblad
Norrell
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Konski
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
O'Toole
Pace
Passman
Patman
Patten
Patterson
Perkins
Pfeifer,
William L.
Philbin
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Pickett
Plumley
Poage
Polk
Poulson
Powell
Preston
Price
Priest
Quinn
Rabaut
Rains
Ramsay
Rankin
Redden
Reed, Ill.
Rees
Regan
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Richards
Riehlman
Rodino
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.

Rooney
Roosevelt
Sadlak
Sanborn
Sasscer
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Scudder
Secrest
Shelley
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sims
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Stagers
Stanley
Steed
Stefan
Stigler
Stockman

Sullivan
Sutton
Tackett
Talle
Tauriello
Taylor
Teague
Thompson
Thornberry
Tollefson
Towe
Trimble
Underwood
Van Zandt
Velde
Vorys
Vurpell
Wadsworth
Wagner
Walsh
Walter
Weichel
Welch
Werdel
Wheeler

NAYS—10

Bishop
Byrnes, Wis.
Case, S. Dak.
Clevenger

Cotton
Goodwin
Rich
Short

Smith, Kans.
Taber

NOT VOTING—60

Angell
Baring
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Bentsen
Buckley, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.
Bulwinkle
Burdick
Chatham
Chipfield
Clemente
Cox
Crawford
Curtis
Donohue
Doyle
Fisher
Frazier
Fugate
Fulton

Gillette
Gilmer
Granger
Gregory
Hoffman, Ill.
Irving
Jonas
Keogh
Kruse
Kunkel
Lucas
Lyle
Mack, Ill.
Macy
Mansfield
Mason
Miles
Monroney
Morrison
Murphy
Norton

O'Brien, Ill.
Peterson
Pfeifer,
Joseph L.
Potter
Reed, N. Y.
Rivers
Sabath
Sadowski
St. George
Saylor
Shafer
Sheppard
Smathers
Smith, Ohio
Thomas
Vinson
Whitaker
Worley

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Lucas with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Bennett of Florida with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Kruse with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Peterson with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Patten.
Mr. Morrison with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Fugate with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Smathers with Mr. Saylor.

Mr. O'TOOLE, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. VURSELL changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct the section numbers of the bill to conform with the action of the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may revise and extend their remarks during the course of debate on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

HOUSING ACT OF 1950

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2246) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill:

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 2246, and insert the provisions of H. R. 7402, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SPENCE, the proceedings whereby the bill (H. R. 7402) to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate-income families; to amend the National Housing Act, as amended; and for other purposes, was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with Senate amendments thereto, further disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] know that the gentleman from North Carolina was going to make this request?

Mr. COOLEY. I am sure the gentleman does. I am going to follow this with a request that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report, which has already been agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman care to make a very brief statement of what the other body did to the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I will be very glad to make such a statement, if the Chair will permit me to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair may state that the matter is in conference between the two Houses.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I do not see any member of the Committee on Agriculture from this side of the House.

Mr. COOLEY. We have already reached an agreement with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. This bill has been before the House once and went back to conference because a point of order was made in the other body.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I appreciate that.

Mr. COOLEY. That has already been corrected and we have been able to agree on a conference report to be submitted tonight.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. You have already discussed this with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and he said he had no objection?

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, PACE, POAGE, GRANT, HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and MURRAY of Wisconsin.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on House Joint Resolution 398.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1813)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county commit-

tee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments."

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to

school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs, to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 4. After the enactment of this joint resolution, no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop with respect to which marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, have been disapproved by producers. With respect to the 1950 crop, price support shall be limited to potatoes produced by eligible producers which are of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2.

"Sec. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

"Sec. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the

peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary without penalty in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans."

"(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: 'Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.'

"Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the joint resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House joint resolution and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a sub-

stitute for both the House joint resolution and the Senate amendment.

The provisions of the conference substitute are the same as those contained in the conference report submitted to the House on March 15, except that (1) the provision making available not more than 50,000 acres to furnish emergency cotton allotments to producers of other farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by insects known as "green bugs" has been eliminated; (2) section 4, relating to potatoes, was modified (as modified, it prohibits price support in 1950 in areas where marketing orders have been disapproved by producers, and limits support in all areas to potatoes of eligible growers grading not lower than U. S. No. 2); and (3) section 6, relating to excess peanuts, was amended to make it clear that the Government would not sustain any loss in connection with the handling of excess peanuts and that growers to be eligible to participate in the program would have to keep their total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed equal to or below the acreage picked or threshed in 1947.

The conference substitute relates to cotton, peanuts, and potatoes. Except for clarifying or minor changes, the differences between the conference substitute and the joint resolution as passed by the House are explained below:

SECTION 1—COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(1) The first paragraph of this section, although reworded, is in substance the same as section 2 of the resolution as passed by the House. It authorizes the reallocation in 1950 of any acreage allotted to individual farms under the provisions of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which will not be planted to cotton on the farm receiving the allotment originally and which is voluntarily surrendered by the owner or operator of the farm to the county committee.

Such surrendered acreage is to be apportioned to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide for such farms the allotments authorized under paragraph 5 of section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which is a new paragraph added by section 1 of the conference substitute. Any acreage remaining after providing for such minimum allotments may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton, and to new farms in the county. No allotment shall be made or increased under this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any allotment surrendered and transferred under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except that such acreage will not be regarded as having been planted for the purpose of determining the highest acreage planted under section 344 (f) (1) (B) and the proviso in section 344 (f) (2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Any acreage surrendered and transferred under this paragraph will be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

(2) The House joint resolution provided for the establishment in 1950 of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 70 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted (or regarded as

planted) on the farm in any one of such years, with the limitation that no farm could receive an allotment under this provision making a total allotment in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conference substitute changes this provision by providing for the establishment of minimum farm allotments equal to the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 (instead of 70 percent as provided in the House joint resolution), or 45 percent of the highest acreage plant to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton in any one of such years (instead of 50 percent as provided in the House resolution).

The provisions limiting such increases to 40 percent of the acreage on the farm tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, are the same as those contained in the resolution as it was passed by the House.

In order for any farm to receive an increased allotment under this measure, the owner or operator of the farm must apply in writing within a reasonable period of time (not less than 15 days) to be fixed by the Secretary. The resolution as passed by the House required farmers not only to file applications but also certify that the increased allotment would be used. The conference substitute eliminated the provision requiring certification and added the provision requiring a reasonable period of time within which such applications could be filed.

The additional acreage required to be allotted under the conference substitute is to be in addition to the county, State, and National acreage allotments proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of cotton, and the production from such acreage is to be in addition to the cotton marketing quota for such crop. The additional acreage, however, is not to be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. This is the same as the provision contained in the resolution as it passed the House.

The resolution as passed by the House and the conference substitute both provide in substance that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the allotments authorized are to be a specified percentage of the acreage planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the specified base years. The effect of this provision is to remove any requirement which may have existed heretofore that the aggregate of farm histories of plantings within counties should be adjusted so as to equal the acreages estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This will enable farmers, if they are dissatisfied with their allotments, to establish their actual history of plantings during the base years and have the allotments authorized under this resolution based upon the actual histories which may be established.

SECTION 2—REVIEW OF FARM HISTORY AND COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Section 2 of the conference substitute is the same as section 3 of the joint resolution as passed by the House. This section will give any farmer, who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 crop, 15 days after the effective date of this resolution to apply for a review of his allotment, even though the time for applying for such review may have expired. This section will also give any farmer who receives a notice of any change in his 1950 allotment, or of the denial or the granting of an application for an adjustment under the provisions of this

act, 15 days within which to have such action reviewed by a review committee.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated that in arriving at the allotments authorized under this joint resolution, it intends to use in the first instance the figures of acreages planted or regarded as planted to cotton on the farm as determined by the State and county committees and used in computing farm acreage allotments under the current provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the provisions of Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress. Therefore, any farmer who is dissatisfied with the farm acreage history which has been established by the county committee, to obtain any correction or adjustment in such farm acreage history, would have to appeal to a review committee. Many farmers who were dissatisfied with the cotton history established for their farms for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948, or their war crop history, did not apply for review for the reason that the farm history did not enter into the calculation of the farm allotment except as a limiting factor. Other farmers who did seek a review to have the correct history established for their farms, were informed that the review committees would not be able to grant any relief, because a correction in the farm history for the farm would not result in any change in the allotment.

Since the allotment provisions of the resolution are based upon cotton and war crop history, the farm history for each of these years is of controlling importance in arriving at the allotments authorized under the resolution. Therefore, any farmer who believes that his farm history has not been correctly determined by the county committee may obtain a review by the review committee and have such history correctly determined upon proper proof of the facts. Under this resolution the review committee may, upon such evidence as it deems sufficient to warrant such action, adjust the cotton acreage history for individual farms without regard to any requirement or action by the county committees that individual farm histories in the aggregate were not permitted to exceed the county acreage as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In reviewing farm cotton and war crop history, the review committees may consider the matter de novo and are not limited to that evidence or information which was submitted to the county committees and may make adjustments in farm histories and farm allotments even though the county committees by administrative regulation or instructions are precluded from making such adjustments. The committee of conference is informed by the Department of Agriculture that the review committees are authorized under existing regulations to review the farm cotton acreage history determined in connection with the 1950 crop and to make such corrections as are warranted upon the evidence presented to them. In short, it is the intent of the committee that this provision will afford farmers an opportunity to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any data used in connection with the establishment of the farm history or the farm allotments based thereon. It is also the intent of the committee that the Department should take appropriate action through the State and local committees to inform farmers of their appeal rights under the provisions of this resolution, so that farmers will have full opportunity to have any inequities in farm allotments eliminated.

SECTIONS 3, 4, AND 5—POTATOES

Sections 3, 4, and 5 relate to potatoes. There was no reference to potatoes in the resolution as it passed the House. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are a considerable modification of the provisions relating to potatoes adopted by the Senate.

(1) Section 3 applies to Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program. Its purpose is to provide the Secretary with broad discretionary authority whenever surplus potatoes cannot be used more advantageously to dispose of these potatoes as food for human consumption rather than permitting their destruction or loss through spoilage. This is to be accomplished, when necessary, by giving such potatoes to eligible recipients.

Specifically, the section removes any doubt which may have existed as to the Secretary's authority to pay all or part of the transportation and handling charges on such potatoes where he finds such action to be necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the section. The list of eligible recipients of surplus potatoes is somewhat broader than that contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. It is not the intention of the committee that the Secretary shall establish any uniform rule as to payment of handling and transportation charges with respect to all recipients, but rather that he shall establish in each case such "terms and conditions" as he deems appropriate and in the public interest and in furtherance of the purpose of this section.

It is the hope of the committee that under the authority of this section the Secretary will find it possible to eliminate some of the "red tape" which the committee feels has heretofore handicapped distribution of these potatoes for food purposes and will be able to pursue with diligence a program of finding use for such potatoes as human food rather than permitting their destruction.

(2) Section 4 prohibits price support on the 1950 crop of Irish potatoes to producers in areas where marketing orders, proposed by the Secretary pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, have been disapproved by the producers in such area. Price supports in all areas are limited to potatoes of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2.

This section does not limit the authority of the Secretary to impose other conditions of eligibility for price support with respect to any producers.

Section 5 prohibits price support for Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. The committee of conference was aware that there is no existing legislative authority for the establishment of marketing quotas for potatoes and that in the absence of affirmative action by Congress, any price support for potatoes in 1951 is barred by this section. The committee was also aware that consideration of new price-support legislation for potatoes is already under way in Congress and it is not its intention that this section should be regarded as in any way limiting or affecting that proposed legislation, but merely as an expression of the present intention of Congress with respect to the 1951 potato crop in the event that no new legislation affecting that crop is enacted.

SECTIONS 6 AND 7—PEANUTS

(1) Section 6 of the conference substitute relates to peanuts and amends section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding three new subsections. The provisions contained in the conference amendment are substantially the same as the provisions inserted by the Senate amendment.

They are also substantially the same as those contained in H. R. 4081, which was passed unanimously by the House on May 2, 1949. This section, except for minor differences which will be explained below, simply restores provisions of the act which were inadvertently repealed in connection with an amendment adopted by the act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 323, 80th Cong.). This section restores the authority for the operation of a two-price program for peanuts similar to that which was in effect during 1941 and 1942 under the then existing section 359

(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

This provision will permit growers whose acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed in 1947 to avoid the payment of penalty on excess peanuts and be a "cooperator" for the purposes of price support if the peanuts from such excess acreage are delivered to, or marketed through, agencies designated by the Secretary. Producers do not receive price support on such excess peanuts and will be paid not more than the price received from the sale of such peanuts, making it clear that the Government will not sustain any loss in connection with the handling of excess peanuts.

The proviso in subsection (g) is applicable only to the 1950 crop. It is designed to require the Secretary to make any excess peanuts of a type which is in short supply available for cleaning and shelling for edible purposes at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts and to prorate the proceeds received therefrom, after deduction of all costs incurred in connection with the handling of such type of peanuts, among all the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type.

Subsection (i), which did not appear in H. R. 4081, provides that subsections (g) and (h) will not be operative with respect to any crop of peanuts when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop of soybeans.

It is anticipated and intended under the terms of this section that the excess peanuts will be marketed promptly by the designated agency and shall not under any conditions or circumstances be held in storage by either such agency or the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of using the same or for the same to be used in determining the total supply or the supply percentage for either price-support purposes, or the amount of the national marketing quota for peanuts. And in the event any of said peanuts should be carried over, irrespective of the reason or circumstances, they are not to be used for either of said purposes.

Paragraph (b) of section 6, which was not included in H. R. 4081, merely provides that any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years. This provision makes it clear that excess peanuts may not be used to augment base history for allotment purposes.

(2) Section 7 of the conference substitute is the same as section 5 of the joint resolution as it passed the House. It relates to peanut acreage allotments for 1950 only, and provides that for 1950 no State shall have its peanut-acreage allotment reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national peanut acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed is below the 1949 national peanut-acreage allotment. This section provides relief to those States which received reductions in their 1950 allotments in excess of the reduction in the national allotment. The additional acreage required to eliminate these inequities is not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments in subsequent years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on

Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$266.50.

Mr. WIER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today at the point where the gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON] yielded to me, and to include as part of my remarks an article appearing in a Chicago newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a letter he wrote to the editor of the Indianapolis Times.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein roll call No. 126 of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following those of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARANTONIO] in the Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three separate instances, to include two editorials and a resolution from the Massachusetts General Court.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include printed matter.

Mr. NIXON (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution from the Legislature of California.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at the conclusion of the remarks I made today a table supplied to me by the Treasurer of the United States relating to our interest-bearing debt as well as the annual interest rate over a period of time.

Mr. COLE of Kansas (at the request of Mr. WOLCOTT) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today and to include therein a number of editorials from which he quoted.

Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article from her home town paper.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today at the point where the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] yielded to him, and to include a statement by two individuals.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include two charts, one on corporate profits over a period of years and the other on current rental and cost of housing throughout the Nation.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three separate instances.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point in the RECORD a very fine letter of appreciation with many other fine sentiments therein expressed, sent by P. H. Shinicky, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, to Speaker RAYBURN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

KOREAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., March 1950.
The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to convey, through you, to the members of the United States House of Representatives and to the American people a statement on behalf of my colleagues and myself, and on behalf of the Korean people.

The fine relations which have always existed between our two countries gave us the opportunity in the last year to meet a number of the honorable Members of the House of Representatives. Now that we are privileged to visit your great country, we want to say that the Korean people are deeply grateful for the extensive American diplomatic, economic, and military aid given to our country since the Allied forces liberated our country from the Japanese. They are especially grateful for the current American assistance through MDAP (Military defense aid program) and the grant by this Congress of ECA funds.

Today I wish to dwell on three matters: First, on the confidence of the Korean people in America; second, on the strategic importance of Korea; third, on the mutual interests of the United States and Korea, which operating together will work toward the maintenance both of Korean freedom and American security.

Though Korea and America are far apart, the depth of understanding between both the peoples and governments has been extraordinary. It was no accident that the United States, champion of Asiatic sovereignty and freedom, should have been the first western nation to engage in treaty relations with the Hermit Kingdom of Korea. Over the years, many missionaries and other philanthropically minded Americans have come into Korea, bringing us great benefits of education, public health, and spiritual

welfare. Upon the return of these good people to the United States, they have informed the American people of Korea and things Korean, fostering understanding and goodwill on both sides.

In the late nineteenth century Americans built the first railroad in Korea, the first streetcar line, the first city water works, the first electric-light plant, and the first modern turnpike. Americans established and developed in Korea the largest gold-stamp mill in the Far East, to the material advantage of both Koreans and Americans. Unfortunately, today this valuable property is held by the Communists, and its precious product enriches the Soviet Union rather than the Korean people.

In 1905 the shadows of Japanese political slavery began to descend over our nation. I am sorry to say that at that time the American Government did not show the degree of concern for our freedom which we had expected. Nevertheless, even though those deep shadows descended into the blackness of the night of Japanese rule, throughout that dismal time the Korean people, through their staunch friends and American missionaries, continued to know that the United States was a Nation of high ideals devoted to the principles of justice, the defense of the weak and helpless, and to the practices of the good neighbor.

It was the good fortune of the Korean people that the Allied Powers, led by the United States, soundly defeated Japan in the recent war and so delivered our people from bondage. The great leaders of the American forces in the Pacific—MacArthur, Nimitz, Vandegrift, Halsey, and Hodges—are as esteemed in Korea as liberators as they are in America as defenders and conquerors. Those early dark days of the war were desperate days in Korea, but no informed man ever doubted the ultimate victory of the United Nations, whose cause was just and whose arms were strong.

Victory for the Allies brought liberty to about two-thirds of our people and one-half of our land. In 1945 the Twenty-fourth Corps of the United States Army came into South Korea to take the Japanese surrender and return to us our sovereignty. Unfortunately for us, the Twenty-fifth Red Army came into the North and our people up there have only been able to exchange the yoke of Japanese militarism for the yoke of Soviet-Communist imperialism.

During the period of United States military government in Korea much was done by the soldiers and civilians of that agency of the United States Government to save our people from starvation and to reestablish the basis of our disrupted economy. As you know, not only did the war itself cause severe economic dislocations, but it was followed by the separation of the major industrial and mineral area of our country from the major agricultural area by a dreadful dividing line at the thirty-eighth parallel. At the parallel today the brave soldiers of the Republic daily give their lives repulsing attempts of Russian organized and directed Communist armies to invade, overrun, and destroy our free country.

The United States Government took the leadership, through the United Nations, in assisting the Korean people to express themselves, through democratic elections, in creating a National Assembly. Acting as a constituent body the National Assembly created the Constitution of the Republic of Korea and subsequently its government. My colleagues and I had the honor to be elected to the National Assembly from our respective districts on May 10, 1948, in the first general election ever held in Korea. We have served ever since in the National Assembly, the Korean Congress. Our second election is scheduled for the coming May, and I need not explain to you gentlemen of the House of Representatives the necessity

for our early return to Korea to prepare to persuade our constituents that we are worthy of their trust and confidence. Since in Korea we have no fences, we might be said to be going home to rebuild the walls that protect our political paddy fields.

I do not know, and I venture to suggest that you do not know, of any more democratic way to determine the responsibilities of government than for the lawmakers to be required from time to time to go before the people to explain how they have executed their trust and to ask for a new mandate.

When you read, as unfortunately you are likely to do, from the pen of some misinformed or malicious person, about the lack of democracy in Korea, please say to yourself: "I know Shlnicky. In 1948 he had to run for election and get the votes, just as I did in my election. In 1950 he is doing the same thing again." I only hope that you will be able to add, "And he got reelected."

Since the establishment of the Republic of Korea, the United States has helped us in many ways, moral and material. Without that help it is difficult to see how in these early days of its existence our Republic could have maintained itself against the Soviet directed armed assaults and subversion. Americans have given us the funds, goods, and advice for a long-term program, under ECA, to establish the basis for a viable economy so that ultimately Korea can become largely self-sustaining. Americans have given us military assistance, through the Korean military advisory group and the MDAP, to enable us to develop a military force capable of defending the Republic against attack. Americans have given us diplomatic support in the world councils of the nations.

No one likes to ask for charity, and we do not ask for charity, although we well know that Americans are motivated by a great deal of kindness and good will in giving us economic and military aid. We believe that the maintenance of a free and independent Korea is not only vital to ourselves, but that it is also in the basic interests of the United States. To put this in another way, were all of Korea to pass under the control of the Soviet Union, the interests of the United States would be most adversely affected. We expect to do all that is possible within the limits of our economy and our manpower to help and save ourselves. We are not sitting back doing nothing while we beg the United States to help us. But, for the time being, even our best efforts and the willing sacrifice of our lives are not enough. That is why we turn to our spiritual ally, the United States, for aid.

I believe that it is to American interests that the largest possible part of the world should remain free, each nation ruling itself and living in harmony with its neighbors, rather than that the free world should steadily shrink, with a corresponding steady expansion of Soviet power which would increasingly threaten the security of every free nation, including the United States.

In specific terms today, Korea is the only free area in the continent of northern Asia. Please recall that there is no other place left on the northern Asiatic continent not now ruled by the Soviet Union, either directly or through a Communist Party controlled satellite. But the Republic of Korea with what might be considered moderate military assistance, has, does and will continue to resist successfully all desperate attempts of Communists armies and Communist armed insurgents to add this strategic area to their Soviet Empire.

While Korea stands free, even South Korea alone, there stands a symbol of hope to all Asia, and especially to our neighbors, the Chinese. While our Republic stands, Japan is protected from the immediate menace of the Soviets. Should Communist forces stand at the southern tip of Korea, looking

greedily across the narrow Korean Straits toward the Japanese islands, a deadly fear would engulf those islands. Many Japanese would say, "China is gone, Korea is gone, the Soviets are almost on our beaches. We should make a deal. We should surrender and save what we can."

Such thinking would only be natural.

But Korea stands as a shield and buckler to our recent mutual enemy. Today, in defending the line at the 38th parallel, the Korean Army also defends Japan. While, of course, the Korean Army fights to protect Korea, the effect is these sacrifices of Korean lives is great, far beyond the boundaries of Korea.

In Korea, we know little of the cold war, for we are engaged already in a very warm war. During the past year more than 1,177 Korean soldiers and police were killed in action and more than 2,037 were wounded in action defending the Republic.

Every month our military prowess increases. With the able assistance of the American military advisory group, the whole Korean Army has been qualified in all small arms to a degree of accurate marksmanship comparable to that attained in the United States Army. Never before in history has any Asiatic army, including the Japanese, developed such high standards of marksmanship. These standards pay off in battle. Today the difference in enemy casualties and ours is enormous because our men can shoot straight and the enemy can't.

I could multiply a hundred-fold the instances of successful use in Korea of United States military and economic aid. But there are limits to the time I may ask you to spend reading this message.

I have been surprised to find some Americans who are willing to write Korea off just because of the enormous military power of the Soviet Union. Since the Red Army could defeat the Korean Army, these people ask, "Why spend money to help the Korean Army in a lost cause?"

Such thinking has two fundamental fallacies. The first is the assumption that the Soviet Army or the Chinese Communist army is going to attack the Republic of Korea tomorrow or the next day. I, for one, do not think the Russians want a world war at this moment. They want to build up their strength at home and expand outwardly as cheaply as possible. Someday they will start world war III, but, in my opinion, not for some years yet, and until they do, they will not use Russian soldiers to fight in Korea. While the Soviet Union is eager to destroy our Republic, their military instrument for that proposed destruction is a Korean Communist Army which they have organized, trained, armed, and led in North Korea. I don't think the Russians, who have long coveted the Korean Peninsula, with its fine, warm-water ports and its connecting line between Vladivostok and Dairen, would let the Chinese Communist Army come in to take over our country for Communist China. That is not the way the Russians work.

Then, what we need in Korea is an army capable, if need be, of meeting and defeating the so-called people's army of the Communists. We have such an army of 100,000 volunteers, well trained, led, and reasonably well equipped. I betray no secrets when I remark that the chief weaknesses of our forces are the lack of air power to meet the enemy planes, supplied by the Soviets to the Communists, the lack of sufficient caliber and range artillery which would at least reach as far as that of the enemy, and the lack of sufficient naval craft to support the army and protect our shores.

This message to you is not an appeal for anything. I am most grateful to you for your past help. I hope you will continue that help. I am only trying to make clear that we have what it takes in trained men and fortitude to defend ourselves, and that

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of America

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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 8, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, hushing our thoughts to stillness, in sincerity and truth we would bow before Thee who knowest the secrets of our hearts. We pause at this wayside altar not just in a passing gesture of devotion and then to go on our busy way with lives empty of Thee; rather, we come to ask Thy presence and Thy guidance as this day we face the stress of decisions, the strain of toil, the weight of burdens, the call of duty. Despite the brutalities of man to his fellow man, keep love's banners floating o'er us as we march breast forward, with undimmed faith, in the ranks of those who do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. GILLETTE, and by unanimous-consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 21, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On March 16, 1950:

S. 471. An act for the relief of Lloyd Gordon Findley and Malcolm Hearne Findley, a minor;

S. 576. An act to authorize the sale of certain Indian lands situated in Duchesne and Randlett, Utah, and in and adjacent to Myton, Utah;

S. 1310. An act for the relief of Pierre E. Lefevre;

S. 1552. An act for the relief of Ernest E. Heintz;

S. 1737. An act for the relief of George M. Vaughan;

S. 1764. An act for the relief of George K. Haviland;

S. 2125. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of J. N. Jones and others;

S. 2429. An act for the relief of Henrique Santos; and

S. 2441. An act to amend section 81 of the National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for additional officers of the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States on active duty in the National Guard Bureau.

On March 18, 1950:

S. 88. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto;

S. 493. An act to extend the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to the Virgin Islands; and

S. 1233. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to, national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, and for other purposes.

On March 21, 1950:

S. 2159. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Idaho and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Snake River.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1746. An act to authorize the transfer to the Attorney General of the United States of a portion of the Vigo plant, formerly the Vigo ordnance plant, near Terre Haute, Ind., for use in connection with the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute; and

H. R. 7207. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950; and for other purposes.

CONSERVATION OF AMERICA'S RESOURCES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we are all familiar with the fact, I believe, that the week of March 19 to March 25 is being observed as Wildlife Restoration Week. This fine occasion has been sponsored since 1938 by the National Wildlife Federation—a great organization to which I have previously invited attention in comments on the Senate floor.

As I have previously noted, our country has for too long been prodigal in the

mismanagement of its resources of field, forest, and waters. We have already ruined for further practical agriculture, one-fifth of our original tillable land and as pointed out in a recent Federation bulletin, this has induced erosion so that one-third of our remaining land is seriously impaired. We have destroyed nearly four-fifths of our original timber stand.

We have so seriously overgrazed three-fourths of our western grasslands that the carrying capacity of most of these lands is probably less than half of what it was even a century ago.

In the light of grave facts such as these I have cited, conservation organizations throughout Wisconsin and the Nation have been crusading against the further dissipation of our resources. The Izaak Walton Leagues of America, the Women's Conservation Leagues of America, the Garden Club Federations—these and dozens of other splendid groups are in this battle for preservation of our resources. In Wisconsin, we have, for example, a Federation of Conservation Clubs which on this very day has written to me rightly protesting against further invasion of the rights of States by so-called valley authorities. This fight against valley authorities' destruction of game and fish and of natural resources is but one of the elements of the over-all conservation drive which we must carry on during National Wildlife Week and every other week of the year.

In this connection, Mr. President, I have in my hands a conservation creed which was composed by Mrs. Edward La Budde, honorary president of the Women's Conservation Leagues of America. I ask unanimous consent that its text be printed at this point in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the creed was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CREED

We know that providence showered this continent with an overabundance of all things necessary for a rich and full life.

Therefore, we pledge ourselves to express our gratitude to the Creator, the source of all good, by doing everything we can to help conserve and perpetuate His handiwork.

We know that in the past, and up to the present day, ruthless exploitation and waste have devastated, and in some instances annihilated, certain valuable natural resources.

Therefore, we will raise our voices in protest whenever danger threatens to that these remaining treasures may be used with care and discretion, because upon their perpetuation depends the life of a free and untrampled America.

We know that we owe certain obligations to posterity and to those who will come after us.

Therefore, we will consistently preach the gospel of conservation. We will hold aloft the torch of good precepts and, finally, hand it down to the next generation with the admonition that the light must never be allowed to fail in order that each succeeding generation—even those who will live in the far off, dim, and distant future—may be assured of some of the blessings which we of this generation are enjoying now.

This is our creed—a part of our religion.

By Mrs. EDWARD LA BUDDE,
Honorary President.

OCTOBER 30, 1942.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. GILLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	Maybank
Anderson	Hayden	Millikin
Benton	Hendrickson	Morse
Brewster	Hill	Mundt
Bricker	Hoey	Neely
Bridges	Holland	O'Mahoney
Butler	Humphrey	Robertson
Byrd	Hunt	Russell
Cain	Ives	Saltonstall
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Kem	Sparkman
Darby	Kerr	Stennis
Donnell	Kilgore	Taft
Douglas	Knowland	Taylor
Dworshak	Langer	Thye
Eaton	Lehman	Tobey
Ellender	Long	Tydings
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Flanders	McClellan	Wherry
Frear	McFarland	Wiley
Fulbright	McKellar	Williams
George	McMahon	Withers
Gillette	Malone	Young
Graham	Martin	

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is absent because of the death of his father.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. WITHERS, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MAYBANK was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for several days, because of official business.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CHANGE OF CONFeree

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to call the attention of the Senate to a letter from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] to the Vice President, asking to be relieved as a conferee on the part of the Senate on House Joint Resolution 398 and asking for the appointment of some other Senator in his place. The request of the Senator from Illinois will be granted, and the Chair appoints the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] in his place as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate on the House joint resolution.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, under the order of the Senate the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has the floor. I ask unanimous consent that he may yield the floor to various Senators to introduce bills and joint resolution, present petitions and memorials, and submit routine matters for the RECORD without debate and without speeches, and without taking the Senator from Illinois from the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING CLAIMS FOR LOSSES AND DAMAGES TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND PROPERTY IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY

A letter from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting a report and recommendation concerning claims against the United States for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Portuguese territory by United States armed forces during World War II in violation of neutral rights (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON NORTH FORK KINGS RIVER DEVELOPMENT, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and

findings on the initial stage of the North Fork Kings River development, Kings River division, Central Valley project, California (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

A letter from the chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, New York, N. Y., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Boy Scouts of America, for the year 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT ON NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Institution on the National Air Museum (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"House Concurrent Resolution 11

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to recognize the integrity of the States by enacting proper legislation to prevent Federal liquor licenses from being issued to any inhabitant of any State wherein the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited

"Whereas the State of Mississippi has indicated many times by vote of the electorate that it desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; and

"Whereas the State of Mississippi has enacted and now has in effect laws accordingly; and

"Whereas the prohibition statutes are a proper exercise of the powers reserved to the States; and

"Whereas it is the duty of the Federal Government to recognize the integrity of States' rights in the proper exercise of their powers; and

"Whereas the sale of Federal liquor licenses to inhabitants of States wherein the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited clearly constitutes a violation of the sanctity of States' rights and impairs the State's efforts to enforce its laws: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Mississippi (the senate concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact proper legislation to prevent Federal liquor licenses from being sold in any State wherein the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited; further

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to submit a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators and Congressmen representing Mississippi in Congress; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of the House of Congress and the United States Senate for reference to the proper committees thereof.

"Adopted by the house of representatives January 11, 1950.

"WALTER SILLERS,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Adopted by the senate January 26, 1950.

"SAM LUMPKIN,

"President of the Senate."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the National Society of Professional Engineers, of Washington, D. C., signed by Paul H. Robbins, executive director, transmitting a copy of a letter from the president of the Washington Society of Professional Engi-

tween freedom and totalitarianism is the essence of the fight for peace.

Mr. President, I direct the attention of the American people, through the very able speech of the Senator from Connecticut, to the problem of education in the way of democracy, because unless men learn the meaning of freedom, we cannot expect them to practice the principles of freedom.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, the very well known reporter of the New York Times, Drew Middleton, reported 3 or 4 months back, in a most directive dispatch from Germany, that views like those just announced by the Senator from Oregon are eminently correct, that no progress has been made, so far as he could observe, in breaking down the terrible caste system in the German schools, by which, at the end of the fourth grade, children are channeled and divided largely according to the wealth or prestige of their parents, so far as educational opportunities are concerned in the schools to which they are sent after they are 10 or 11 or 12 years old.

I do not feel that the reports prepared under a group of most eminent educators on Germany and Japan have had the attention of the State Department, the Department of Defense, and the Congress which they deserve. We called upon 12 or 15 of the most distinguished Americans in the field of education to go to Germany and write a report. We sent a similar group to Japan to write a report, under the leadership of President George D. Stoddard, of the University of Illinois. To the best of my knowledge those reports have not been implemented, either in proposals or in appropriations. I hope that the comments of the Senator from Oregon may precipitate some consideration of these reports.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. BENTON. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I regret that a luncheon engagement prevented me from hearing the entire address delivered by the Senator from Connecticut, but he will recall that he talked to me a number of times about it, and he will also recall that when he was Assistant Secretary of State, and had in hand the development of the Voice of America program, there was at least one Senator on this side of the aisle who was a hearty supporter of his objective.

There is no doubt in my mind that, as I understand the Senator has pointed out in his address, there is an area in the war which is going on that we must develop much more fully. I refer to the war for men's minds, the cold war of legitimate propaganda, the cold war of education, the contest between our western traditions, our western Christian civilization, and the atheistic materialism which is creeping over the world through another and different concept of civilization. So, I say to the distinguished

Senator that what he is aiming at has my hearty interest and hearty support, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and I understand that the resolution presented by the Senator will come before that committee for consideration and hearing.

Mr. BENTON. I hope so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I shall certainly apply what abilities I may have to the study of this matter, to considering it with the distinguished Senator and with others who may be interested, in order that we may view it in the right focus and throw the spotlight on the vital importance of the struggle to present to the world the great traditions of America from the days of its founders, the traditions of freedom founded on the toil, sweat, and tears of our ancestors, and of thousands of years of struggle of the human race.

I congratulate the Senator from Connecticut in presenting this point in his maiden speech in the Senate, and from this side of the aisle I give him my best wishes and expression of support for the thought he has presented to us today.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from New Jersey. The Senator has now given me another reason for being grateful to him. I very well remember when I came up to the Senate and talked to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] about the problem of getting leadership in the Senate for the legislation so urgently required by the State Department. It was the Senator from New Jersey who then took the leadership and directed so many individuals along the road to the successful enactment of the bill which bears the Senator's name. The Senator indeed has done a great pioneering service, without which I think it is safe to say we would not have the structure upon which we now hope to build and develop further.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the Senator from Connecticut for his kind words.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. BENTON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall not long detain the distinguished Senator from Illinois from pursuing the subject which he has been debating. I merely wish to take a moment to congratulate the Senator from Connecticut for the very fine speech he has just delivered. I am not congratulating him merely because it is his maiden speech. Had the Senator been a Member of the Senate for a dozen years the speech he has just delivered would still be worthy of our congratulations.

I want to express my satisfaction, first of all, with the courageous and intelligent defense made by my distinguished colleague from Connecticut of that much-maligned and much-to-be-admired man, the Secretary of State. What the Senator from Connecticut has said of Secretary Acheson expresses my own thoughts as if he had divined them. In Secretary Acheson the Nation has a public servant of vision, profound intelligence, courage, resourcefulness, and high patriotism—qualities without

which we would have no hope today of winning in the great struggle for peace in which we are engaged.

I also want to say that I am very proud and happy to be associated with the Senator from Connecticut, and other Senators, in the sponsorship of the resolution which he has submitted and which I hope will receive the sympathetic consideration and the approval of the Foreign Relations Committee and of the Senate.

I fully agree with what the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has said, and what the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has said, that the struggle on which we are embarked involves largely the minds of the young men and women of the world. And we must realize that men's minds cannot be won to our cause except by patient efforts, by increasing good will, by perseverance and vision.

I listened last night to a speech delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie. He also emphasized that patience will be required to achieve peace, and stressed the fact that we must not permit ourselves to become discouraged if success does not come overnight.

I again heartily congratulate the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New York. There is, of course, no one in this body whose congratulations could be more pleasing to me than those of the Senator from New York, with his extensive background in the area involved, which I have been discussing today.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PATENTS HELD BY VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II—CONFERENCE REPORT

During the delivery of Mr. BENTON's speech,

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me so I may present a privileged matter?

Mr. BENTON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WITHERS in the chair). The report will be read.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4692) to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR,
ALEXANDER WILEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOS. R. BRYSON,
E. E. WILLIS,
J. C. BOGGS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. DONNELL and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes the Senator from Missouri rose first, and recognizes the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I would suggest the absence of a quorum, because a quorum should be had before the conference report is considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield for the call of the roll?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I do not believe it would be fair to my friend the Senator from Connecticut to take such action now. I ask that the consideration of the conference report be postponed until a later time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will lie on the table.

Mr. BENTON. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. I am grateful to him for making that statement, because I should like to complete my prepared speech.

COTTON-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me so that I may make a short statement relative to cotton-acreage allotments? As the distinguished Senator from Illinois knows, a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency having to do with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock today. The Senate was kind enough to grant me leave of absence for several days to attend subcommittee meetings. I wish to make a short statement for the Record.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from South Carolina, provided I do not lose the floor by doing so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from South Carolina, without losing the floor? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the problem of cotton-acreage allotments is a serious one. With the eyes of most of the world turned in our direction, the size of our annual cotton crop is a major consideration. Whether through aid shipments or simply in the normal foreign-trade channels, cotton is now a great concern to those of us who represent the cotton-producing States.

While I favor the approval of the resolution approved in free conference, I want to express my regret that the conferees were not able to go even farther. The enactment of House Joint Resolution 398 will be of some benefit to the cotton farmers, but it is not enough.

Our farmers, Mr. President, have borne unreasonable burdens through the years. They have never failed to come through and feed and clothe our Nation, both during periods of war and peace, and through prosperity and depression.

We continue to pay high prices for food and clothes with the feeling that the farmer is doing well at these prices.

Nothing could be further from the truth, Mr. President. Actually the farmer's share is the least of the purchase price.

In the case of cotton, we must make an effort to balance our annual supply with the market demand plus a normal carry-over. This carry-over, Senators will understand, is the amount of cotton needed to supply the mills and to move in commerce between the 1st of August and the time the crop is harvested, ginned, moved to the warehouses, and becomes available in the market. The normal carry-over should be between four and five million bales. The estimated carry-over on the 1st of next August is about 8,000,000 bales.

Last year we planted nearly 27,000,000 acres in cotton. The law now provides that, this year, no more than 21,000,000 acres shall be allocated. On the basis of previous years, we can be reasonably sure that between two and three million of these allotted acres will not be planted. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that this year's planting will amount to well under 21,000,000 acres.

I repeat my belief earlier expressed, Mr. President, that the joint resolution does not go far enough.

I firmly believe that the Government would be making a serious mistake if it failed to offer every possible protection to the farmers. The plan for a year-to-year reduction in acreage is sound. I believe it is not generally realized that this plan, in about 3 years, should bring about an automatic reduction to a normal carry-over.

It should be better known that the market adjustments, through acreage allotments, are being fairly shared by the farmers themselves.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1948, as amended.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it may seem something of a come-down to turn from the discussion of great international issues to the question of gas. It may, indeed, seem to be a sort of a great fall in the level of debate of the Senate. But, Mr. President, democracy is integral. It concerns itself with the relationship of nations and the relationship of peoples, and it is, of course, highly important that we should win the allegiance of mankind for democratic principles abroad. I, too, wish to congratulate the able junior Senator from Connecticut for the very fine speech which he made at the beginning of his senatorial career.

Mr. President, democracy, however, is something which we should have internally, as well as something which we should export. Indeed, if we do not have it internally, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for us to export it. The good book says:

If * * * the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness.

I believe it is highly important that the Congress of the United States should deal with the pending bill in a way to prove that we intend to represent the interests of the great proportion of the American citizens who are consumers,

and not the small group of big gas-producing and gathering companies which stand to make tens of millions, hundreds of millions, and possibly, indeed, billions of dollars by this bill.

PRODUCTION COSTS

Mr. President, before I begin my connected remarks this afternoon, I should like to utter a few explanatory comments concerning table 5, which I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 3792, yesterday. That table sets forth the cost of producing natural gas by interstate pipe-line companies in the Southwest area for the year 1947, and shows production costs to range from 1.64 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to 4.39 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

I may say in the first place that though these figures are for interstate pipe lines, they are for production costs for interstate pipe lines, and it is presumable that the production costs for nontransporting producers would be of a similar nature; at least until other evidence is brought forward I think we can assume that that is so.

I want to call the attention of the Senate, however, to the fact that these are production costs at the wellhead, and that they do not include gathering costs, and in all fairness that qualification should be made. So we would agree that there are gathering costs which should be added to the production costs. But it is also true that these figures do not give any credit for the gasoline extracted as a byproduct from the gas, and therefore we have two items: The gathering costs which were not included, which would raise the total cost, and a credit for the byproduct, which would diminish the cost in question.

Mr. President, I think I can make a rough generalization that when gas prices in the Southwest go above 5 cents per thousand cubic feet there is good reason to believe that excessive profits are being made. But I am willing to grant that, for the purpose of considering the bill, this figure is beside the point. If the bill should fail, and the Federal Power Commission should begin to regulate the field price of gas sold by the nontransporting producers, as it has started to do in the Phillips case, the cost of production, whatever it may be, must be considered in setting the price of this gas—not merely the cost of production, but a fair return on the investment. Furthermore, even though a price set by contract is not high enough to cover production costs, the producers would be able to file with the Commission an application for a price increase. If the Commission found their claims valid, the Commission would order the price increased accordingly.

CONTRACTS ALONE NO PROTECTION FOR CONSUMER, WHILE PRODUCERS WOULD HAVE PROTECTION UNDER REGULATION

It is sometimes said that the Commission only reduces prices. Mr. President, that is not so. If any of the outstanding contracts do not give a fair return to the companies their investment, the Commission has the power to increase prices in order to protect the nontransporting producers and gatherers from the effects of earlier contracts; but the procedure of

5. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This comparatively small program nevertheless shows an over-all increase of \$1,247,000,000, third largest of all major function increases in expenditures. Under this function, financial credit is provided to home builders and buyers, and to mortgage lenders, primarily in the form of insuring or guaranteeing private loans. This figure includes \$125,000,000 under the President's 1951 proposal to extend existing legislation with respect to mortgage purchases.

6. EDUCATION AND GENERAL RESEARCH

One reason for the comparatively small expenditures tabulated for this function is that education and research activities intimately associated with other functions, such as defense and veterans, are there classified. Of the 3-year increase of \$371,000,000 shown in the table, the major cause is a current presidential proposal to spend \$290,000,000 for new aid to States in support of the maintenance and operation costs of a basic minimum program of elementary and secondary education, popularly termed Federal aid to education.

7. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

This important major function shows a 3-year increase of \$1,632,000,000 in expenditures, an increase second only in size to that for the major function of national defense. This trend reflects primarily the transition being made in the national economy from the high market prices for commodities during the early postwar years, to the subsequent support of various declining farm commodity prices at the levels specified by statute. Thus, the table shows that the Commodity Credit Corporation actually made a profit of \$200,000,000 from its 1948 transactions because it was able to sell commodities which it had acquired at a higher price than their cost of acquisition. In contrast, however, the budget document estimates that \$932,000,000 must be spent in the fiscal year 1951 to support, in order of fiscal importance, the prices of corn, wheat, potatoes, and a long list of other basic and nonbasic commodities. Related to Federal price support programs are the increasing payments made by the Production and Marketing Administration in extending its conservation program, including acreage allotments and marketing quotas. It is stated that by the end of fiscal 1951 this conservation program will have been extended to about 90 percent of the farms of the country.

The Rural Electrification Administration accounts for a rather important increase based on its continuing and great extension of rural electrification since the war. A program for the installation of rural telephones, authorized last year, is now getting under way. In the other category of this function, the increase shown is in part due to the International Wheat Agreement which was only ratified last year, and which will cause an expenditure of \$76,000,000 in fiscal year 1951.

8. NATURAL RESOURCES NOT PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL

This important major function shows an over-all increase of \$1,119,000,000.

The largest increase among the categories of the function is attributable to the Atomic Energy Commission which produces fissionable materials, manufactures weapons, and conducts medical and other research.

Only slightly smaller is the 3-year increase connected with 1951 expenditures of \$563,000,000 for the flood-control and power-development expenditures of the Corps of Engineers—rivers and harbors are covered in the following major function—and \$398,000,000 for the irrigation and power-project expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation. The increases in these two areas are due in large measure to the fact that the rate of annual expenditures under the projects is invariably higher in subsequent years than in the year when projects are begun. No new starts of projects are proposed for fiscal 1951.

The smaller residual increase in total expenditures under this major function is attributable to various activities dealing with forest, mineral, fish and wildlife, recreational, and other resources.

9. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

This major function, with its rather large over-all 3-year increase of \$468,000,000, deals primarily with navigation, public roads, aviation, the merchant marine, and the postal deficit. The estimated 1951 postal deficit of \$555,000,000 is not very different from the deficit of prior years, but this year the President is proposing increases in postal rates which are designed to reduce that deficit by \$395,000,000 to the \$160,000,000 shown for fiscal 1951 in the table.

About one-fourth of the total increase in this function arises from the river and harbor work of the Corps of Engineers. The remainder is divided about equally between public roads and all other activities. Here also annual expenditures of the Corps of Engineers for river and harbor projects are increasing because later annual rates of expenditure are invariably in excess of the annual cost of launching new projects. No new starts on projects are included in 1951 river and harbor project expenditures.

10-15. OTHER FUNCTIONS AND ITEMS

This concluding section discusses high lights of the remaining six major parts of the table, namely, items 9 to 13 dealing with "Functions;" item 14 with "Reserves for contingencies;" and item 15 with an "Adjustment to Daily Treasury Statement."

As to the four functions, the table shows for function 2, general government, that an over-all 3-year decrease of \$232,000,000 is in prospect. The most important reason is that under "Other central services" there are included the expenditures for surplus property disposal activities of the War Assets Administration which amounted to \$312,000,000 in fiscal 1948, but which has been practically liquidated at this time.

The next function, "13. Interest on the public debt," shows a rather large 3-year increase of \$437,000,000, which is due to four major factors: First, increasing interest rates of savings bonds as they mature; second, higher than average interest rates on new trust fund accumula-

tions; third, interest requirements on \$11,508,000,000 increase in debt, less fourth, savings in interest from refunding operations. The intermediate 1950 peak in interest costs, shown in the table, reflects a nonrecurrent change to reporting such costs when payable, instead of when paid.

The final item in the table, "15. Adjustment to daily Treasury statement," corrects for the fact that most agency expenditures are reported on a checks-issued basis, but some are on a checks-paid basis.

With reference to the many kinds of expenditures in the table, certain important costs will be recoverable in greater or lesser degree. Prominent among such recoverable items are the large expenditures under the Federal mortgage programs, as to which we hope most of the mortgages will be paid off in future years. Less certain, but almost certainly of considerable importance in the future, are those costs which will prove recoverable under the Farm subsidy programs. In these cases the Government buys commodities at the support prices fixed by statutes, and resultant losses are contingent on the market prices when the commodities are sold.

Capital expenditures included in the accompanying table, particularly for construction purposes, may also be deemed recoverable from a different point of view. Thus, the country is provided with useful new assets which will pay future dividends because of capital improvements in the national highway system and the like, and because of long-time benefits resulting from river and harbor, and power- and flood-control projects of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

I may add, Mr. President, that although these capital expenditures seem rather high, I believe it can be said without successful challenge that the actual need for such expenditures is far greater today than ever before in the history of our Nation; and, notwithstanding substantial sums which are at present being expended for highways, rivers and harbors, flood control, power projects, and reclamation, we are actually by no means adequately meeting the needs in these particular fields, many of which can well be placed in an emergency category. Progress on these productive, wealth-producing programs is being hindered and retarded because we are continuously increasing the operating cost of Government by appropriating for other purposes that are less essential, less productive, and add little, if anything, of lasting value to our Nation's wealth and economic strength.

Mr. President, I have undertaken to present this analysis of increasing costs of the Federal Government during the past 3 years in an impartial, factual way, and with complete accuracy, as revealed by the studies made by the staff of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, based largely on figures supplied to it by the Bureau of the Budget. I wanted to make this information available to all Members of the Senate, and particularly to the members of the Appropriations Committee,

for consideration by them and all other Members of this body before the omnibus appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 is reported to the Senate and is acted on by it.

The tremendous, rising cost of operating the Federal Government is indicative of a fixed permanent trend that cannot be ignored or remain unchallenged. Its significance demands of those of us who have the legislative responsibility for the American people that we remedy this condition and take the necessary action to reduce now, insofar as it is reasonably possible and practical to do so, present expenditures that are authorized by existing laws. But more, Mr. President, it is a warning of compelling force against our proceeding with reckless indifference to enact more and more laws expanding present governmental services and instigating new programs creating additional governmental obligations that will add billions of dollars annually to the already swollen costs of Government that now are having to be met by deficit spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 annually. To pursue such a course and continue such unsound fiscal policies will be imprudent, will be destructive of our economy, and will imperil our National solvency.

As a result of the Government's living beyond its income, the national debt is rising again. Our national debt reached its lowest figure of \$251,245,889,059.02 on June 27, 1949. Since that date, Mr. President, in less than 9 months' time, the national debt has increased by \$5,000,000,000, or in round numbers to \$256,000,000,000.

If we do not stop passing laws calling for more and more spending, there is neither prospect nor hope for revenues to ever again overtake or equal expenditures. We can stop it, Mr. President. This Congress can stop that trend both by reducing appropriations for the next fiscal year and by deferring action on or passage of many bills that now are pending in the Congress that would produce large, increased expenditures.

I sincerely hope we shall have both the wisdom and courage to do our statesmanlike and patriotic duty in meeting the exigencies of the situation.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN WITHDRAWN PUBLIC TRACTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1543) to authorize the disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act, which was, on page 2, line 23, strike out "the Secretary may deem proper" and insert "now provided by law."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the enactment of this bill was unanimously recommended to the Senate by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill was passed, without objection, by the Senate, at the last session.

The House of Representatives has amended the bill in only a very minor particular, by striking out, on page 2, in line 23, the words "the Secretary may

deem proper", and inserting in lieu thereof the words "now provided by law", so that the last sentence in section 3 will read as follows:

Such patents shall contain a reservation of a lien for water charges when deemed appropriate by the Secretary, and reservations of coal or other mineral rights to the same extent as patents issued under the homestead laws and also other reservations, limitations, or conditions as now provided by law.

Mr. President, that is narrower than the authority granted in the bill as it passed the Senate. Mr. President, I have consulted the sponsors of the bill, I have consulted members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and I have consulted particularly the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], who in the absence of the Senator from Nebraska, is the ranking minority member. There is no objection to the acceptance of the House amendment. I therefore move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. Mr. President, in view of the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that Mrs. Woodhouse had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1243) to amend the Hatch Act, vice Mrs. Norton, resigned.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 609) for the relief of Mrs. Bertie Grace Chan Leong.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution relating to the holding in 1950 of the Dr. Thomas Walker Bicentennial Historical Pageant.

COTTON- AND PEANUT-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the conferees who have been considering House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton- and peanut-acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, have reached an agreement this afternoon and have a report ready. The House must act first. I should like to give notice that if the House acts tomorrow, I propose to call up the conference report for consideration by the Senate tomorrow afternoon.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Nat-

ural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1948, as amended.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to direct my remarks for the next half hour or so to the pending measure, Senate bill 1498. I feel that the debate thus far has been very illuminating. I am sure the gas jets have really shed some light on the subject of the question of the regulation of natural gas. We have had the kind of give-and-take in the discussion that surely has exposed the Senate to a great deal of statistical information and a good deal of change or exchange of opinion and judgment as to the merits of the pending bill. I am particularly grateful to my friend and colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], for the manner in which he has presented his material and for the very comprehensive analysis he has made of the pending bill. I am particularly grateful for the manner in which he has analyzed the contracts which exist in the relationship between the producer, the pipe-line distributor, and the ultimate distributor at the community level. I recognize that at times during the debate there have been sharp differences in point of view, and I hope we may be able to conduct the debate in the most friendly and honorable manner, because it relates to a question which definitely affects the public interest, and is one which will mean a great deal in terms of public policy.

I have told certain Members of the Senate that I had no intention of making an address or even a few short remarks in reference to the pending bill; but later I found that the people of my community, the State that I in part represent, had manifested a great interest in the legislation. They have asked me as one of their representatives in the Senate to speak in opposition to the pending bill. I have expressed my opposition to the bill in my conversation with my colleagues of the Senate, and I have said so on public occasion.

Mr. President, I have in my hand a series of telegrams from prominent official representatives of the State of Minnesota, from municipalities, from trade-union organizations, and other organized groups. I take the liberty at this time of merely reading a few of these, after which I shall ask that they be incorporated in the body of the RECORD. A telegram, dated March 21, reads:

I urge you speak out voicing our opposition to the Kerr bill re natural gas S. 1498.

Regards,

EDWARD K. DELANEY,

Mayor of the City of St. Paul, Minn.

Another telegram, dated March 21, reads:

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

Senate Office Building:

Urgently request you oppose Kerr bill, S. 1498. It is my conviction that passage of the bill would result in increased rates to gas consumers of Minneapolis. Please exert every effort to defeat this bill.

ERIC G. HOYER,

Mayor of the City of Minneapolis.

I have a similar telegram from the distinguished mayor of the city of Duluth, near the great iron range on the shore

RACKETEERING

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the courtesy extended me, both by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] and by the Presiding Officer. The reason for my request that I be permitted to address the Senate now is that the Committee on Rules and Administration this morning reported a resolution in favor of investigation of racketeering by the Committee on the Judiciary. Whether there will be any controversy over that I do not know. I shall not be here tomorrow, as I have been assigned to attend the funeral, in Chicago, of one of my oldest friends in this legislative body, the late Representative Church, and I expect that the question of the resolution reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration may come up tomorrow.

The pending proposal for an investigation of racketeering by the Senate is receiving added impetus from developments in other fields.

Without entering into the discussion of whether or not the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce should have jurisdiction of this investigation—and I do not know whether there will be a contest over it—but with full confidence that either committee will be entirely competent to do the job that is required, it is to be hoped that early action may be possible on a major scale because of other situations that are now coming to light.

Vivid indeed are the hoodlum methods of the past decade which consisted of shaking down businesses by extracting so-called protection money. Apparently, more sophisticated methods are being used today to accomplish the same purpose. Reports are prevalent that at present a large syndicate of mobster money has been buying into various legitimate businesses, eliminating existing management and through deals with suppliers, kick-backs, and control of local political machines have drained the enterprises dry. The public has suffered and will suffer and necessary public service will deteriorate.

In the New York Sunday Mirror of March 19, 1950, there is an article on this subject by Victor Riesel, which reads as follows:

Mobster money is on the loose. The tough gun-laden lads—who picked up easy dough during the war and now want to go respectable by investing in reputable industry, which doesn't pay as much as slot machines—are buying into transit systems. The unions dealing with them are alarmed. Millions of the gangster dollars have been sunk into bus and tram companies in four big United States cities—and the boys are trying to proxy their way into a fifth metropolis. There's nothing illegal in this, but the Securities and Exchange Commission is probing the records of some of the buyers, to see if their Florida, Chicago, and New York connections prohibit their control of municipal transport outfits.

In this connection, I wish to make clear that there is no intention on the part of the Senator from Maine to express or to imply any comment or reflection upon the current transaction in

Washington by which the Capital Transit, I believe, has been secured, as this speech was prepared and has reference to other activities of which we have been hearing much.

Information reveals that this invasion by illegitimate money has occurred in such important businesses as utilities, local transit, laundries, cleaning and dyeing, beverages, and hotels. If the processes were allowed to continue, it would seriously damage important segments of our economy. Legitimate investors would be discouraged from putting their savings into such ventures.

Where does this money come from and who precisely is behind the scenes? Apparently, these funds have been accumulated out of illegal and illegitimate activities that were carried on during the war period. Gambling, vice, and black-market money is involved. Investigation by the Senate is fully warranted and inquiry should be immediately launched by the Department of Justice and by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to determine to what extent laws have been violated and tax payments evaded.

These ill-gotten funds have been used to manipulate stock prices, to foment phony proxy fights, and to attract to the syndicate otherwise legitimate investors by the lure of easy money.

One of such situations was currently commented upon by Carlton A. Shively in an article appearing in the New York World-Telegram and Sun on March 10, 1950. He said:

An attempt is being made to get enough proxies in Omnibus Corp. to disconcert the management * * * possibly the SEC and the stock exchange are right on the job, of course, and the reports of unethical methods in securing this voting power may prove to be unfounded. * * * It is said that attempts are being made to needle customers' men to induce their clients to buy the stock under a guaranty against loss, in return for use of the proxies.

Reports are prevalent that in the past few years, five or six large corporations have been pressured into making deals. The management is blackmailed into purchasing large blocks of stock from the syndicates at prices in excess of the market in exchange for promises not to cause trouble. It is quite evident that we have here in a new guise the old practice of forcing the payment of protection money—or else.

These syndicates have been able to make excessive profits in the market by the use of illegal methods and the rigging and manipulating of stock prices. They have solicited proxies without complying with SEC regulations. They have promised bonuses and extra commissions to employees of brokerage houses in order to induce the purchase of stocks in which they were then engineering a deal. They have circulated false and misleading statements for the express purpose of a price effect upon such stocks and have circulated statements maligning and unfairly reflecting upon management. These nefarious practices must be brought under immediate control in order to protect legitimate enterprise and management from the unscrupulous.

The SEC should immediately institute a thorough investigation of these conditions in order to effect control of excessive speculation, artificial manipulation of stock prices, the use of illegal market practices, and the control of American enterprise by gambling elements. The SEC should immediately employ all of its resources to wipe out these unwholesome cliques that are developing cancer sores upon the fabric of American industry.

An investigation such as is contemplated by the pending Senate resolution will be calculated to disclose not only the ramifications of the racketeering elements in our society in their accumulation of funds but also the extent to which these same irresponsible elements are moving into other fields of American industry to the detriment of the entire American economy and to the discouragement of honest businessmen.

Therefore, I hope the resolution, which soon will be reported, providing for an investigation of these practices, may receive favorable consideration by the Senate.

Again I express my appreciation to the Senator from Oklahoma.

HELPING SECRETARY ACHESON

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Oklahoma will permit me to take a very few minutes for a very brief discussion of another subject.

Mr. KERR. I could not decline to yield to the Senator. Does he desire to have me yield to him for 5 minutes?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes; for 5 minutes. I have only three pages of material to present.

Mr. KERR. I do so with the understanding that by so doing, I shall not lose the floor; and with the further understanding that thereafter there will be no further interruptions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Vermont may proceed.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, as Will Rogers used to say, "All I know is what I see in the papers." The papers carry the story that the Republicans are trying to get rid of Mr. Acheson as Secretary of State. I wish to dissociate myself from this undertaking, but I do wish to join with those who are seeking to assist him toward a more constructive line of policy than that which has been followed for some time past.

There are a great many citizens of this country who feel that our foreign policy can be improved. Among them is a correspondent, Mrs. Yolande Elwood Clevenger, of Champaign, Ill., who has sent me a copy of a recent letter to Secretary Acheson. I should like to read a few paragraphs from that letter. She says:

I am not one of those citizens who believes the cold war can be settled merely by a meeting with Mr. Stalin. I am aware that immense difficulties confront us in dealing

with the Soviet Union, that their ideology emphasizes the fallacy that the end justifies the means, that they thereby justify ruthlessness and duplicity. I am aware that the very nature of totalitarianism breeds more ruthlessness. All these things make the social engineering job a tough one.

But I am also aware, Mr. Acheson, that every demonstration of "strength" on our part leads to a greater one by the Soviet Union to grimmer determination to outmatch us, gain more territory and resources, speed up technology, and consolidate their people. And I am aware we are providing them just the outside enemy they need for these purposes. There is no chance of their relaxing controls under such a situation and remote chances for underground movements. Meantime our liberties are slipping. And total diplomacy, Mr. Acheson, making the State Department line the patriotic line, with those who oppose it inevitably regarded with suspicion, can only result in more hysteria and more thought control in America—however "volunteer" may seem the "public" opinion promoted by leaders of business, labor, agriculture, and civic organizations buttered up for the purpose.

Yours is the stature, I believe, Mr. Acheson, to do a better social engineering job than this. Citizen perspective, citizen intuition, citizen proposals have more to offer than you think, including more realism. We are growing up a bit, I think, Mr. Acheson. We believe less readily that the world is black and white, divided between saints and devils. We know the Russians have a different history and culture, and consequently different attitudes about many things, but we know the similarities are also great and that we have a considerable, if incomplete, body of knowledge and experience to deal with differences. We know we cannot consider the problem of Russia without taking into account the history of western hostility to her and the effect of our hasty decisions at the close of the war in stopping lend-lease, seeking bases, building atomic stock piles, and constantly talking about a third world war while she was weak and devastated.

Mr. President, I cannot quite see the same picture that my correspondent sees of Russia's position, namely, as having been that of a weak and devastated nation whom we have goaded into enmity. Russia was savagely devastated. Her people suffered hardship and death to a degree which is beyond our imagination. Yet during the period of the war's ending months, when success was assured, and in the months following the end of hostilities, Mr. Stalin was winning diplomatic victories and was consolidating his position in Asia with our active assistance, and to our present discomfiture. My own sympathy goes out to the Russian people. At no time, Mr. President, do I feel that we have ever needed to sympathize with the Politburo itself. It is well able to take care of itself.

Mrs. Clevenger ends her letter with this paragraph:

I urge most earnestly, Mr. Acheson, bold, imaginative efforts to find new approaches to Russia. I urge a peace-planning board of trained social psychologists, human-relations experts, and social scientists to study alternatives and to assist you.

Mr. President, the means she suggests may not be the best means, but she does have a clear idea of what is lacking in our policy. Russia is fighting the cold war on the side of the minds and the feelings and the spirit of men. We are

opposing her with billions of aid and billions of rearmament. The aid has been effective, but it cannot be long continued. The rearmament is necessary as a purely defensive measure, but it is absolutely barren of any effectiveness whatsoever as a means for ending the cold war. On the contrary, it perpetuates the cold war.

We might fight the cold war on the battlefield where our opponent is—not where he is not. The battlefield is the minds and hearts of men. That is where the State Department must go on the offensive and make the attack. We cannot fight our opponent where he is not, and win a war.

Mr. President, it was a great satisfaction to listen to the clear analysis of one large sector of this problem given us yesterday by the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON]. It encourages me to give further thought to this No. 1 problem of our Nation, and to bring further considerations to the floor of the Senate from time to time. I trust that other Senators will join me in this endeavor to reorient our foreign policy from billions to millions, and from the defensive to the offensive. We can win the cold war.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1948, as amended.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Oklahoma will yield, to permit me to request unanimous consent that a quorum call be had at this time, without causing the Senator from Oklahoma to lose the floor.

Mr. KERR. I yield for that purpose, if it is agreeable to the Senate.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Then, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. KERR. In that connection, I wish to say that I yield for that purpose on the basis that I shall not thereby lose my right to the floor.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Yes; I make the request on the basis that the Senator from Oklahoma will not thereby lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Frear	Malone
Byrd	Hayden	Robertson
Cain	Hoey	Schoeppe
Connally	Hunt	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Ives	Taft
Darby	Johnson, Tex.	Thye
Donnell	Johnston, S. C.	Wiley
Douglas	Kerr	Williams
Ellender	McFarland	
Flanders	Magnuson	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the names of the absent Senators.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the names of the absent Senators.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may with-

draw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Announcement having been made that a quorum is not present, the Chair rules that the suggestion of the absence of a quorum cannot be withdrawn.

The legislative clerk resumed calling the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BENTON, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KEM, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. NEELY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. WITHERS, and Mr. YOUNG answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With the understanding that the Senator from Oklahoma does not lose his right to the floor, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Oklahoma may yield, with the understanding he does not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is in the judgment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. I yield for that purpose and with that understanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398, with the understanding that at the conclusion of consideration of the report the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma may resume his speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a copy of the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398, relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the conference report.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see p. 3940 of the House proceedings in the RECORD of March 22, 1950.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to say that the conferees on the part of both the Senate and the House have had 13 sessions in order to attempt to iron out the differences existing between the House and Senate versions of the joint resolution. It will be recalled that day before yesterday an effort was made by me to call up the conference report, which was then before the Senate, but, because of an objection urged by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, on a technical point raised by him—in which I concurred—the report was returned to conference. I should like to explain to the Senate the differences between the Senate and House measures, as they were passed.

I shall first consider the cotton provision. It will be recalled that the Senate established a minimum cotton acreage allotment to farms, of 60 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton, or regarded as planted to cotton, in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948; provided, however, that no allotment could be increased to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the land a farmer cultivated, less such acreage as might be devoted to cane, peanuts, and other crops subject to acreage restrictions. The House, on the other hand, provided a minimum of 70 percent of the average acreage in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 50 percent of the highest of any of those years, whichever was the larger. There was a further provision which limited the amount of acreage a farmer should have, under the provisions of the bill, to 40 percent of the tilled acreage. What the conferees did, with respect to cotton, was to split the difference between the House provision and the Senate provision.

In other words, instead of using the House provision of 70 percent, or the Senate provision of 60 percent, we agreed upon 65 percent of the average for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Instead of adopting the 50-percent provision which the House had in the bill with relation to the highest of any of the 3 years, the conferees reduced that figure to 45 percent. We agreed to retain in the bill the House limitation of 40 percent of all tilled land.

As was brought out on the Senate floor, the Senate bill would probably increase the cotton acreage from 750,000 to 800,000 acres. However, the increase would not result in total plantings in excess of the 21,000,000-acre ceiling which was placed by the Department.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator has just stated that the acreage would not be in excess of 21,000,000 acres. Is there anything in the conference report which would prohibit the additional 1,200,000 acres being added?

Mr. ELLENDER. No. But the evidence shows conclusively that although the national acreage quota was fixed at 21,000,000 acres, there would be at least 2,000,000 acres not planted. Under the bill agreed upon in conference, the acreage will be increased by probably 1,150,000 acres and this will still be under the 2,000,000 acres which the evidence shows will not be planted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is there anything in the bill that would prohibit this million and a quarter acres from being extra acreage?

Mr. ELLENDER. The bill provides specifically that all unused or frozen acreage within the county will be used first to provide the other farms in the county with the minimum allotments authorized in the measure. The Senator will recall that during the war the Government was much in need of crops such as soybeans, peanuts, and other scarce commodities. In order for a cotton farmer not to lose his cotton-planting history, it was provided that notwithstanding the fact that a farmer planted a war crop other than cotton, the acreage planted to that crop would be considered as though it were planted to cotton for the purpose of retaining the farmer's cotton-acreage history. Because of that provision there are quite a number of acres in many of the States, which will not be planted to cotton this year. Many farmers who planted the so-called war crops in lieu of cotton have gone out of cotton production and will not use the cotton acreage that has been allotted them under Public Law 272. That is the reason why the Department witnesses as well as other witnesses have stated that, although the national acreage quota was fixed at 21,000,000 acres, actual plantings will be at least 2,000,000 acres under that figure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator has just agreed that there is nothing in the bill which will prohibit this acreage from being added.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct, except, as I said, quotas have already been assigned to the various States under Department of Agriculture figures. Let us not forget that before the war, cotton farmers had a recorded history of all the cotton acreage planted by them, but, beginning in 1942 an abundance of cotton was needed and there was no effort made to curtail the production of it. From 1942 until 1949 there were no cotton quotas. There was no need to retain a cotton history. There was no need for a farmer during 1946, 1947, and 1948 to show that he planted so many acres of

cotton. Record keeping was discarded, because the lid was taken off of cotton production.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the Senator from Louisiana aware of the fact that in the year 1942, when the lid was taken off so that we could have a larger production, the production was only 21,000,000 acres, which is about the acreage which will be planted this year without this bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. The reason for that was that Congress passed a law which gave the cotton farmer the right to plant the so-called war crops in abundance, with the understanding that the cotton farmer would be given credit for those plantings just as though he had planted them to cotton. Otherwise the cotton acreage would probably have been between 27,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres, as in previous years.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator from Louisiana think the country needs this additional cotton output?

Mr. ELLENDER. No; but this was done to cure inequalities in the cotton allotment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senator will permit me, first, to complete my answer to his question. As the Senator knows—and I am sure he heard the debate on the floor of the Senate which continued over a long period—it was pointed out that there were gross inequities in connection with allotments to cotton farmers, because the cotton farmers of the country had no acreage history by which to be guided, and the Department of Agriculture saw fit to take the BAE figures, which were, in my opinion, grossly inadequate as to some localities. For instance, reports were taken from gins throughout the country. It may be that in a particular locality cotton was ginned which belonged to another locality, and the number of bales ginned at one gin did not reflect the entire amount of cotton produced in a particular locality. Thus inequalities were caused.

I want to repeat that the provisions of this bill will not, in the judgment of the Department of Agriculture, in the judgment of many witnesses who appeared before the committee, and in my own humble opinion and judgment, increase the national cotton acreage in excess of the 21,000,000 acres provided in Public Law 272.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to say that I agree with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana on one point only, namely, that no doubt inequities do exist in cotton-acreage allotments which are made by the Department of Agriculture. In October, when we passed the present law, I pointed out that there would inevitably be inequities, not only in cotton, but in all commodities, so long as we in Washington try to regulate the number of acres which any farmer was permitted to plant. We will not correct the situation by merely increasing the acreage. No one claims that we need this extra acreage.

Mr. ELLENDER. I admit that the cotton produced will add to the surplus. There is no question about that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As whose expense will the cotton on the one and a quarter million acres be produced? Will it not be produced at the expense of the taxpayer?

Mr. ELLENDER. Before I conclude I hope to be able to show the distinguished Senator from Delaware, that cotton has been under a price-support program for many years, and it is the only basic crop in which the Government has shown a profit of almost a quarter of a billion dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the only way the Commodity Credit Corporation was able to show a profit on cotton was by virtue of the fact that it transferred losses in excess of \$1,000,000,000 to other Government agencies during the last 18 months?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is not correct. The Senator is misinformed as to that.

Mr. President, as I have indicated, the Department of Agriculture itself has backed the statement that the bill as agreed to in conference and as now presented to the Senate will not increase the cotton acreage in excess of 21,000,000 acres.

We agreed to another amendment with respect to the provisions of the cotton bill which in my opinion will have the effect of lessening the acreage. That amendment provides that in giving a farmer the right to appeal his allotment, the appeal shall be heard, not by members of the committee in his own county, but by members of a committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from adjoining counties. We have made every effort to provide that additional acreage will be used to cure inequities which have resulted from the law Congress passed last year.

The next proposal we considered was with respect to Irish potatoes. It will be recalled that the so-called Aiken amendment was in the bill as passed by the Senate. It will also be recalled that an amendment sponsored by myself, the Senator from Illinois, the Senator from Virginia, and the Senator from Florida, provided that for the crop year 1951 and thereafter no price support should be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas were in effect with respect to such potatoes. The House bill contained no provision relating to potatoes. The conferees adopted an amendment the effect of which would be to give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to dispose of surplus potatoes, rather than to dump or destroy them. I think I will save time by reading the provision to which the conferees agreed. It is as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price-support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than

as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public-welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it the purpose of the conference committee in this report, and by this new wording in the bill applicable to surplus Irish potatoes under the 1949 price-support program, that the only addition of transportation and handling costs with respect to potatoes of the 1949 surplus shall be for those cases in which the Secretary of Agriculture finds a use for those surplus potatoes as human food? Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. And that there shall be no authorization for the addition of transportation or handling costs for the transportation of surplus potatoes to be used as food for animals?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Or for alcohol-plant use, or for any other industrial use?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is why we named all the agencies which could receive them.

Mr. President, when the first conference report was presented to the Senate it contained in section 4 a provision that—

No price support shall be made available for Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Then we added to that a provision giving to the Secretary of Agriculture the right to limit the quality, the sizes, and the grades of the potatoes which were to be shipped.

Mr. President, what we have done, so far as possible, is to leave the law as it now exists. The only addition we have made is that, with respect to the 1950 crop, price support shall be limited to potatoes produced by eligible producers which are of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2. This was added for clarity.

The charge has been made, as I recall, on the Senate floor as well as on the House floor, and also by several newspaper columnists, that the Department of Agriculture was not only supporting merchantable potatoes but all grades of potatoes, including culls. That was denied by the Department of Agriculture,

and witnesses from the Department who appeared before us stated that to their knowledge no culls were supported by the Government. But in order to make it certain that the Government would not support anything other than U. S.-graded potatoes, we included the provision which I have just read so that there would not be any "if's," "and's," and "but's" about it.

The other provision with respect to potatoes is that relating to the amendment sponsored by the distinguished Senators from Florida, Illinois, Virginia, and by myself to the effect that after the 1950 crop, that is, beginning with the 1951 crop, and thereafter no price support shall be made available on Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

Following the adoption by the Senate of the amendment, I made the promise to many Senators who are interested in the potato problem that as head of a subcommittee appointed by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] I would immediately hold hearings on the potato question, with a view of presenting to the Senate at an early date a bill which would give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to fix acreage quotas for potatoes to the same extent as is now provided for cotton, corn and other basic commodities.

Mr. President, I wish to say to my good friends on the floor that day before yesterday the subcommittee concluded its hearings on potato marketing legislation and it is my purpose to have the subcommittee meet early next week with a view to reporting a bill to the full committee. I hope that within the next 3 or 4 weeks the Senate will have before it for consideration a potato bill which will permit the potato farmers to vote on marketing quotas for the 1951 crop and thereafter.

I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the distinguished Senator with reference to the provision he has just mentioned, and which was sponsored in the Senate at the time of its adoption, by the Senator from Louisiana and the Senators from Illinois, Virginia, and Florida, as the Senator has mentioned. I have heard several Senators in discussing the amendment state that the Department of Agriculture is inclined to interpret the amendment which provides that no price support shall be made available for Irish potatoes for the crop year 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes, to mean that since no marketing quotas are supplied by law, and since there is already a requirement in the present law requiring support, that until the Congress has affirmatively passed on the quota provision, the Department would feel obligated to proceed with the support program.

Mr. ELLENDER. As it now exists, that is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. It was my understanding at the time of the submission of the amendment that it was the intention of its sponsors to bring about an

entirely different situation; to ban entirely price supports for potatoes in 1951, and thereafter, unless in the meantime affirmative legislation was passed providing for quotas.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. And unless those quotas were in effect as to the particular potatoes.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Then there is no question at all as to the intention of the conferees and as to the intent of the sponsors of this particular amendment, that unless the Senate takes affirmative action between now and the coming on of the 1951 crop, or any subsequent crop making applicable quota provisions, there will be no price-support program of any sort conducted by the Federal Government for any potatoes beginning with the 1951 program and thereafter?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I wonder if the Senator would be agreeable to having placed in the RECORD at this point from the statement of the House conferees, the third paragraph on page 9 which it seems to me makes very clear that the purpose of the conferees is as has just been stated by the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. ELLENDER. I will say to the Senator I have no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. I will read the provision into the RECORD, as follows:

Section 5 prohibits price support for Irish potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. The committee of conference was aware that there is no existing legislative authority for the establishment of marketing quotas for potatoes and that in the absence of affirmative action by Congress, any price support for potatoes in 1951 is barred by this section.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana stated there would be no further potato-support program for 1951, and afterward, unless Congress enacted a quota law?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG. In other words, if Congress fails to act, the potato-support program is completely out?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG. Does the Senator know of any other single instance during the time we have had farm price supports, that the support for any commodity has been wiped out summarily without a hearing whatever?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no recollection of any. But I doubt the necessity of a hearing on the subject other than what we have been conducting for the purpose of enacting legislation. Let me point out to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, whom I admire and who knows I would go the limit to assist him—

Mr. YOUNG. I appreciate the comment and assure him the feeling is mutual.

Mr. ELLENDER. The potato program under the present law has cost the Federal Government from 1933 to De-

cember 31, 1949, a little more than three-fourths of the entire cost of the farm price-support program we now have on the statute books. I have before me a statement showing the gains and losses by commodities of this program since 1933. It shows that the gains on cotton, tobacco, soybeans, and other commodities aggregated \$218,400,000. Those were the gains made by the Government in the disposition, or handling, I may say, of those commodities.

With respect to other commodities in which the Government suffered a loss, potatoes accounted for \$346,500,000 out of a total loss of \$468,800,000.

I desire to point out further that of the 366,000,000 acres of land now in cultivation commercially, potato growers account for 1,200,000 acres. In other words, the losses sustained by the Government in this program of price support for the potato industry has accounted for three-quarters of the loss, while the acreage amounts to about one-third of 1 percent of the entire acreage devoted to commercial cultivation.

Mr. President, unless something is done now to stop the huge losses on this one commodity, I fear that it is bound to sink the entire program. That is why I am personally insisting on having this provision in the bill, in the hope that the potato farmers, the National Potato Council, and all Senators and Representatives interested in the growing of potatoes will get together and frame a bill, which can be enacted into law and under which potatoes can be planted and their price supported in the future; if the farmers are willing to impose upon themselves marketing quotas similar to that which is imposed upon the cotton farmers, the wheat farmers, and the tobacco farmers. In other words, any farmer who expects the Government to support the price of his commodity should be willing to place himself under production quotas.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Does not the fault lie with Congress in not enacting the proper price-support control laws for potatoes? The potato growers themselves are not entirely to blame. In fact, I believe they could be blamed but very little. I would not attempt to defend all of the present price-support program. Corrective legislation should be enacted. But is it not necessary to repeal first every statute, and then place the potato growers completely at the mercy of the Congress, and what it may or may not do? Why could not proper action have been taken before? Also is it not true that 10,000,000 bushels of potato imports had much to do with the present bad price-support situation and the heavy cost?

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to point out to the Senator that the record shows that the House has been trying for 3 years to get the potato growers and the National Potato Council to agree on a bill whereby the acreage of potatoes, in other words, the planting of potatoes, could be controlled. But when presented with a bill the answer was, "Well, let us wait a little while longer." They have been waiting. I say that unless the

Congress takes affirmative action now the potato program, if permitted to continue, will break down the entire price-support system. I am sure the distinguished Senator from North Dakota would not want that to happen.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I am in entire agreement with the Senator from Louisiana that proper control should be enacted, but I do not believe it is necessary to go about it in the way now proposed. For example, if an amendment were offered on the floor today, if it were possible to do so, the purpose of which was to abolish peanut support entirely, and let peanuts stand on their own—and that program is not too popular with many of us—if I took the same attitude of those who want to wipe out potato supports without a hearing whatever, I would be inclined to vote to repeal and put peanuts in the same position. Our Committee on Agriculture and Forestry never held a hearing on price supports, to change the legislation and to correct it. At least no recommendation was ever made to repeal potato supports. The farmers themselves never had any opportunity whatever to testify in that regard during this session.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me point out to my distinguished friend, the Senator from North Dakota, that we had quite a discussion on the amendment submitted by me, the Senator from Florida, and other Senators. The Senate voted on that amendment. There were only 14 Senators, from among the entire membership of this body, who voted against the amendment to which I have been addressing myself. It is just as plain as print to me and to quite a few other Senators in view of the losses sustained by the Government through the potato program, that if it is continued it will simply mean the destruction of the entire price-support program. I do not want that to happen.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further let me ask is not this the beginning of the end of all price-support legislation?

Mr. ELLENDER. If we continue the present potato program I think so.

Mr. YOUNG. If we allow one support after another to be picked off on the floor of the Senate will not that mean the end of all price-support legislation, sooner or later?

I cannot comprehend how the Democratic Party could agree to do such a thing, inasmuch as that party is supposed to believe in price-support legislation. Also, I do not see how we can maintain any decent levels or supports for agricultural commodities and still allow the dumping in our markets of agricultural more cheaply produced commodities from foreign countries. In my opinion, low tariffs and the dumping process will wreck the entire price-support program sooner or later, and probably rather soon.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Delaware for a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana has claimed previously that the total cost of the farm program was only \$468,000,000, and that of that amount \$345,000,000 was attributed to potatoes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Of that amount, \$346,500,000 was attributed to potatoes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to say that there is no one who has been more critical of the waste and extravagance of the potato program than I have been; but I disagree completely with the Senator from Louisiana that the potato program is any worse than the cotton, peanut, tobacco, and other programs. The only difference is that the loss on the other programs has been hidden from the taxpayers by transferring the cost to other Government agencies. In the last 18 months alone, we have given away \$750,000,000 worth of cotton, the cost of which was recorded in agencies other than the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I respect the views of my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Delaware.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD the statement from which I have been quoting.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Cumulative net results of CCC price-support operations,¹ by commodities, 1933 to Dec. 31, 1949

COMMODITIES ON WHICH THERE WERE NET GAINS	
Cotton, upland.....	\$205,900,000
Tobacco.....	5,300,000
Soybeans.....	4,900,000
Other commodities (less than \$1,000,000 each).....	2,300,000

Total..... 218,400,000

COMMODITIES ON WHICH THERE WERE NET LOSSES

Potatoes, Irish.....	\$346,500,000
Wool.....	87,100,000
Peanuts.....	58,000,000
Eggs.....	39,300,000
Corn.....	42,600,000
Wheat.....	40,600,000
Hemp and hemp fiber.....	21,500,000
Sugar beets.....	16,500,000
Grain sorghums.....	10,000,000
Prunes.....	8,500,000
Raisins.....	6,600,000
Barley.....	3,100,000
Grapefruit juice.....	1,700,000
Other commodities (less than \$1,000,000 each).....	5,200,000

Total..... 687,200,000

Net loss..... 468,800,000

¹ Realized gains and losses, excluding general income and expense.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana is now willing to discuss other parts of the conference report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will yield to me for a question, let me ask what action was taken by the conferees in regard to wheat acreage.

Mr. ELLENDER. The conferees did their best to provide some legislation which would assist in respect to the con-

ditions heretofore described in Colorado and in Kansas. The conferees on the part of the Senate presented to the conferees on the part of the House the amendment which was adopted by the Senate. The House conferees returned with an amendment to our amendment, but that was not acceptable to the Senate conferees, particularly to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, as I recall, and to the distinguished Senator from Vermont. The distinguished Representative from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] was spokesman for the conferees on the part of the House on the question of wheat. I presented to him an amendment which would take care of the situation by permitting from 1 percent to 1½ percent of the national wheat acreage allotment to be used as far as it would go toward taking care of the inequalities to which the Senator referred in his remarks. However, after a great deal of discussion and voting, it was finally decided to exclude wheat from the bill altogether.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I am very much disappointed to learn that, because it makes a very serious situation in my State and in other States. As I stated when the matter was previously before the Senate, we simply cannot turn on the faucet and then turn off the faucet, in connection with agricultural production.

During the war and following the war, our farmers were urged officially by the United States Government to plant all the wheat and harvest all the wheat they could; and in that connection the farmers were told that wheat was going to help win the war—as it did—and would help win the peace—as it has. That argument was presented to the farmers, and they felt that they were doing a patriotic duty when they planted large acreages of wheat and broke new ground and planted wheat thereon. Much to their surprise, they raised bumper crops; but now those acreages are suddenly to be choked off. That has left a very bad situation.

I was in hope that the conferees would be able to agree upon legislation which would permit the excess acreage to be tapered off gradually, so that no one would be ruined, so that the problem could be worked out in an orderly way.

I am sure the conferees realize that the farmers who have broken ground for the excess acreage, as the conferees term it, will be compelled to proceed with their planting and to sow the wheat, just as they would have done had the conference report been otherwise. The only penalty which can possibly be visited upon them is that the wheat planted on the excess acreage will not have loan support. But the wheat they grow on such acreage will come on the market and will affect the price paid and the price received for all the wheat produced in the United States. So the only thing we are doing by not meeting this situation squarely is to create chaos and confusion out of order.

Therefore, I regret very much that the action has been taken. I am disappointed. We had a very fine vote in the Senate

in support of the wheat proposal. Those of us who were supporting the proposal were not trying to bind the conferees to the exact language; we thought that something could be worked out, and that something would be worked out.

So the disappointment is very keen, I may say to the Senator. But I thank him for his action on the floor at the time when the bill was before the Senate, and also for his efforts in the conference to try to obtain some sort of compromise.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, let me state further to the distinguished Senator from Colorado that the conferees on the part of the House, speaking through Representative HOPE, said hearings were being held—in fact, as I recall, they have been concluded—and that a bill would soon be on its ways for the purpose of rectifying the complaints to which the Senator has referred.

The Senator will recall that last year a similar provision was incorporated in the law, to be effective for only 1 year. At the time that provision was adopted, I think it was the belief of those who proposed it that 1 year's trial probably would rectify all the inequalities of which complaint was made. But unfortunately, instead of having the amendment apply only to the States adversely affected—that is to say, to Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and several other States—it had the effect of giving larger wheat quotas to many States that were not entitled to them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That was a complete surprise to the supporters of the amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Exactly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I think that interpretation was not a correct one.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator discussed that point on the floor of the Senate, and I am inclined to agree with him.

In any event, the Department claimed that it had no other alternative, and instead of allocating less than a million acres of additional wheat to rectify the inequalities, the Department was compelled to increase the wheat acreage by almost 4,500,000 acres.

Mr. HUNT and Mr. AIKEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, last year, when the farm bill was before the Senate, I took perhaps an hour and a half in an attempt to get the Senate—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator from Louisiana yielding the floor?

Mr. ELLENDER. No; I simply yielded to the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would remind the Senator from Louisiana of the rule—frequently honored more in the breach than in the observance—that a Senator can yield only for a question, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is what I am trying to do.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, let me assure the Senate that I wish to ask a question.

Last year the junior Senator from Wyoming took approximately an hour and a half of the time of the Senate in an attempt to obtain consideration for ex-servicemen who have settled on reclamation projects in my State in the past 2 years—on land which had no prior crop history. To take care of those ex-servicemen, whom we have invited to go on that land, I requested the allocation of a very few acres for the production of wheat. Will the Senator from Louisiana advise me whether the conference committee has handled that situation?

Mr. ELLENDER. The distinguished Senator from Wyoming presented to me a copy of an amendment which could be used to a large extent to ameliorate the condition he mentioned. I presented the amendment to the conference. The House conferees rejected it. I do not know of anything else the Senate conferees could have done in order to be of assistance. I doubt that the amendment which was proposed by the distinguished Senator from Colorado would have been of assistance to the persons to whom the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has referred. Throughout an entire week, with the proposal before us, we tried to work out something which would take care of the situation. But as I said, the conferees could not and did not agree. We finally agreed to omit wheat, with the understanding that the House would act on that commodity at an early date, and that similar efforts would be made in the Senate. We thought it might be best to handle the wheat problem through separate bills, upon which hearings might be held.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HUNT. Does the distinguished Senator from Louisiana think the Congress is dealing fairly with ex-servicemen whom we have invited to occupy the reclamation projects, by saying to them, "You cannot produce any wheat"—which is their first best cash crop—"simply because the Congress has enacted legislation which will prevent you from doing so?"

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to the Senator, I was supporting the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and I shall do everything I can toward the enactment of a similar law in the future.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Did the Senator get the impression in conference that the House rejected the so-called Johnson-Millikin amendment largely because of its belief that the bill, in its entirety, was practically assured of veto, so far as it was possible for the Department of Agriculture to bring it about, if there remained within it a provision for the planting of 4,500,000 additional acres of wheat?

Mr. ELLENDER. It was the belief of some that if the bill were overloaded, the President would necessarily look with disfavor on it; this was probably the case.

Mr. AIKEN. I got that impression from talking with officials of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, and I think other conferees did also.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I desire to ask, were the conferees aware that, despite the fact that the amendment of last year overran its intent, the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] being of the opinion that it occurred through a misinterpretation, that the wheat acreage is practically the only acreage that stayed within its limits?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Were the conferees aware of that?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not recall any discussion being held on the wheat acreage, but the consensus was, as I remember—and we, of course, obtained our information not only from certain members of the committee who knew about wheat, but also from the Department—that the effect of the amendment would be to increase the acreage by 4,500,000 acres, and, with the language as it was incorporated in the Senate bill, the Department would have to administer the wheat acreage provided for under the amendment along the same lines as last year. It had a tendency to increase the acreage far above the national acreage allotment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Was it brought to the attention of the conferees that the amendment of last year, which was excessive in its effects—because, we believe, of a misinterpretation by the Agricultural Department—nevertheless served its intended purpose of keeping people from growing a large amount of wheat which they would have grown outside the support system?

Mr. ELLENDER. The point was brought out very forcefully by Senators from wheat-growing States.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Were the conferees made aware of the fact that there were several proposals which would in varying degrees have been acceptable to those of us who are faced with the problem, that would have cut the acreage materially—an amendment suggested by Representative HOPE, I believe—

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is, would cut the increase down from the alleged more than 3,000,000 acres to 875,000 acres?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; and that proposal was submitted to the Senate conferees. I shall in a moment, if the Senator does not mind, let the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] state what happened, because I think it was through the discussion which followed between the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] that the proposal by Representative HOPE was rejected.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Were the conferees made aware of the fact that, through the operation of the system, without the operation of the Johnson-Millikin amendment, the people who have broken the land in that part of the country to which we are referring, and have put it into wheat, will, if they stay within support-price allocations, have their crops cut down to 25 percent of what they have been?

Mr. ELLENDER. That was brought out. I cannot substantiate the figure percentagewise, but we were given to understand that it would decrease their acreage considerably. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am compelled to ask the distinguished Senator what kind of cataclysm it is that would enlist the help of the conferees?

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to the Senator, many of us felt that the Department should be given the right to take a certain percentage of the national wheat-acreage allotment and set it aside in order to correct or minimize the inequalities of which the Senator is complaining. I made every effort, with the distinguished Representative from Kansas, to have a provision written into the bill which would treat what in the same manner that we are treating cotton, namely, to set aside a certain amount of acreage for the purpose of taking care of inequalities. I may state further to the distinguished Senator that, as to most of the basic crops, there is a provision in the law which allows the Department of Agriculture, as well as the local committees distributing acreage, a certain leeway, a certain percentage of the allotted acreage, to be used for taking care of new growers, and correcting such inequalities as those to which the distinguished Senator from Colorado is now alluding.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MILLIKIN. It appears, then, that we had the Johnson-Millikin amendment and several other suggestions for getting the job done, including the suggestion of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and that of Representative HOPE. But is it not true that relief for the economic tragedy which faces the people in eastern Colorado, western Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming, was allowed to fall through all the stools that were set out?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have nothing to say in answer to the distinguished Senator, except that, so far as I am concerned—and I think the same is true of most of the members of the conference—I made an earnest effort to assist the farmers in the areas designated by the distinguished Senator. But somehow we could not agree to any formula. It was finally agreed, or promised, by several Representatives, that since the matter

was under study in the House, it would receive the attention of the House at an early date. Speaking for myself as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I desire to state to my distinguished friend that I shall do all I can to rectify such inequalities as those of which the Senator is now complaining.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. So we wind up with cotton under the shelter of a nice tight roof, and peanuts, but potatoes and wheat must depend upon the inclement weather which may develop in the House and elsewhere.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. THYE. In order to afford a little comfort to the able Senator from Colorado, I may say, that, as a member of the conference committee, I saw the problem facing us as members of the conference committee. We recognized that in Colorado there were wheat producers who had been growing wheat during the war years, and that they had made a great contribution to the war effort. However, only 12 or 15 years ago we were referring to that area as the dust-bowl area. The Nation made a terrific effort by planting grass to build up that area which had become devastated as a result of winds blowing away the soil.

The war effort caused us to break up areas which should not have been tilled in order to produce additional foodstuffs. Huge areas in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas went into such production. There is a constant hazard not only to farmers growing wheat but to the entire welfare of the area. While we recognized that reclamation areas which have been developed in recent years could well grow a crop of wheat and should have wheat acreage, the amendments which were before us, whether the one agreed to by the Senate or the one which Representative CLIFFORD HOPK presented, we did not believe they would afford any relief to the farmers who are tilling land in reclamation areas. Inasmuch as the wheat problem has been studied for a long time by the Agriculture Committees of the Congress, we felt, as conferees, that we had better not make any recommendation with reference to wheat. It was for that reason that the wheat amendment was not approved by the conference committee. We recognized that the Senator from Colorado, speaking for the producers in his State, might have a just reason to complain, but we could not overlook the great hazard with which we are confronted in the area which was, 12 or 15 years ago, recognized as a dust bowl. I think that was the thought which was uppermost in the minds of the conferees when we rejected the so-called wheat amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is it not perfectly

clear that the status of those lands as wheat lands is a much better status, so far as the Dust Bowl is concerned, than leaving the broken lands to blow away?

Mr. ELLENDER. I think that in the near future we shall be able to pass legislation covering that situation.

NEVADA COTTON ACREAGE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MALONE. Will the Senator advise me as to what happened to the amendment with regard to the 110 acres of cotton land in Nevada? What happened to that amendment providing 2,000 acres for the entire State of Nevada?

Mr. ELLENDER. I will say to my distinguished friend from Nevada that the Senate conferees made an effort to increase the quota for Nevada to at least 65 percent of its 1949 planting. The reason the House turned it down was that the Congress voted specifically last year not to include 1949 cotton plantings for the purpose of fixing cotton history for any State. The evidence showed that the only cotton which was planted by cotton farmers in the distinguished Senator's State in 1948 was only 110 acres. The approximately 1,200 acres to which the Senator referred on the floor had reference to 1949, and in that year a number of acres in excess of the 1948 acreage was planted, as I recall.

I further point out to the Senator that we were also advised, and there was evidence submitted to that effect, that the 1,200 acres of cotton planted in Nevada during 1949 were planted by only one or two growers. One of the growers had a tremendous planting in the State of California. Of course, all that had the effect of causing our good friends in the House to throw cold water on the proposal which was submitted.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MALONE. I understand that because someone may have planted in excess of 3 or 4 hundred acres in Nevada—and I understand that the cotton plantations are of considerable size in the South, some of them considerably in excess of 1,500 acres—in cultivation in Nevada in 1949—that we are to be cut back to 110 acres—the 1948 acreage.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is true in the South as well as in California.

Mr. MALONE. The Senator understands that regardless of who planted the cotton, it was taxable property in Nevada—and that the total acreage was insignificant.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator also understand that Nevada is a new State in line of development, that underground water must be pumped or water must be stored for agricultural development?

Mr. ELLENDER. With reference to the planting of cotton, yes.

Mr. MALONE. Not only in the planting of cotton, but in general over-all development.

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to the Senator from Nevada that it was brought very forcefully to the attention of the

conferees that Nevada had been allotted every acre she had planted in 1948. The difficulty is that we now have on the statute books a prohibition against taking into consideration any cotton plantings made in 1949. I believe the Senator from Nevada may have voted for that provision.

Mr. MALONE. If I did, it was a mistake to vote for any such legislation. But if the Senator from Louisiana will further yield for a question.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator, then, understand that when we pass a law and then pass a later one which changes the policy that perhaps it might supersede the first law?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; but let me point out to my distinguished friend that many examples were given to us by the House conferees, indicating that in some States there was not enough cotton acreage allotted to the State to allocate to some counties in which very little cotton had been planted in 1948. They had to depend solely on the history of the county. By the same token, the cotton history of Nevada had to be taken into consideration before any allocations could be made. The House conferees urged very strongly that if we should make an exception of Nevada, which has no cotton history beyond 1948, we should have to make an exception for certain counties in Texas and in two or three other States in which the same situation prevails.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Does any county have as small an allotment as 110 acres?

Mr. ELLENDER. Not to my recollection. That is because they have been planting cotton from time immemorial. Nevada did not start planting cotton until 1946 or 1947 when prices were favorable.

Mr. MALONE. When the water for irrigation was available; and anyway, does that prevent the conferees from using a little common horse sense in allocating a sensible amount of acreage to a sovereign State for a major crop in the United States of America?

Mr. ELLENDER. I agreed with the Senator when he presented his amendment. I was very much surprised that such a low acreage allotment should be made to the State of Nevada. But after examining into the facts, I found that Nevada did not start planting cotton until 1948.

Mr. MALONE. We did not start making the atomic bomb until approximately the same time.

Mr. ELLENDER. But there were other States which had been planting cotton for many years. Why Nevada started to plant cotton in 1948 and now expects to have this large quota—

Mr. MALONE. A large quota?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. Compared with what?

Mr. ELLENDER. Compared with its past cotton planting history.

Mr. MALONE. With 21,000,000 acres provided for in the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am talking about Nevada's own cotton planting history, because, if the Senator will read the cotton-acreage law, he will note that cotton acreage allotments are made on the past planting history of a State. What happened was that Nevada was allocated the full acreage she planted in 1948, whereas other States were cut down percentage-wise.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I understand it would be a terrible thing to cut a State which had several million acres allocated to it in order to give some cotton acreage to a State which had 110 acres in 1948 and 1,500 acres in 1949. Do I understand correctly that about 20,000,000 acres could be planted this year, that the bill calls for 21,000,000 acres, and that actually about 19,000,000 acres will be planted?

Mr. ELLENDER. The ceiling is 21,000,000 acres, and the evidence shows that of that acreage approximately 2,000,000 acres will not be planted. As I indicated a short time ago, of that 2,000,000 acres approximately 1,150,000 acres will be used in order to rectify inequities which have been complained of by farmers.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. Is it possible to rectify the particular situation to which I have referred out of the 2,000,000 acres which probably will not be planted? Could not a certain amount of that acreage be allocated to Nevada?

Mr. ELLENDER. There will be some acres left over.

Mr. MALONE. Could that be done under the provisions of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. No. I wish the Senator would bear in mind that allotments made to a State are based on the State's cotton history. If we made an exception in the case of Nevada, we should have to change all other allotments, unless specific provision were made in the statute for Nevada. I am sure the Senator would not want that to be done.

Mr. MALONE. It could be that when a distinct disservice has been done to a State a further law may be passed and the State specifically mentioned in the law. Might not the Senate of the United States purposely adopt an amendment in order to bring that about just as it did do? That is a question which I should like to have the Senator answer.

Mr. ELLENDER. Speaking for myself—and I believe for other members of the conference—I will state that if we had seen the situation in Nevada as an inequity apparent on its face, we probably should have urged the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Nevada and his colleague. However, I repeat, when the matter was presented to the House conferees, they immediately raised the point that Congress had already acted on the matter, and no 1949 plantings of cotton could be taken for the purpose of fixing the history of any State.

Mr. MALONE. Then do I understand correctly that the Congress of the United States could not possibly change what it had done 1 year ago or 10 years ago?

Mr. ELLENDER. Probably it could have been done if we had been able to obtain the consent of the House conferees. The House conferees pointed out in no uncertain terms that in many sections of the cotton-producing South there are many localities which are in the same position as Nevada, and that to give Nevada the relief which it sought would do an injustice to many other localities. To carry the point further, the House conferees pointed out that to treat other localities along the line which the Senator seeks, would have required not 1,150,000 acres, but probably several million acres additional.

Mr. MALONE. Of course the Senator understands that Nevada is not merely another locality, but a sovereign State. The Senator is talking about townships in his own area which contain more acreage than the whole State of Nevada.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. MALONE. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator from Louisiana understand that on February 23 the junior Senator from Nevada presented an amendment which called for the same acreage which Nevada had in 1949, and that my distinguished colleague on the following day offered an amendment which called for 2,000 acres, which was accepted, and therefore I did not press my own amendment? Does the Senator remember that?

Mr. ELLENDER. I remember that very well.

Mr. MALONE. Will the Senator consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point the text of the amendment which I submitted, and my remarks in connection with it, which appear in the RECORD of February 23?

Mr. ELLENDER. Provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator may be permitted to yield for that purpose without losing the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the amendment and statement referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, under the cotton acreage allocation the State of Nevada was allocated 110 acres for 1950, while there were 1,150 acres actually in cultivation in Nevada during the year 1949. In the debate with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] this morning he indicated he would entertain an amendment to bring the acreage for Nevada at least up to the 1949 acreage.

Mr. President, Nevada is a new State. Less than 1½ percent of its acreage is in cultivation, and it is a growing State. It is necessary to have crop rotation. It probably is not too well known that the southern boundary of Nevada, approximately on the thirty-fifth degree of latitude extends as far south as the northern boundaries of Mississippi and Alabama.

It is realized that subsidies naturally call for acreage restriction, but some judgment

may be exercised in respect to a sovereign State which is a new State and in a state of development. Therefore I submit the following amendment, to be added to the joint resolution as a new section:

"SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law there shall be allotted to the State of Nevada for the production of cotton in 1950 not less than 1,150 acres, which is the acreage planted to cotton in Nevada in 1949. The additional acreage required to be allotted by this section shall be additional to the national acreage allotment."

Mr. President, I submit the paragraph just read as an amendment to the pending measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, many Congressmen were not in Washington when the conferees' report was made—also some Senators are not on the floor today to participate in this debate and vote.

I intend to vote against the conference report and then move to send the report back to the conference for reconsideration.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the last commodity which I desire to discuss is peanuts. There was considerable opposition in the conference by some members of the committee to the so-called George amendment. The George amendment, as it was interpreted by quite a number of the conferees, provided for unlimited planting of peanuts, without price supports. In other words, it provided that a farmer would have the right to plant in excess of his acreage quota any amount of peanuts he desired, so long as such peanuts were bought or sold through a Government agency and used for oil.

Then the question arose, in connection with the George amendment, as to whether or not the Government would in any wise be responsible. When the conferees met yesterday we presented the proposal to the counsel representing the Senate conferees and the counsel representing the House conferees, and we suggested to them that we wanted the George amendment limited as to acreage, that is, to provide for some limitation on the acreage that a farmer could plant in excess of his acreage allotment.

In order to meet that situation, the conferees agreed to insert in the George amendment a further amendment which provided that no farmer should plant more peanuts in 1950 than he planted in 1947. The year 1947 was selected because, as I understand it, that was the last year prior to the placing of quotas on peanuts, and an accurate account was kept of the acreage planted to peanuts throughout the country during 1947.

The other objection to the George amendment was met by further amending it to make it certain and unequivocal that the Government would not lose money in handling the excess peanuts. In other words, the amendment provided that the peanuts should be taken over by the agency provided for in the act, and the peanuts would be stored, if necessary, handled, and insured, all at the expense of the farmer who brought them in. After the peanuts were han-

dled, stored, and insured by the agency, and then sold for the production of oil, whatever net remained was to be divided proportionately among the farmers who brought their peanuts to the agency.

Mr. President, I believe those two amendments to a large extent met some of the opposition which was lodged against the peanut provision.

Let me state to the Senate that some have urged that the inclusion of the George amendment will mean that a good deal more peanut oil will come in competition with other oil. I call the attention of Senators to the fact that not only the bill agreed upon by the conference committee, but the law which was enacted last year, result in the reduction of cotton acreage by almost 6,000,000 acres; this takes away from the oil industry the cottonseed produced on those 6,000,000 acres. The amount of oil which will be produced from peanuts as a result of the George amendment will be very small compared to the losses from decreased production from cottonseed.

I wish to say further that I am informed that few if any farmers will produce a great amount of peanuts and sell them for oil, because it is not economical to do so. The price received by a peanut farmer for peanuts produced for oil is so small that it does not pay him to grow peanuts for oil alone.

Mr. President, section 7 of the bill agreed upon by the conference committee is designed to relieve some of the inequities that have resulted from the new formula established by the Congress last year, under Public Law 272, for allocating peanut acreage among the States. Evidence produced at the Senate hearings showed that, under existing law, the 1950 peanut allotments for Texas and Alabama will be cut 28 and 30 percent, respectively, from the 1949 allotments, whereas the national cut was around 20 percent. On the other hand, Oklahoma received a cut of only 3 percent, North Carolina 7 percent, and Virginia none at all.

As I understand the situation, the proportionately greater cuts in peanut acreage allotments for 1950 to Alabama, Texas and several other States result from several factors:

First. Insertion in the new law—Public Law 272—of a minimum State allotment equal to 60 percent of the 1948 harvested peanut acreage. This had the effect of giving substantial increases to Oklahoma and Georgia. It helped Georgia also because that State had taken a large cut in 1949 from its 1948 acreage. Under the former act, State allotments could not be below the 1941 allotment. Public Law 272 retained this minimum, but added the additional minimum of 60 percent of the 1948 harvested acreage which, as I have mentioned, gave an advantage to certain States, principally Oklahoma and Georgia.

Second. Repeal of the proviso in the old law that any additional acreages required to bring State allotments up to the established minimum were to be in addition to the national quota. Elimination of this provision in establishing 1950 quotas resulted in practically all of

the national quota being used up to provide the State minima, leaving only a small amount of acreage for adjustment of State allotments on the basis of the adjusted 5-year average.

Third. Reduction of the national quota from 2,611,367 acres in 1949, to 2,100,000 acres in 1950.

Fourth and most important: Under the original law, which was in effect when the peanut farmers voted on the quotas, the acreage allotment for each State was to be increased or decreased below the preceding year's allotment by the same percentage as the national marketing quota was increased or decreased over the preceding year. This provision was eliminated when we enacted Public Law 272.

Mr. President, the bill agreed upon in conference provides relief against unreasonably high cuts to States like Alabama and Texas, by establishing a minimum, below which the 1950 national acreage allotment may not be reduced. I quote the language of the section, which is self-explanatory:

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

Mr. President, this explanation covers approximately all the commodities with which the conferees dealt. I repeat, the conferees labored at 13 sessions, from 2 o'clock to as late as 7 o'clock in the evening, in order to prepare the conference report which is now before the Senate. If the bill is to accomplish the good that is proposed, particularly with reference to cotton, it is necessary that the Senate act without delay. I earnestly urge that the Senate adopt the report as it has been presented by the conferees.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I do not want to delay a vote on the conference report, because, like everyone else, I want to have it approved or disapproved as soon as we can possibly get through with it so that we may see the last of the joint resolution. As the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] has said, the conferees labored for 13 days on this matter and finally brought out a report on it similar to what might have been brought out the first day. It was unsatisfactory to some of us, and, inasmuch as three members of the Senate committee of seven conferees did not sign the report—the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and myself—I want to make clear for the Record why I consider the conference report to be entirely unsatisfactory.

The report is not much different than it was when it was recommitted to the committee day before yesterday because of a decision by the Chair. It is true that we took the green bugs out of it,

but we did not take out bugs of any other color or description. They are all left in it.

I should also like to call attention to the fact that the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] did not sign the first conference report which came to the Senate a few days ago. However, as he left the conference committee, and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] was appointed in his place, there were four signatures on the report, which was thus reported to the two Houses of Congress.

The report is before the Senate today as the result of the necessity of putting the cotton crop under quotas for the crop year 1950. Because of the very large cotton crop of 1949, which amounted to nearly 16,000,000 bales, in comparison with our needs of approximately from 12,000,000 to 12,500,000 bales, it was found necessary to restrict the acreage on which cotton could be produced this year. The Department of Agriculture proceeded with plans for the restriction, and allocated the acreage which might be grown in each State and in each county, and even by each producer.

So far as I know, there was very little criticism of the allocation to each State. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] has indicated dissatisfaction with the effect upon his State, but Nevada is one of the smallest cotton-growing States. So far as I know, there was very little criticism of the allocation of acreage to each county. But, when we come to the farm unit, there was a great deal of criticism and complaint of inequities in the allocation of acreage which each cotton grower could produce. The law takes care very well of the small growers, those producing only on a few acres, because they cannot be reduced below the 5 acres they are entitled to plant anyway.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I was going to say that the complaint came from the medium- and large-size growers since many of them found their acreage cut one-half, or in some cases as much as two-thirds, because the amount allocated to the county was not sufficient to go around after giving each of the small growers the minimum amount to which he was entitled by law.

I might add that Public Law 272 provided for holding back a reserve acreage in each State for the purpose of taking care of hardship cases. In many States too small a reserve was held back and that is one of the reasons we have this bill before us.

I now yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I wish to ask a question on that point. When the Senator said that the small growers were taken care of under the operation of the law, did he not mean thereby that the small landowners were taken care of, but is it not true that that does not include the tenant, who is also a small grower?

Mr. AIKEN. I am glad the Senator made that correction.

Mr. STENNIS. It is not a correction. I wish the Senator would enlarge on that point.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that some landowners, having several tenants, when they found their acreage reduced, took their tenants' acreage away from them and used it for themselves. Is that what the Senator from Mississippi intended to point out?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I do not think that exactly presents the picture. The larger landowner simply found himself with too many tenants for the small number of acres he was allowed to plant, and the law of necessity operated so that some of the tenants would of necessity have to move away. The bill as it was passed last year therefore penalized the small producer. That is the point I wanted to bring out.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is, as usual, correct in his statement. But as the result of the inequities which developed at the local level, bills were introduced in both the House and the Senate seeking additional acreage which could be planted to cotton this year in order to remove any inequities which might have been created.

The bill passed by the House contained provisions which would have allowed, according to the estimates we received, a possible 1,700,000 additional acres of cotton to be grown. The bill approved by the Senate is estimated to have provided approximately from 800,000 to 850,000 additional acres.

The bill which came out of the conference is a compromise between the two, and while it is impossible to tell exactly how many additional acres of cotton will or can be grown under it, the best estimate we had ranged from 1,150,000 to 1,200,000 acres.

It has been said that even if this acreage is allowed it probably will not increase the planting above 21,000,000 acres, which is considered the maximum permissible or desirable. However, I think we can be assured that the acreage provided for in the bill will be planted, else we would not have the bill before us today. How many of the other acres will not be planted no one can tell. Certainly 21,000,000 acres probably with a normal yield will produce rather more cotton than we need this year, and we do have a very large carry-over at the present time. It is estimated that the carry-over by next August will be in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 bales, even without the additional acreage which the bill would provide. We all recall the effect of the carry-over of 10,000,000 bales upon the market a few years ago. In fact the market was depressed almost to a horizontal position. It reached a very low point indeed. What I have stated is in substance, the cotton provision of the bill.

The next provisions of the bill relate to potatoes. In spite of what the metropolitan press would have us believe, this is not a potato bill. It was not intended as a potato bill. It was intended as a cotton acreage bill. But potatoes crept into it, and there are three provisions in the conference report which relate to potatoes.

Of late there has been much dramatizing of the potato situation. It has been dramatized by the Department of Agriculture itself. I believe potatoes have been pointed at and dramatized for the purpose of diverting attention away from the total cost of the program and the cost of supporting other commodities. I think we can safely assume that the cost of supporting the 1949 agricultural crops will be somewhere between \$900,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000. The Department of Agriculture reported a short time ago cash losses amounting to some \$600,000,000. It can be safely assumed that another \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 will be lost on commodities acquired by the Government, and which have not yet been disposed of. Consequently it is not possible to assume, with any great degree of accuracy, what the total loss will be. But some assume that the total loss on the crops in 1949 will be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000,000, of which potatoes will account for, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, \$80,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I will yield to the Senator in a moment.

Section 3 of the conference report would increase that cost somewhat if the Secretary makes use of it. It provides that when potatoes are given away to institutions or any agencies to which they can be given under the law, the Secretary will not only give them away but pay the freight. He has estimated that this could run into an extra \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

I now yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Vermont has just pointed out that, in his opinion, the loss on the agricultural commodities for the year 1949, when it is finally settled, will aggregate close to \$1,000,000,000. I am correct in understanding, am I not, that the Senator is not including in his estimate the additional amount of nearly two and one-half billion which, from a taxpayer's standpoint, represented the cost of those commodities which were given away free in Europe during fiscal 1949, the charge for which was transferred to other Government agencies?

Mr. AIKEN. That does not include the loss to the taxpayers through expenses of other governmental agencies. In one way or another we will be required to bail out the Commodity Credit Corporation for a part of its losses.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one of those who voted against the conference report on the Anderson bill last fall because it would result in increased prices for agricultural commodities to those who live in the consuming areas of the country, I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont a question. This is a cotton bill, a peanut bill, and to a slight extent a potato bill; but it is an extension of the principle contained in the Anderson bill, and therefore would be more costly to the taxpayers. Since in Massachusetts our agriculture is essentially a dairy

character and, therefore, is dependent upon grain coming from the West, and since the program now proposed would result in the payment of higher prices for grain when purchased by the dairy farmers, would not I be correct in voting against the adoption of this conference report as an extension of the principle contained in the Anderson bill, as opposed to that contained in the Aiken bill of the previous year?

Mr. AIKEN. The Anderson bill as finally approved was not too similar to the Anderson bill as introduced, in which I concurred almost wholly.

The approval of this conference report undoubtedly will add to the liabilities of the Government under the Anderson bill, and the consumers will naturally be called upon to pay their share of the cost.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is a further step away from the flexible-support principle of the Aiken bill of the year before, is it not?

Mr. AIKEN. I would say it is a long step away from the purposes of the Agricultural Act of 1948 or of the Anderson bill of 1949 as introduced in the Senate. In other words, the conference report does violence to the program which was designed to bring supply in line with demand and therefore to minimize the cost of supporting such a program while providing fair prices to both farmer and consumer.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe that the last statement made by the Senator from Vermont, before he was asked the question by the Senator from Massachusetts, had to do with section 3.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that under that section, no general authority is given for the payment of additional expenses incurred in the transportation and handling of surplus potatoes of the year 1949, but it provides only limited authority for the payment of the costs of the transportation and handling of surplus potatoes which can be placed where they can be consumed by humans. In other words, it does not apply, at least so far as the junior Senator from Florida understands it, to the allowance of the payment of transportation and handling costs incurred in connection with the shipment of potatoes for livestock feed or for the shipment of potatoes to industrial plants, as in the case of alcohol plants. Is not that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct. The conference report will provide for the payment of transportation costs only when the potatoes are to be used for human consumption.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the Secretary of Agriculture already has authority under existing law to dispose of the surplus potatoes, if he so desires. If he desired to do so, he could put them on the commission market and could let them find their own level in the market, and could take what he could get for

them, and could put that money back into the public funds. However, he does not seem to desire to do so. If he did it, he might break the market. But there is no law which prevents him from selling the potatoes, which are threatened with deterioration or spoilage, for whatever price he can get for them in the open market.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The expenditures which would be authorized by this section would be very small indeed, and would pertain simply to surplus potatoes for which the Secretary and his agencies could find human consumers. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. I think the Senator from Florida is correct as to that. But the Senator will recall that the officials of the Department of Agriculture expressed a fear that we might be taxing them with considerably larger costs for supporting the potato program. However, I do not think they would get too much of a market. I will not even hazard a guess as to what the additional cost would be.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Vermont recalls, does he not, that the National Potato Council desired the law to be amended so as to permit the addition of handling and transportation costs applicable to surplus potatoes which would be processed into alcohol or would be used for livestock feed, and that this amendment by no means goes to that extreme, which was estimated to cost from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000?

Mr. AIKEN. I am not familiar with the position of the National Potato Council; but I recall that representatives of a large alcohol plant desired to have the freight paid on the potatoes shipped to their plant. That is not provided by this section, although I know that many railroads are giving reduced rates on potatoes which are being shipped for stock feed or for processing into alcohol.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In line with the question previously asked by the Senator from Florida I ask this question: Is it not a fact the conference report does not state that the Department of Agriculture will pay the transportation costs on potatoes which are shipped to alcohol plants, yet for years in the past the Government has paid most of that freight?

Mr. AIKEN. The growers have paid a part of it at times. I expect that the Government has paid a part of it at times. In each case, the alcohol manufacturers have secured potatoes very cheaply. They claim they cannot pay very much for them.

Mr. President, section 4 of the conference report provides that no support can be given to potatoes where the growers have disapproved marketing orders, nor is support to be given to any culls. I believe this amendment is a good one and

expresses what almost all of us had tried to work out from the very start.

Section 5 provides that no support whatever shall be given to potatoes after the crop year 1950 unless marketing quotas are in effect.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has been holding hearings on two bills which would provide marketing quotas for potatoes. The hearings were finished day before yesterday. I presume that the committee will take up those bills very soon in executive session.

If legislation is to be enacted to provide a method of imposing quotas on potatoes for the year 1951 and thereafter, it seems to me rather futile to attempt to legislate the same thing in a cotton-acreage bill. If no potato-quota law is enacted at this session of the Congress, and if we approve this conference report with section 5 in it, potatoes will be the only commodity, either basic or nonbasic, which cannot be supported at any level after the crop year 1950.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Vermont realizes, does he not, that section 5, which he has just been discussing, provides no change whatsoever from the section which was adopted by the Senate, and that as to that section the House conferees accepted and adopted the amendment which had already been adopted in those exact words by the Senate at the time of the consideration of the measure by the Senate?

Mr. AIKEN. Again the Senator from Florida is correct. However, I myself did not at any time approve any provision which would single out one particular commodity which would not be eligible for price support. This provision puts potatoes below radishes, when it comes to the possibility of receiving price support.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator from Vermont has pointed out something which is very important to farmers, in that here we are singling out one product, a major product, for which we will prohibit any kind of support whatever, if the Congress adopts the conference report.

Does the Senator from Vermont agree with me that there did not seem to be much resistance on the part of the Senate conferees to eliminating the wheat proposal which would correct the bad situation in wheat, but that when it came to potatoes, the conferees were very determined?

Mr. AIKEN. The fact is that the House refused to accept the Johnson-Millikin amendment which would have provided for the planting of 4,500,000 additional acres of wheat.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to point out to the Senator from Vermont and to the Senator from North Dakota that the

situation as to the two amendments he has mentioned was entirely different, because with reference to this amendment the Senate conferees were insisting upon an amendment already adopted, with only 14 votes having been cast against it on the floor of the Senate; and the House conferees accepted the Senate version. Certainly, Mr. President, now that the conference report has come back to us, there is no just cause for complaint in connection with a matter in respect to which the Senate conferees have successfully represented us, and have retained the precise words which we entrusted them to defend, and which they have successfully defended, and which now, in those same words, are in the conference report.

Mr. AIKEN. However, this provision is not my main reason for objecting to the conference report. I realize the weakness of the position of the Senate in approving section 5, in the first place. The fact is that certain Members of the Senate seem to feel that it will be easier to secure the enactment of a potato-quota law if this provision is included in the law at this time. On the other hand, the potato growers fear that if this provision is left in this measure and is enacted by the Congress, there will be less likelihood of securing the enactment of a potato-quota law, and therefore they might be left high and dry, with potatoes being the only commodity grown on American farms which would not be eligible for support.

There may be a little suspicion on each side, in that connection, Mr. President. However, this is not my main reason for objecting to the conference report.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont the reason, if he can tell us, for the difference between the wording of section 4 of the conference report, particularly the first sentence of that section and the corresponding portion of section 2 of the joint resolution as it passed the Senate.

I may point out the particular thing in my mind, and ask the Senator the reason for it. As the joint resolution passed the Senate, it reads:

No price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution, unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law or marketing agreements and marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

The conference report changes quite materially the construction of the sentence, saying:

After the enactment of this joint resolution no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop with respect to which marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, have been disapproved by producers.

As I understand, therefore, as the joint resolution passed the Senate, a price support is barred with respect to

potatoes harvested after enactment of the joint resolution, if there is not in effect as to such potatoes either a marketing quota, a marketing agreement, or a marketing order; whereas, under the conference report, only those Irish potatoes are barred from price support with respect to which marketing quotas have been affirmatively disapproved. The result, therefore, as I see it, is that, under the joint resolution as it passed the Senate, as to potatoes with respect to which there is no marketing quota, marketing agreement, or marketing order in effect, there can be no price support; whereas under the conference report, even though there is no marketing quota, no marketing agreement, and no marketing order in effect with respect to Irish potatoes, there can still be price support, unless there has been an affirmative disapproval of a marketing order. I ask the Senator, What is the reason for the difference between the two proposals?

Mr. AIKEN. The reason for it is that at the time the Senate acted upon the joint resolution it was thought it would be possible to get all commercial growers of the country under marketing agreements. It developed later that it might not be possible to get all the commercial areas of the country under marketing agreements in time to impose this provision of the law. However, there is at least one commercial area in which a marketing order has been promulgated by the Secretary, and the order rejected by the growers of the area; indicating that they did not want a marketing order in the area. It goes without saying that if they go ahead and grow as many potatoes as they want, and put them on the market, they will be interfering with the price-support program for all other growers who are willing to come under the marketing order. So if a commercial area has had a marketing order imposed and the growers disapprove it, they will then not be eligible for support of the potato crop. But there are some areas, it appears—and I expect they are scattered here and there, a few growers here, a few growers there—which cannot get in under a marketing quota, and it was felt unfair to rule them out completely from any support program.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator for the explanation.

Mr. AIKEN. I hope that answers the Senator's question.

I now come to what we might call the bone of contention on the conference report, namely, the provisions relating to peanuts. Section 6 removes the penalty for peanuts grown in excess of the acreage permitted by the quota, if such excess peanuts are marketed for oil. However, the acreage is restricted. The increase which may be planted for oil is restricted to an acreage not exceeding the number of acres which were planted to peanuts in the crop year 1947. It so happens that the year 1947, with one exception, represents an all-time high—I think it is an all-time high—in peanut-acreage planting; at least going back many, many years. I doubt whether, with the exception of the year 1943, there has ever been a large acreage of peanuts harvested than there was in the year

1947. The quota allowance for peanuts this year is 2,100,000 acres. The acreage grown and harvested in 1947 was 3,380,000 acres. This provision of the joint resolution would therefore permit a possible planting of 1,280,000 acres in excess of the quotas, so long as the peanuts produced on the acreage were sold for crushing and for oil.

Last year there were produced in this country in all about 927,000 tons of peanuts. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand tons were expected to be used for seed, however, and were left on the farm, one way or another, leaving a commercial crop of 800,000 tons of peanuts. Of the 800,000 tons, it is expected by the Department that 450,000 tons will find their way to the edible market, and that 350,000 tons, or not quite half, will be crushed for oil.

We have been producing a large amount of peanuts in recent years. The Commodity Credit Corporation last year supported the price at \$215 a ton, and it is anticipated that its direct loss in supporting peanuts which were crushed or used in some way in this country will amount to approximately to from \$35,000,000 to \$38,000,000 for the crop year 1948. That, however, does not tell the whole story, because we exported tremendous amounts of peanuts to Europe during the last fiscal year. I do not have the figures for the calendar year; I have them for the fiscal year. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1949, the Army used 54,000 long tons of peanuts for export, particularly to Austria, Germany, Denmark, and Belgium, and paid for them \$13,900,000. The ECA during the same period, the last fiscal year for which we have data, purchased 160,815 metric tons, valued at \$50,632,000.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator be kind enough to state in the Record the difference between a long ton and a metric ton?

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, I may say to the Senator from Missouri, a long ton is 2,240 pounds; a metric ton is 1,000 kilograms, or approximately 2,204.6 pounds. I think that in fact is a little better than approximate; I think it is a perfect estimate, because I secured the figures from the best authorities I know of anywhere.

Mr. WILEY. What is the difference in pounds?

Mr. AIKEN. The difference between a metric ton and a long ton is about 35.4 pounds. One thing which interested me in getting the figures was to note the ECA apparently paid a great deal more for peanuts than did the Army. Perhaps they were not such good traders. But the ECA bought 160,815 tons at a cost of \$50,632,000, which figures out to \$314 a ton. I think the Commodity Credit Corporation did very well on that trade. So far as the Army goes, it bought 54,000 tons at a cost of \$13,900,000 and that figured out to \$257.40 a ton, or approximately so. But what I am trying

to point out is the extent to which the ECA and the armed services were required to bail out the Commodity Credit Corporation for its losses on peanuts.

I say "required." Perhaps it is not the word to use, but I think it is, because it may be recalled that in the fall of 1948 the Army and ECA were desperately pleading for lard and soybeans. We would not let them have any. We did not have too many soybeans anyway, but we had lard accumulating by the thousands of tons. At one time toward the end of 1948 our representatives in Germany wanted 50,000 tons. They could not get 1 pound, to say nothing of 50,000 tons. Lard accumulated and accumulated, and the price went from nearly 30 cents a pound down to 9 and 10 cents a pound. One of the indirect results was the increase in the price of pork chops. When slaughterers could not get anything for their lard, in order to get their money out of the hog, they had to maintain the prices on pork chops, ham, bacon, and other commodities. So the ECA and the armed services had to buy peanuts, because they could get nothing else for fats for use in the European countries. The peanuts were sent to those countries and were crushed there. Our officials said it would give some work to the people of Europe and give them a chance to earn some money if they could get the peanuts and crush them. They needed peanut meal to feed the hogs and poultry and livestock generally over there.

But the oil crushed from the peanuts which the armed services and ECA took, in a bailing out program for the Commodity Credit Corporation, cost them 36 cents a pound in Europe, as compared with the market price of something like 14 or 15 cents a pound here. At least they could have obtained soya or cottonseed oil for that amount. If we credit the peanut program with the \$32,000,000 it would have cost to purchase at market prices, the loss from the peanut program for last year would have been in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000.

I am pointing out these things because I believe the Senate should know them. It is true that peanuts grown for oil on the additional acres proposed to be allowed will not directly cost the program money, because the farmer will not get back more than the price realized on those peanuts, anyway. However, I am told by the Peanut Division of the Department of Agriculture that last year the price of peanuts for oil at harvest time went down to \$80 a ton. It seems incredible that additional plantings of peanuts for oil will not depress the market for all peanuts, and particularly the several hundred thousand tons of quota peanuts which we produce for oil and which have to be turned into oil because of the grade, or for any other reason. Therefore, the additional planting which is permissible up to approximately 1,200,000 acres, though I would not expect that number of acres will actually be planted, cannot help but have a depressing effect upon the price of all peanuts, thereby increasing the cost to the Department of supporting the price of peanuts grown within the quota.

I am advised, first-hand, that peanut-oil dealers are in favor of this provision. The reason for it is that they like peanut oil, they have a pretty good market for it anyway, I believe they blend it with olive oil and sell the product to the large Italian population in this country, and they do very well with it. It sells for approximately 3 to 5 cents a pound higher than does cottonseed oil and soybean oil. I am also advised that it is the hope of the peanut-oil dealers to get a sufficient supply of peanuts grown for oil so they can compete in the same market with soybean oil. If that could be done—and I have no way of knowing what the price of peanuts for oil will be next fall if additional acreage is planted—it would naturally have an effect upon the areas which produce large quantities of soybeans.

Some persons have said, "Why not let the growers plant all the peanuts they want for oil? There are no restrictions on the planting of soybeans for oil." That is very true. Neither are there any quota laws applicable to soybeans; neither is there any price support for soybeans, whereas we do intend to support the price of peanuts at 90 percent of parity. I should say that there is no comparison. While I have never grown peanuts—I once grew one plant, containing some beautiful shells, but no peanuts—I understand it would not be profitable to raise peanuts for oil at a cost which is much, if anything, below \$80 a ton, which they were worth last year on the market.

If this provision should be agreed to I cannot see any long-range benefits to the peanut grower, but only to the shellers and the dealers in peanut oil.

There is a provision in the conference report, on page 4, paragraph (i), which is as follows:

The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans.

That is an idle provision, because there is no provision on the books for marketing quotas on soybeans.

The last provision, one to which I did not object very seriously, although I think it is a little too high, adds 100,000 acres to the amount of quota peanuts which can be planted. This was intended, to use a familiar phrase, to "iron out" inequities in the States of Alabama and Texas, which will be the principal beneficiaries of this provision. I think it would have been perfectly all right had it been placed at from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. One hundred thousand acres is too high an amount. Nevertheless, I did not object strenuously and would not have disapproved the conference report because of that provision alone. But there is a provision in the conference report which authorizes the production of approximately 1,200,000 additional acres of cotton, and we are already getting a very heavy supply of cotton on hand. I wish the Commodity Credit Corporation would start moving it and getting rid of it in some way. I cannot find that it has encouraged consumers to take it and sell it at 1 or 2 cents a

pound above the support level. I do not know why the Corporation does not try to move cotton as well as other commodities, but it does not seem to be doing it. The indications are that we shall have a very heavy surplus of cotton on hand by next August 1.

Here is a maximum authorized additional planting of 1,280,000 acres of peanuts for oil and 100,000 of peanuts within the quotas. What the program will cost additionally, I do not know. My guess is that there will be tied up in cotton an additional \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and the direct cost, because of lowered market prices for all peanuts, may be from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. If the price should be depressed \$25 a ton, it would add to the cost approximately \$20,000,000.

But, Mr. President, my real reason for not signing the conference report and my real reason for hoping it will be rejected by the Senate, is the effect which I think it will have on the entire farm price-support program. I do not think it will benefit the growers; I do not think that in the long run it will benefit anyone, although the shellers and dealers may profit temporarily from it. I have always been a very strong supporter of a farm program, and that is still my attitude, but when in order to straighten out a little unevenness we attempt to go outside the rules and regulations which we have laid down, we are inviting collapse of the whole farm program.

I think this joint resolution should have been kept to a possible increase of 700,000 or 800,000 acres of cotton production, and to approximately 50,000 acres of quota peanut production, and that all the other matters should have been left out of it. For that reason, and for the fear of the effect it will have upon our whole farm-price-support program—and someday the consumers will find out that there are five of them to each farmer and will make use of that knowledge—I hope the conference report will not be agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, before the vote on the conference report to increase the cotton and peanut acreage takes place, I wish to invite particular attention to what the agricultural program has cost for the past 18 months. On June 30, 1948, the inventories of agricultural commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation amounted to a little less than \$290,000,000. As of January 31, 1950, it had on hand \$3,947,000,000 worth of agricultural commodities. In addition to that, since June 30, 1948, we have given away, free of charge, throughout this country and the world, commodities costing the taxpayers an additional \$3,460,738,000. A break-down of these amounts by commodities was inserted in the Record as a part of my remarks in the Senate on Tuesday, March 21, 1950. It has been claimed here today that the cotton-support program has not cost the Government any money during the past 15 years. It is true that, as far as the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation show, it has made money on the cotton program, but these books do not tell the complete story.

I invite particular attention to the fact that the only way in which the Commodity Credit Corporation has made any money on cotton was by virtue of the fact that it sold cotton to other Government agencies, which in turn gave it away. For instance, in the fiscal year 1949, that is during the 12-month period between July 1, 1948, and June 30, 1949, we find that the Commodity Credit Corporation reported a loss of \$1,000,391 on cotton. What these books do not show is that if we check through all Government cotton transactions we find that section 32 funds were used to absorb a loss of \$234,459. The appropriation by Congress to the Army for use in occupied areas, was used to pay for another \$868,587 worth of cotton. ECA funds were used to absorb a cotton loss of \$476,499,000. All of this cotton was given away. In other words, instead of costing the American taxpayers \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949, the cotton program actually cost more than \$478,000,000. If we look at the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the first 6 months of 1950 we find that the Corporation actually reported a profit of \$233,369 on cotton. However, we find that it made this profit by again selling to other Government agencies cotton valued at \$279,458,000. The cost of this give-away program appears on the books of these other Government agencies instead of the Commodity Credit Corporation books. In turn these other Government agencies gave cotton away.

The same thing is true as to wheat. Our wheat losses for the last 18 months are recorded at a little over \$20,000,000. Yet we find that while we only showed this small amount of \$20,000,000 loss in our wheat program actually during the same period we gave away throughout the world a little more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of wheat, so the taxpayers are stuck with a loss here on this one commodity of \$1,000,000,000 instead of a mere \$20,000,000.

Let us consider tobacco. If we look at the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1949, we find that the Corporation showed a profit of \$115,000 on tobacco while during the first half of the fiscal year 1950 the Corporation claimed a profit of \$145,000 on tobacco. So that if our taxpayers could consider this \$260,000 profit as a final figure, it would not be too bad. However we find that the Corporation made this \$260,000 by transferring tobacco to other agencies of the Government, which in turn absorbed losses totaling \$211,000,000. This deceptive method of bookkeeping, concealing the actual cost of the programs, is unfair to the American taxpayer, and should be stopped.

I am not criticizing the Commodity Credit Corporation for keeping books in this fashion. They are being kept that way because Congress, in passing the respective laws and in making the appropriations, directed that the Corporation should be reimbursed by other Government agencies for the cost of these commodities. However, it makes no difference to a taxpayer which Government agency loses his money, but we have no

right to conceal these costs from him. Altogether, as far as the taxpayer is concerned this free distribution of agricultural commodities during the past 18 months has cost nearly \$3,500,000,000. Of that amount cotton has cost \$750,000,000. Peanuts, as the Senator from Vermont has pointed out, instead of costing \$55,000,000, as reported on the books of the Corporation, has cost a little more than \$138,000,000. Today we are being asked to adopt a conference report which will increase the cost on both commodities even further.

I agree with the Senator from Vermont that we should reject this conference report. In fact, I go even further than that. I think Congress should recognize the unsoundness of our entire farm program and take steps immediately to lower support prices of all these commodities.

We are supporting cotton today at 27½ cents, which is nearly 5 cents a pound higher than the average price which the southern farmers received for cotton during the past 10 years. We are supporting tobacco surpluses at a higher rate than at any time during the past 10 years. We are accumulating huge inventories of commodities in our warehouses, with no possible outlet for them other than by giving them away, either at home or abroad.

Mr. President, every time we give away any agricultural commodity in this country we reduce the cost of all other related commodities, and increase the cost to the Government of supporting these other commodities. For instance we cannot give away a billion dollars' worth of wheat in this country without wrecking prices of all grain products. We must face the situation squarely and reduce support prices, or within the next few weeks Congress will be forced to put up another \$2,000,000,000 to finance this fantastic program another 12 months.

Mr. President, I therefore urge that the Senate reject the conference report. Let us begin to restore some degree of sanity to our agricultural program. Instead of continuing to spend billions piling up these huge surpluses, let us lower these support prices and allow these commodities to move through the normal channels of trade. Let us take this action soon, not only for the benefit of the American consumer and taxpayer but also for the long-range benefit of the American farmer.

RECONSIDERATION

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I favor a reasonable farm program. At the same time, it must be thoroughly realized by now that such regulation of agricultural products in which we are now engaged inevitably leads to a detail regulation of the acreage which a farmer may plant and a tight control of his business. From the ridiculous cotton acreage allotment of 110 acres which was made to the State of Nevada through the conference report, thereby cutting it from 1,500 acres in 1949, it can be seen that such a program leads to ridiculous extremes, and, as the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] have said, may lead inevitably to wrecking our entire farm program.

It shows that we are already carrying the regulation of such acreage to such a silly pass that anyone can realize that the whole set-up is on a false basis—it cannot be successful as any observer can see. For example, consider the Nevada acreage, 110 acres for a sovereign State.

Mr. President, I shall vote against the conference report, and if it is rejected, I shall move to have the bill referred back to the conferees for further consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KEM. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Martin
Anderson	Hayden	Millikin
Benton	Hendrickson	Morse
Brewster	Hill	Mundt
Bricker	Hoey	Neely
Butler	Holland	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Hunt	Robertson
Cain	Ives	Russell
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Darby	Kem	Sparkman
Donnell	Kerr	Stennis
Douglas	Knowland	Taft
Dworshak	Langer	Taylor
Eaton	Lehman	Thye
Ellender	Long	Tobey
Ferguson	McCarthy	Tydings
Flanders	McClellan	Watkins
Frear	McFarland	Wherry
Fulbright	McKellar	Wiley
George	McMahon	Williams
Gillette	Magnuson	Withers
Graham	Malone	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FREAR (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BRICKER (when Mr. MAYBANK's name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. ECTON (when Mr. PEPPER's name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. If he were present he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who is at home sick. If he were present he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. TYDINGS (after having voted in the negative). I ask permission to withdraw my vote. I cannot vote on the

measure clearly as I would like to vote. I ask to be recorded as "present."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would each vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is absent because of the death of his father. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Wisconsin would each vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 33, present 1, as follows:

YEAS—37

Anderson	Hill	McFarland
Byrd	Hoey	McKellar
Chapman	Holland	Magnuson
Chavez	Hunt	Millikin
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Donnell	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Fulbright	Kefauver	Russell
George	Kem	Sparkman
Gillette	Kerr	Stennis
Graham	Kilgore	Withers
Green	Long	
Hayden	McClellan	

NAYS—33

Aiken	Hendrickson	Smith, Maine
Benton	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Brewster	Knowland	Taft
Butler	Langer	Taylor
Cain	Lehman	Thye
Cordon	McMahon	Tobey
Darby	Malone	Watkins
Douglas	Martin	Wherry
Dworshak	Morse	Wiley
Ferguson	Mundt	Williams
Flanders	Schoeppel	Young

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tydings

NOT VOTING—25

Bricker	Humphrey	Myers
Bridges	Jenner	O'Connor
Capehart	Leahy	Pepper
Downey	Lodge	Saltonstall
Eastland	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Eaton	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Gurney	Maybank	
Hickenlooper	Murray	

So the conference report was agreed to. Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was just agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Several Senators asked for the yeas and nays; and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the pending question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FREAR (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. McMAHON (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM]. If he were present, I understand he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. If he were present, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Car-

olina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is unavoidably detained, and if present would vote "yea."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay."

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea" and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] would vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is absent because of the death of his father.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea."

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, let me ask how I am recorded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let me ask how I am recorded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, let me ask how I am recorded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. TOBEY. So mote it be.

The VICE PRESIDENT. So mote it is. [Laughter.]

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, let me inquire how I am recorded as voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the clerk announced that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk announced that the Senator from Maryland voted.

Mr. ANDERSON. He did not answer to his name when called.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask for a recapitulation of the vote.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TOBEY. Is a recapitulation allowed before the vote is announced?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it is not. The Chair was getting ready to say so.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, how altogether pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the Senator from New Hampshire.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—35

Anderson	Hill	McClellan
Byrd	Hoey	McFarland
Chapman	Holland	McKellar
Chavez	Hunt	Magnuson
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Millikin
Donnell	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Fulbright	Kefauver	Russell
George	Kem	Sparkman
Gillette	Kerr	Stennis
Green	Kilgore	Withers
Hayden	Long	

NAYS—37

Aiken	Flanders	Smith, Maine
Benton	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Brewster	Ives	Taft
Bricker	Knowland	Thye
Bridges	Langer	Tobey
Butler	Lehman	Tydings
Cain	McCarthy	Watkins
Cordon	Malone	Wherry
Darby	Martin	Wiley
Douglas	Morse	Williams
Dworshak	Mundt	Young
Eaton	Saltonstall	
Ferguson	Schoeppel	

NOT VOTING—24

Capehart	Jenner	Myers
Downey	Leahy	Neely
Eastland	Lodge	O'Connor
Frear	Lucas	Pepper
Graham	McCarran	Taylor
Gurney	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Hickenlooper	Maybank	Thomas, Utah
Humphrey	Murray	Vandenberg

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia asks for a recapitulation, and the Secretary will recapitulate the vote. Senators will please pay attention to the recapitulation, so as to assure that they are correctly recorded.

The vote was recapitulated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to is rejected.

The question now is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to make a few brief observations before the vote shall be taken on the motion to reconsider. I regret very much to see the Senate divided so nearly on party lines on a farm issue. Heretofore farm legislation has been considered nonpartisan. It is all the more unfortunate, Mr. President, because this bill, despite the misstatements which have been made concerning it, is not a violent readjustment of the present farm program, and will not entail any great expense to the Treasury of the United States. It is an effort to give a small measure of justice to the only farmers of the Nation who are today under the penalties and exactions of marketing quotas.

This is the first time I have seen farm legislation decided on a partisan and sectional basis.

I regret extremely to see those who have heretofore stood together in an effort to see that the farm people of the country enjoyed some small measure of the national prosperity divide today along party and crop lines. I regret to see those whose principal commodities are not under marketing quotas and have never been under marketing quotas go out of their way to defeat a bill which would give a little hope to the only farmers in the Nation who today are under marketing quotas and who will suffer severe penalties if by reason of some slight miscalculation in acreage they happen to plant more than the acreage assigned them. It is all very well to scoff at peanut politics and to laugh at peanut legislation. The truth about it is, that would not occur, if the peanut were not a sectional crop and if it were not grown in that section of the Nation on which other sections do not hesitate to wage legislative war.

The fact remains that there are many thousands of poor, hard-working, honest God-fearing American farmers who earn their livelihood by the production of peanuts. You may laugh at it if you will, you may kill a bill for their relief if you are so disposed, but they are American farmers, and I regret to see the hand of those who claim to represent other American farmers turned against them, apparently because they are engaged in the production of that lowly plant known as the peanut and happen to live in the South. We have a situation here in respect to peanuts in which the peanut farmer has taken a reduction of 51 percent in his acreage. I defy any Senator here to point to any other crop which has taken any such reduction as that. The peanut producer has been placed under quotas with penalties, his acreage reduced several times as much as that of my other pro-

ducer, and yet you deny him the little aid toward earning a living for his family which this bill would give him.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to ask the Senator why, if that is true, one single farm commodity of the entire United States has been singled out, that would be denied any price support program at all. I would be perfectly willing to go along with the peanut people as I always have, but do expect the same cooperation in return. I think I have tried to work with all agriculture. But in the present instance, the Senate conferees were completely unwilling to compromise on potato support, though they would compromise any wheat provision in the bill. I believe the sectionalism is on the other side, at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought they carried out the wishes of the Senator from North Dakota with respect to wheat. I went along with the wheat amendment, because I thought it would be helpful to the wheat farmers of the Nation. But, later on, I heard the Senator from North Dakota was opposed to it. The conferees dropped the wheat amendment from the bill, if I understand properly the action of the conference.

Mr. AIKEN rose.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not going to engage in a debate now, nor am I going to make a long statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. RUSSELL. I decline to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not talking about peanut politicians but American peanut farmers. We are confronted with a situation in which the poor producers of peanuts, who have already been compelled to reduce their acreage by 51 percent, cannot receive support for their crops if, by chance, they plant a fraction of 1 acre above their allotment. Alone, of all the farmers of the Nation, the peanut farmer is compelled to sign indemnifications to pay large penalties on his entire crop if he produces the smallest amount in excess of his reduced acreage.

If the sort of thing happening this afternoon is to continue and bills providing for a small measure of justice to one class of farmers are not agreed to, it will not be long before we have no farm program at all for any commodity.

Some of our friends from cities have been deluded with the idea that the bill would cost the consumers a great deal of money. That is mere poppycock. Much has been said here today about peanuts. Most of it is a smoke screen to prevent any restrictions in potatoes. Distinguished Senators have talked about losses on peanuts. There never were any losses on peanuts until last

year. They are really fighting to keep any controls off the commodity which has cost more than has all the other farm commodities combined under the farm program. I refer to potatoes. The oil program on peanuts in this bill was in effect for 2 years and cost the Treasury nothing.

The conference report was subjected to this attack because, as I understand, there was a suggestion in the report that there must be legislation next year which will subject potatoes to marketing quotas.

This bill is for the relief of persons who have been living under marketing quotas. They are southern farmers, it is true, and for that reason you take the position they are not entitled to consideration. They are the only farmers who are penalized and subjected to drastic financial penalties when it comes to the marketing of their commodities.

We have heard some discussion about wheat. Wheat is only under acreage allotments. No wheat farmer is compelled to pay the slightest attention to his acreage allotments which have been fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, if he does not wish to do so. If he is allotted 20 acres, he can plan 40 acres without any penalty. In the case of the despised cotton and peanut farmers if they produce more than their allotment they are subjected, in the case of cotton, to a penalty of 50 percent of its value, and in the case of peanuts to a penalty of 50 percent of the value of the entire production. The peanut farmer is also denied any supports for his quota production.

Mr. President, this may mean the beginning of the end of any farm program. I have never been sectional or partisan in dealing with any agricultural issue. Time after time I have waged battle as vigorously as I could for items and for commodities far removed from the despised southern farmer. I have fought for appropriations which would have benefited persons living in other areas. In dealing with appropriations for fighting insect pests or other such matters I have never thought about it on a sectional basis.

With reference to this bill, it has been said by its opponents that there is nothing in it except for the South. It provides a mere pittance in the form of an adjustment of acreage to iron out inequalities and to permit the farmer who lives by the sweat of his brow through the hardest toil in which anyone ever engages. To produce cotton or peanuts requires back-breaking physical labor. He does not have nor use machinery such as that which is used in the production of many other commodities.

It is said, "We will defeat it, because it deals solely with commodities produced in the South."

Mr. President, I know not what will eventuate from this action. I can only say that if the entire farm program goes down, it will be due to the action of Senators who have engaged in cut-throat tactics against farmers entitled to relief. There are others here who know how to play the game you have started.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to invite attention to the fact that for the years 1941 and 1942, the last years for which acreage allotments were planned for peanuts, the acreage allotment in 1941 was 1,610,000 acres, and was the same in 1942. From 1943 to 1948 no acreage allotments were proclaimed. In 1950 there are 2,100,000 acres allotted under the quota program, with almost exactly 500,000 acres more for peanuts authorized to be planted than in the years 1941 and 1942.

I should like to say one other thing regarding the peanut situation. We have heard about a shortage of edible peanuts this year. There has been a shortage, but it has been an artificial shortage. The reason for it, as I understand, is that peanut shellers—and there are approximately 170 of them—were given a carte blanche contract under which the sheller, in return for paying to the producer the support level, was guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation that he would be reimbursed at a profitable level for the peanuts he purchased so long as they were within the marketing quota and complied in other ways with the peanut program.

As a result of this arrangement, the sheller could hold the peanuts a short while, the moisture content would go down, and when he disposed of them he would get what amounted to a higher price because of the reduced moisture content.

It also seems that the sheller could get a margin of approximately \$3 a ton on farmer's stock peanuts, for edible purposes, but on the No. 2 peanuts, most of which are crushed into oil, the margin to a sheller was as high as \$10 or \$12 a ton. So it was to the sheller's advantage to keep the edible market short and to divert peanuts into oil.

Because of this situation, plus the fact that there was a short crop in the Virginia area, the supply of peanuts for edible purposes has been greatly reduced, with a concurrent increase in price, and because of this edible peanuts have been driven out of some customary markets.

The point I am making is that because of this contract with the shellers there has been created a condition under which the shellers were able virtually to control the market for peanuts.

I am aware of the fact that the Department was trying to get the peanut program into the hands of the peanut industry, but the way it has been handled, the way it has worked out, has resulted in a virtual monopoly, or, at least, a decided advantage so far as the peanut shellers are concerned.

I invite attention to this aspect of the matter in order to point out that the peanut situation is as bad and costly as is the potato program, and there has been no move on the part of the Department of Agriculture to dramatize it. There has been no such move, because it would have been politically dangerous to have played up and exposed the peanut situation as the potato situation has been played up and exposed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3084) authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of Henry Milton Brainard at Cape Arago Light Station in Coos County, Oreg.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) to print for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare additional copies of the hearings on the national health program, 1949.

RECESS

Mr. ANDERSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, March 24, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 23 (legislative day of March 8), 1950:

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major general

Maj. Gen. Floyd Lavinus Parks, O10582.

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Harry Reichelderfer, O7547.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Robert Oliver Shoe, O8119.

To be brigadier general

Col. Bryan Lee Milburn, O7469.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be major chaplains

Cameron, George James, 18763A.

To be captains, United States Air Force

Adams, Carl Russell, 13375A.

Andrea, Paul Herman II, 13309A.

X Arlington, Matthew Thomas, 13405A.

Assimotos, Samuel Anthony, 13335A.

Avery, Charles Malcolm, 13399A.

Babb, Robert Gordon, 13443A.

Bachmann, Frederick Emil, Jr., 13479A.

Baker, Gordon, 13402A.

Balliet, Byron Frederick, 13367A.

X Barber, James Barton, 13360A.

Benbow, John Warren, 13369A.

Benne, Louis, 13480A.

X Bilson, John Gilbert, 13310A.

Blitch, Norman Henry 3d, 13423A.

Bockelman, Frederick, Jr., 13396A.

Brown, John Wright, 13350A.

Burget, Carl Edward, 13393A.

Burton, Ernest Lyle, 13389A.

Bynum, Willis Allan, 13425A.

Cadwallader, John Stephen, 13351A.

Capps, Paul Wilbur, 13380A.

Carlson, Donald Charlie, 13339A.

Carlson, Raymond Jay, 13317A.

Carlson, Roy Duane, 13447A.

Carlyle, James Howard, 13373A.

Carney, Francis Melvin, 13440A.

Cashman, William James, 13466A.

Combs, John Harley, Jr., 13368A.

Cook, Charles Evans, Jr., 13461A.

Cook, Eugene Dalton, 13459A.

Council, Robert Enloe, 13455A.

Crisman, Harry Bruce, 13306A.

Culbertson, William R., 13308A.

X Curd, James Loyd, 13327A.

X Davis, Onner, Duncan 2d, 13348A.

Davis, Wilbert Eugene, 13381A.

Dessert, Donald Mark, 13359A.

Dieck, Theodore Francis, 13315A.

Dodson, Claude Bolin, 13492A.

Donohue, John Earl, 13458A.

Duffy, James Francis, 13461A.

Duncan, William Harris, 13370A.

Dusenberry, Robert Kelly, 13429A.

Eilar, Norman Woodrow, 13342A.

Ethridge, Floyd Charles, 13448A.

Fantone, William Herbert, Jr., 13472A.

Fjeseth, Harold Edwin, 13338A.

Flannigan, William Chisholm, 13457A.

Ford, Ernest C., 13330A.

Ford, Marilyn Carr, Jr., 13337A.

Fowler, James Furman, 13483A.

Frey, George Joseph, 13494A.

Frittle, Robert Marion, 13321A.

Gallagher, John Joseph, 13318A.

Gamelin, Aime Joseph, 13376A.

X Gibson, Charles Augustus, Jr., 13470A.

Goodreau, James Joseph, 13313A.

Green, Jimmie Lee, 13392A.

X Greene, Melvin Leslie, 13364A.

Gregory, Benjamin Francis, 13334A.

Haan, Carl Joseph, 13320A.

Hanna, Ross Pershing, 13410A.

Hardman, John Wesley, 13428A.

Harms, Thomas Hershel, 13384A.

Harrold, Paul Custer, 13431A.

Hart, Francis Joseph, 13432A.

Hartzell, Connett Foster, 13411A.

Heaviside, Robert William, 13390A.

Heberling, Raymond Lee, 13417A.

X Henry, Russell Frank, 13391A.

Hinnant, Robert Earle, 13329A.

Hoerler, Walter, 13418A.

Horn, Willard Lee, 13416A.

Hovey, Harold Gordon, 13387A.

Howard, Pat Neff, 13420A.

Hunter, Trymon Winfred, 13442A.

X James, Clifton Eugene, 13374A.

X Johnson, Edward Lee, 13349A.

X Johnson, William Thomas, 13347A.

X Kaufman, Richard Herbert, 13471A.

King, William Harrison, Jr., 13484A.

Knowles, Edward, Jr., 13365A.

Lane, Edward Erie, Jr., 13394A.

Ledbetter, Lamar Edward, 13312A.

Lee, Richard Daniel, 13414A.

Lindgren, John Rudolph, 13403A.

Lober, Richard Hatz, 13385A.

Lofin, William Albert, 13408A.

Lutz, George Willard, 13388A.

McArthur, Shelby, 13325A.

McClure, Samuel Sidney, 13336A.

McDonnell, Charles Edmond, 13475A.

McMinn, Truman Lee, 13400A.

McPherson, Samuel Oscar, Jr., 13463A.

Maitland, William Ward, 13341A.

Mallard, Thurston Nathaniel, 13467A.

Margison, Robert Louis, 13332A.

Martell, Donald Joseph, 13444A.

X Martin, Herbert Wayne, 13426A.

Mason, John Jesse, 13482A.

Mayfield, Darrell Ware, 13358A.

Merrill, Robert Taylor 3d, 13413A.

Michael, Edward Stanley, 13343A.

Mohr, Homer Hirst, 13455A.

Moon, Bryden Earl, 13378A.

Moore, George Manley, 13379A.

Moore, Wayne Lloyd, 13441A.

Murray, Charles Bernard, 13377A.

Nichols, Malcolm George, 13366A.

Nicholson, Clifton Leonidus, 13452A.

O'Gorman, Joseph Benedict, 13340A.

Paschal, Benjamin Edwin, Jr., 13372A.

Petersen, Warren Jay, 13436A.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY MILTON BRAINARD

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3094) authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of Henry Milton Brainard at Cape Arago Light Station in Coos County, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to grant permission for the erection of an appropriate monument to the memory of Henry Milton Brainard at a suitable location on property of the United States at Cape Arago Light Station, Coos County, Oreg., but the United States shall be put to no expense in the erection of such monument.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ABBITT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Lieutenant Governor Collins, of Virginia.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

EMERGENCY COTTON QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 22, 1950.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution (H. J. Res. 398) was before the House recently and was adopted. On account of a provision which was inserted in conference at the request of the managers on the part of the other body, a point of order was made in the Senate which necessitated the bill being returned to conference. The objectionable section was eliminated. The bill is now here in substantially the same form as it was when it was here a short while ago. I think all objectionable parts of the bill have now been eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman explain if any changes were made in the potato section of the conference report?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. Changes were made, but I do not think the changes were very substantial. In dealing with the potato problem you will recall when the bill was here before we had certain provisions applicable to the 1949 crop, certain other provisions applicable to the 1950 crop, and still other provisions applicable to the 1951 crop.

The only change made was with reference to the provisions which were applicable to the 1950 crop. We modified that language so that it now provides that the Secretary of Agriculture might withhold price supports in any area where producers of potatoes have disapproved marketing orders. He might also impose marketing practices which would enable him to keep off the market undesirable potatoes such as culls, or potatoes of an inferior grade, less than U. S. No. 2. That was about all the change that was made.

The provision with reference to the 1951 crop to the effect that no price support would be available in 1951 unless marketing quotas were in effect, is still in the bill.

Mr. HOPE. What changes were made in the peanut-acreage amendment?

Mr. COOLEY. The George amendment was modified in conference so as to provide that producers of peanuts might grow peanuts in excess of their acreage allotments and marketing quotas for oil purposes, providing such peanuts were delivered to an agency designated by the Secretary, to be crushed into oil, but with the further safeguard that the program would not be financially burdensome to the Government for the reason that the Secretary would be required to pay to the producers of oil peanuts only such price as he received for the peanuts, less such handling charges or other costs which might have been incurred in disposing of peanuts.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In other words, all those peanuts that are raised over and above the allotted acreage could be sold.

Mr. COOLEY. There is no price support for any quantity that might be grown in excess of the quotas, but the bill now provides that the acreage shall not exceed that which was planted in 1947.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Was any change made in the additional cotton acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. The objectionable provision which was inserted in conference was eliminated. Otherwise the cotton sections are substantially, I think, if not identically as they were.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Would the gentleman state the nature of the provision which was eliminated from the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. A provision was inserted in conference which was applicable to the State of Oklahoma. It seems that the wheat growers in Oklahoma

have suffered some devastation on account of the green bug infestation which has destroyed large wheat acreages in Oklahoma. This particular provision allowed 50,000 acres additional available to the State of Oklahoma as an increase in acreage allotment in order to compensate for the loss which occurred as a result of the infestation of the green bug to the extent that each farmer would be given 1 acre of cotton in lieu of 2 acres of wheat. As I say, a point of order was made against that and sustained; and that provision has been eliminated.

Mr. KEATING. I have been informed, but I may have been misinformed, that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, is opposed to this provision which has now been made by the conferees. Does the gentleman have any information on that subject?

Mr. COOLEY. I have no information and have had no communication from the Secretary indicating any opposition to the proposition that is before us. But, irrespective of the Secretary's views, I would like to say to the gentleman that this matter has been carefully and conscientiously considered by the House Committee on Agriculture, was before the House formerly, and passed by the House by a substantial vote.

Mr. KEATING. Does the conference report as agreed upon now involve any difference in the prospective cost to the taxpayers as compared to the conference report upon which we previously acted?

Mr. COOLEY. The cost would be substantially less, due to the modifications and changes that have been made subsequent to the time that the bill was here previously.

Mr. KEATING. Would it be substantially less than when the conference report was here before?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. In what respect?

Mr. COOLEY. For the reason that we eliminated the 50,000 additional acres of cotton for Oklahoma and we have placed certain restrictions upon the potato crops of 1950.

Mr. KEATING. But does the peanut section involve an increase?

Mr. COOLEY. We have placed certain limitations on the quantity of peanuts which may be produced for oil. It was never contemplated that the Government should incur any costs in carrying out the oil program on peanuts, but to make sure that the Government does not suffer any financial loss the committee has put in additional language.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am a little interested in the subsidy we have been paying for peanuts. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not this conference report and the bill make it clear that the Government will not be compelled to pay out any additional money for excess peanuts that are grown?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; just as I stated, a moment ago, it is perfectly plain and definitely provided in the bill that the only money that the farmer receives for

overquota peanuts is such as the Secretary receives from the sale of the peanuts, less such handling charges and other costs as may have been incurred.

Mr. EBERHARTER. In other words, the bill is so written that an unlimited quantity of peanuts cannot be produced and the Government be forced to buy them.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman be kind enough to repeat his question?

Mr. EBERHARTER. The bill is so written that a peanut grower cannot grow an unlimited quantity of peanuts, then have the Government pay for them?

Mr. COOLEY. There is no support of peanuts grown for oil. There is a definite limitation on the quantity of peanuts that might be produced for oil. It cannot exceed the acreage planted in 1947.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Suppose there is a great excess of peanuts produced not for oil, would the Government be compelled to store them?

Mr. COOLEY. They cannot be produced in excess because we have strict acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If they are produced over and above that the Government does not have to pay for them?

Mr. COOLEY. No. There is a severe penalty on any peanuts sold in excess of the marketing quota.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. With respect to Irish potatoes which this bill affects, what type of persons is included in the expression which the committee report and conference report use as "eligible recipients" of surplus commodities? Who are the "eligible recipients"?

Mr. COOLEY. The bill does set forth the agencies which would be eligible.

Mr. COLE of New York. Let me approach it differently. The Secretary is authorized to dispose of potatoes to needy persons, which has been interpreted by the Secretary as being only those persons who are on the public relief rolls. They are the only ones who qualify as needy persons. It was brought to my attention through the application of some churches in my district where surplus potatoes are stored which desired to have the surplus potatoes turned over to the churches for distribution to needy people. This was denied because their people were not sufficiently needy to be on the public relief rolls. I am curious to know to what extent this conference report broadens the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture in that respect.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman should read at the bottom of page 2 and he will see that the surplus commodities might go to the school lunch program, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal and State and local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals "except that in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transpor-

tation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port."

May I mention the fact that this report deals only with one surplus commodity, potatoes, and the reason is that potatoes were the only commodity we had before us.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it the gentleman's understanding then that a church organization is not such a charitable institution as to qualify?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. A church is not a charitable institution within the purview of this language; but the local welfare agency will be an eligible recipient of such commodities as might be made available. The local church can cooperate with the local welfare organization, and I understand in some communities they have very successfully cooperated with each other.

Mr. COLE of New York. Will the gentleman advise us as to whether the conferees considered including churches within the category of charitable organizations?

Mr. COOLEY. They did consider that and also considered many other institutions, but it was not deemed advisable to include churches.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. For a question.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman told me he could not yield for me to make a speech but he would yield for a question. I have a question. I hold in my hand here a letter to one of the producers in Wood County, Tex., from the Department of Agriculture agency in that particular county which says:

We have only 300 acres to apportion to 305 applications, which would give each applicant or farm a fraction less than 1 acre allotment.

Three hundred farmers in Wood County, Tex., getting less than 1 acre apiece. Is it the opinion of the chairman of this great committee that this particular conference report will help those 300 farmers?

Mr. COOLEY. It is definitely my opinion it will help them.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I refer again to the potato situation? The gentleman stated that the Secretary for the 1950 crop can fix or has the power to regulate the sale of potatoes and that No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes can be sold. Will the gentleman tell us whether or not that same restriction on marketing is applied to Canadian potatoes of which we expect to have 15 or 20 million bushels imported into this country?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think it does.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does not the gentleman feel that the administration should use its power under the law to stop these Canadian potatoes from coming into this country at a time when we are supporting the price of potatoes in the United States?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows that that is not within the scope of the

authority of our committee, or not contemplated by the pending resolution.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman will recollect that under section 22 of the Agricultural Act we provide, and that is the law, that when commodities are being supported in this country the administration shall limit or prohibit imports of potatoes, or any other commodity, into the United States; is that not correct?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of our committee to see to it that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture carry out their authority in that respect.

Mr. COOLEY. I shall be very glad to take it up with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman states that this will cost substantially less than the previous reports. Can the gentleman give me any figure as to the estimated cost under this conference report?

Mr. COOLEY. No. I am sorry I cannot give the gentleman any definite information about the estimated cost, because I do not think it is possible for anyone to determine what the cost will be. If the gentleman understands the program, and I am sure he does understand it, in dealing with storable commodities the Government has only a loan program, and if money is loaned on cotton, and cotton can be stored for an indefinite period, and thereafter profitably marketed, the Government will sustain no loss whatever. Our losses have occurred on perishable commodities.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. That is right. But if we go on storing cotton as we have before, and if we do not have a war to get rid of it, we will lose a considerable amount of money.

Mr. COOLEY. I can assure the gentleman that there is no desire on the part of any member of the House Committee on Agriculture to unnecessarily increase the acreage of cotton or that of any other surplus commodity. Our only purpose in bringing up this resolution is to try to provide equity and fair treatment among all the farmers in the country.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. A processor of peanuts in my State has written me that he cannot obtain any peanuts that are fit to be made into peanut butter and other products for human consumption, due to the fact that this program has increased the production of oil peanuts to such an extent that there are not enough of the other kind produced, the edible peanuts. Is there anything to that?

Mr. COOLEY. Well, there is a shortage of edible peanuts, but that, too, has been provided for in this bill. In the event the Secretary determines there is a shortage of edible peanuts, he can take peanuts that have been bought in for oil and turn them back into the edible trade so as to take care of any possible shortage that might occur.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have this opportunity to again support and urge the passage of this conference report coming from the House and Senate conferees concerning the adjustment of the 1950 cotton-acreage quotas. The Members of the House will recall that on January 30, 1950, when the so-called Cooley amendment first came before the House, I took the floor to express my interest in the prompt adjustment of cotton-acreage quotas that have been assigned to our cotton growers for the 1950 crop year, because of the injustices that exist.

During the debate on January 30 on the Cooley amendment, which now comes before the House in the form of a conference report, I used the illustration of a cotton grower in one of the counties of my district, pointing out the serious inequities that had developed in this and among practically all of the cotton growers throughout my congressional district. Under the original Cooley amendment which passed the House on January 30 cotton acreage would have been adjusted on these principal formulas:

First. No farm cotton-acreage allotments for 1950 shall be less than the larger of 70 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in the base years of 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Second. Or 50 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm in any one of such 3 years.

Third. The adjustments under 1 and 2 above shall not apply if it serves to increase the cotton-acreage allotment above 40 percent of the total cropland.

Under the present conference report, the following percentages would now apply:

First. No farm cotton-acreage allotments for 1950 shall be less than the larger of 65 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in the base years of 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Second. Or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm in any one of such 3 years.

Third. The adjustments under first and second above shall not apply if it serves to increase the cotton-acreage allotment above 40 percent of the total cropland.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to reduce the above percentages in the conference report to an example of how it would apply to a cotton grower. Here is a cotton farmer who produced during the base years of 1946, 1947, and 1948, 225 acres of cotton, 60 acres of wheat, 50 acres of corn, and 15 acres of garden and truck each year. This would total 350 acres of cropland. Under the 1950 cotton-acreage quotas which have been as-

signed, this farmer has been allotted 80 acres of cotton.

On the basis of the conference report, which the House is now asked to approve, this grower would receive an adjustment under No. 3 of the conference report since 65 percent of the base years would increase the cotton-acreage allotment on this farm above 40 percent of the total cropland.

Under the conference report, this cotton grower will receive 40 percent of the total cropland of 350 acres. Thus it can be seen that this grower will have his acreage increased from 80 acres of cotton to 140 acres of cotton.

Under the original bill which is continued in this conference report, in every case where cotton growers can show that their actual planting for 1946, 1947, and 1948 was higher than the figures used by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, each grower has the right to appeal to his local committee, and when it can be proven from reliable sources that his planting was higher than the BAE figures, then the local committee is authorized to make proper adjustments.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to voice my strong support of this legislation, and I know that it is a source of much gratitude on the part of the cotton growers throughout the country that this needed relief is being approved by the Congress.

I further want to go on record in this House, as I have many times during the past years, for any legislation which, like this measure now under consideration, will improve the economic condition of our American farmers. I have continuously worked for the passage of legislation such as crop price supports, rural electrification, rural telephones, school-lunch programs, soil and forestry conservation, and flood control, all of which mean so much to our rural life in this great country today.

While we are all concerned, Mr. Speaker, with the cost of administering our farm program, at the same time it is recognized that unless we hold our farm economy on a firm basis, our national economic life will be definitely imperiled. Moreover, it is my firm belief that to the degree that our American farmer is prosperous is our country prosperous.

With these thoughts in mind, Mr. Speaker, I cast my vote in favor of this conference report liberalizing cotton-acreage allotments to our cotton farmers, and I sincerely hope that this legislation can be passed in time for our farmers to be able to take full advantage of its provisions during the current planting season.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have made a fight for more equitable cotton adjustment in behalf of the farmers during the last 9

months feel that the emergency relief just granted is not sufficient. However, it does include a number of my earlier recommendations.

The emergency measure provides that a farmer will have an allotment of an acreage at least equal to the larger of: 65 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in 1946-48 or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton in war crops in any one of such 3 years limited to 40 percent of the tilled acreage on the farm. When the House approved the conference report on March 16 the measure also included a recommendation made by the chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee and myself for an additional 50,000 acres to be allotted to producers for the cotton plantings in lieu of growing grain destroyed by green bugs. Twenty percent of our wheat crop in southwestern Oklahoma has been totally destroyed by green bugs. The remainder of the crop has been so damaged that it will produce only 65 percent of a normal yield. I had urged the Secretary to allocate a large portion of this to southwestern Oklahoma. It is very unfortunate that this item was stricken by the conferees.

The new measure also includes one of my suggestions that surplus potatoes be given to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public-welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals free of delivery charges, instead of being destroyed.

The measure also provides for a considerably greater peanut acreage, which will be of particular interest to western Oklahoma farmers.

On three previous occasions I made recommendations for improvement on future legislation, urging a longer base period for cotton and the inclusion of the 1949 crop; greater inducements to farmers who desire to release cotton acreage; a provision for the reallocation of frozen acreage through the State and county committees; a provision to allow swapping of cotton and wheat allotments through the county committee in the event of hardships caused by hail, drought, sandstorms, green bugs, or unfavorable planting conditions.

I previously pointed out that the act passed last year worked many inequities because it was based on cultivated acreage and not on a historical basis. I also urged consideration for irrigation areas, which had come into cotton production within the last 2 years and which had found it uneconomical to grow wheat. Any new legislation should make special provision for cotton acreage for such areas without taking any of it from dryland farmers.

I have often urged that limitations on reduction be imposed to protect the interests of small farmers. More consideration should be given to the tremendous outlay for implements and further consideration to those who had previously diversified. Our surplus will be about 8,000,000 bales, but in view of increased population, new uses, and farm markets this was not a great carryover. There has been too much assump-

tion that weather, planting, and harvesting conditions will remain favorable.

We need an international cotton agreement and a more stable international monetary exchange.

In applying BAE estimates more consideration should be given to the farmers' figures.

The national income is always seven times that of the farmers; therefore we should maintain a high national farm income.

I wish to express appreciation to all State and county PMA officials, as well as individual farmers, for their cooperation in an effort to secure a more equitable allotment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this privilege of including at this point in the RECORD some information about cotton allotments in the area of Texas in which I live:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., March 17, 1950.

IRA C. BREAZEALE,
Quitman, Tex.

DEAR PRODUCER: This is in regard to your 1950 application for a new grower cotton allotment.

We only have 300 acres to apportion to 305 applications which will give each application or farm a fraction less than 1 acre allotment.

Please advise, not later than Friday, March 24, if you want a cotton allotment, of the above amount, or desire that your application be cancelled. Please use the enclosed card for your reply.

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I want you to write me and tell me what us 305 farmers are going to do with less than one acre of cotton. I have not heard from my peanut allotment yet, but it will be just like this letter I am sending you. Don't you fellows in Washington want us farmers to make a decent living? How in the devil are we going to pay our bank notes. We are taxed to death and not given a chance to make a living on our own land. Why don't you boys let us farmers alone. You are doing us harm. You are not helping us. What if the market is flooded, we need low prices. What is high prices when it takes all of it to live. Several years ago when the relief and WPA was in full swing my wife and I scratched out a living on this old farm and we did not ask for one dime of relief and I did not work 1 day on the WPA and I can do it again if you boys up there will let us alone. But we can't do it on 1 acre of cotton and 1 acre of peanuts. I am a war veteran and there are lots of others just like me, and we are getting tired of being pushed around. You write me a letter and tell me what we are going to do so I can show it to my friends. We need something done for us now, not next year. Please let me hear from you soon.

Your friend,

IRA BREAZEALE.

QUITMAN, TEX.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., March 17, 1950.
BENNIE F. CATHEY,
Mineola, Tex.

DEAR PRODUCER: This is in regard to your 1950 application for a new grower cotton allotment.

We only have 300 acres to apportion to 305 applications which will give each application or farm a fraction less than 1 acre allotment.

Please advise, not later than Friday, March 24, if you want a cotton allotment, of the above amount, or desire that your application be canceled. Please use the enclosed card for your reply.

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA.

GOLDEN, TEX., March 21, 1950.
MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: I am enclosing letters I got informing me of my cotton allotment. I have three farms rented and will only get a fraction of an acre per farm. Have average of 57 acres for last 3 years. I rent cotton land and have not cultivated same farms any year.

I voted for reduction of acreage but not for elimination of cotton crop in Wood County.

Your friends,

WILSON CATHEY.
BENNIE FRANK CATHEY.

Mr. Speaker, it is my thought there is a good chance the Catheys and Mr. Breazeale cannot if they do not grow the very small allotments they refer to.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of February 28, 1950, in which you requested an interpretation of a statement made in our letter of February 10 to you regarding the eligibility for voting in a marketing quota referendum.

According to section 343 of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, a person must engage in cotton production in 1950 in order to be eligible to vote in a referendum on cotton-marketing quotas for the 1951 crop.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, March 17, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of December 31, 1949, regarding 1950 cotton-acreage allotments in Upshur County, Tex.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including amendments made by Public Laws 272 and 439, Eighty-first Congress, under which the 1950 national cotton acreage allotment was apportioned to States, counties, and farms, is specific as to the manner in which the apportionments shall be made. The regulations and instructions with respect to establishing county and farm acreage allotments for 1950, which have been issued to the State and county production and marketing administration committees, who are directly in charge of establishing farm cotton acreage allotments in their respective States and counties, conform to the provisions of the act.

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 272, the act provided for reapportionment of released cotton acreage allotments. A reapportionment provision was also contained in both the Senate and House bills pertaining

to cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas, as originally introduced in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. The provision, however, was deleted prior to the enactment of Public Law 272. After careful study of this matter, and in view of the legislative history, we have concluded that the Department is without authority to provide for the reapportionment of released cotton-acreage allotments to other farms.

The State allotment for Texas was made pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 344 (c) of the act. This paragraph provides that, notwithstanding other provisions of the act, for 1950 and 1951 any State shall have an acreage-allotment base (on the basis of a national acreage-allotment base of 22,500,000 acres) of not less than the larger of (1) 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in the State during the years 1947 and 1948, or (2) 85 percent of the acreage planted to cotton in the State in 1948. Under this provision, Texas received its allotment on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948.

Section 344 (e) of the act provides that the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as to years and conditions as is applicable to the State, except that the State committee may reserve not in excess of 10 percent of the State acreage allotment (15 percent in Oklahoma), which shall be used to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, or for small or new farms.

Accordingly, the 1950 allotment for Texas, less the State reserve, was required to be apportioned to counties on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948.

We realize that many inequities and hardship cases have resulted in the application of the provisions of the act in establishing individual farm cotton-acreage allotments. We believe, however, that more equitable allotments could have been established by giving the history of recent cotton plantings on the farm more consideration rather than establishing farm allotments primarily on the basis of cropland.

It is not possible at this time to determine how much additional cotton-acreage allotment will accrue to a county under House Joint Resolution 398, which was recently approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives, since the provisions of this resolution are directed toward alleviating the inequities and hardship cases as applied to individual farms.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I include some information with reference to peanuts:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950.
Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 31, 1950, regarding the provisions in the peanut law that referred to prewar acreage and the question of the cotton allotment for any State not being less than (1) the allotment established for such State in 1941 or (2) 60 percent of the 1948 harvested acreage, whichever is larger.

Peanut allotments were in effect for the first time since the war in 1949. Allotments were established in 1948 but were suspended.

The total 1941 cotton acreage allotment for all States was 27,399,300 acres and the 1948 harvested acres for all cotton was 22,820,500 acres. If the peanut provisions referred to in your letter were to be used in determining current cotton acreage allotments for States, it would result in a national acreage allotment of 27,399,300 acres or 6,399,800 acres more than the 21,000,000-acre national allot-

ment as provided for in section 342 of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

State acreage allotments established on this basis would be entirely out of line with current cotton plantings.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of January 3, 1950, in which you request county peanut allotments by States for 1941, 1942, and first and second years' allotments since the war.

Enclosed are tables showing county peanut acreage allotments, by States, for the years 1941, 1942, and 1949 with the exception of New Mexico and California for the years 1941 and 1942, and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia for 1942. This information is not available at the present time.

County allotments have been shown for only one postwar year, 1949. Allotments were also determined for the 1948 crop of peanuts but were terminated on January 2, 1948, because of the world shortage of foods, fats, and oils.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. LOVELAND,
Under Secretary.

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
ALABAMA			
1. Franklin			71.0
Marion	100	100	134.1
2. Limestone			7.0
Madison	46	46	
Marshall	33	33	8.9
2A. Bibb	172	172	
Blount	300	300	336.0
Chilton	652	652	87.6
Cullman	16	16	
Shelby	10	10	
Winston			21.9
3. Calhoun			6.0
Oherokee			6.0
Etowah	14	14	7.0
4. Hale	479	479	53.0
Marengo	135	135	
Sumter	205	205	70.0
5. Autauga	652	652	1,227.0
Dallas	3,027	3,027	338.0
Elmore	684	684	155.6
Lowndes	135	135	62.9
Montgomery	2,269	2,269	2,508.0
Perry	1,782	1,782	594.0
Wilcox	889	889	150.0
6. Chambers	504	504	
Clay			68.6
Lee	1,997	1,997	53.8
Macon	959	959	396.0
Randolph	12	12	
Russell	2,300	2,300	3,597.8
Talladega	79	79	
Tallapoosa	90	90	
7. Baldwin	85	85	19.0
Clarke	205	205	
Mohile	278	278	199.0
8. Butler	2,774	2,696	7,313.4
Conecuh	4,225	4,225	5,635.8
Covington	17,827	17,827	21,555.8
Crenshaw	15,871	15,871	18,835.0
Escambia	1,215	1,215	2,157.0
Monroe	2,875	2,875	1,357.0
9. Barbour	24,622	24,622	43,082.4
Bullock	3,780	3,780	7,676.0
Coffee	40,167	40,167	51,694.1
Dale	27,151	27,151	30,297.6
Geneva	23,549	23,549	30,270.0
Henry	34,100	34,100	56,634.7
Houston	26,732	26,732	53,554.0
Pike	31,701	31,701	48,602.2
Total county allotment	274,698	274,620	388,843.2
Reserve	209	287	10,977.8
Total State allotment	274,907	274,907	399,821.0

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
ARIZONA			
Pima			401
Total county allotment			401
Reserve			0
Total State allotment	0	0	401
ARKANSAS			
2. Cleburne			19.0
Van Buren			7.0
3. Craighead			15.0
Lawrence			27.0
Poinsett	4	4	45.0
Randolph			3.0
4. Crawford	328	328	81.0
Franklin	2,857	2,857	2,369.0
Johnson	360	360	52.0
Logan	40	40	12.0
Polk			5.0
Pope	226	226	
Sebastian	90	90	
Yell			173.1
5. Conway			36.0
Faulkner	295	295	13.0
Grant			6.9
Hot Spring			24.9
Perry			3.0
Saline			5.0
6. Cross	396	396	
St. Francis	339	339	47.0
7. Hempstead	226	219	59.0
Howard			16.9
Little River	46	46	202.0
Sevier			30.0
8. Calhoun			18.9
Clark			53.1
Cleveland			11.9
Dallas			34.8
Nevada	68	68	36.0
Union			32.9
9. Lincoln			18.0
Total county allotment	5,275	5,268	3,457.4
Reserve	198	205	4,960.6
Total State allotment	5,473	5,473	8,418.0
CALIFORNIA			
County allotment	0	0	0
Total State allotment	1,257	1,257	1,257
FLORIDA			
1. Bay	21		144.7
Calhoun	1,656	1,728	2,634.5
Escambia	156	156	69.9
Gadsden	1,417	1,522	1,428.9
Holmes	5,850	5,876	5,370.1
Jackson	36,622	36,726	40,903.6
Jefferson	1,684	1,684	1,781.9
Leon	756	875	880.3
Liberty			25.0
Okaloosa	1,271	1,271	1,282.0
Santa Rosa	4,003	4,003	8,069.1
Wakulla	152	152	890.4
Walton	2,245	2,245	1,978.8
Washington	1,879	1,893	1,728.8
3. Columbia	2,331	2,331	1,396.0
Dixie	106	107	40.0
Hamilton	353	355	329.4
Lafayette	703	710	330.8
Madison	620	627	461.6
Suwannee	2,139	2,171	2,237.0
Taylor			10.0
5. Alachua	3,077	3,081	2,656.1
Bradford	20	20	
Citrus	105	108	16.1
Gilchrist	592	592	366.3
Hernando	50	50	
Levy	2,227	2,227	2,951.8
Marion	2,932	2,942	3,499.7
Pasco			23.2
Putnam			110.5
Union	49	49	
Total county allotment	73,016	73,501	81,616.5
Reserve	220	265	2,265.5
Total State allotment	73,236	73,766	83,882.0
GEORGIA			
1. Dade			4.0
2. Gwinnett			9.0
Walton			2.0
3. Wilkes	40	30	

¹ Allocated from regional reserve.

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
GEORGIA—continued			
4. Chattahoochee	1,197	1,200	650.6
Clayton	10		
Coweta	225	220	11.9
Fayette	80	75	11.0
Harris	381	385	179.9
Heard	100	70	
Henry	250	250	
Macon	7,742	7,740	10,039.6
Marion	4,614	4,640	6,893.0
Meriwether	301	300	7.0
Muscogee	281	225	152.0
Pike	155	155	
Schley	3,792	3,820	5,499.6
Spalding	10	10	
Talbot	1,053	1,050	822.1
Taylor	2,405	2,400	5,054.7
Troup	190	130	
Upson	100	90	50.0
5. Baldwin	135	135	151.8
Bibb	771	775	121.4
Bleckley	2,104	2,110	4,785.3
Butts	90	90	
Crawford	1,503	1,510	882.5
Dodge	2,174	2,180	13,341.4
Hancock	6	10	186.1
Houston	9,834	9,870	12,128.0
Jasper	381	325	
Johnson	501	495	2,806.2
Jones	281	280	25.1
Laurens	6,507	6,550	15,853.6
Monroe	40	30	
Montgomery	50	50	2,830.8
Newton	65	65	69.8
Peach	2,225	2,230	2,148.3
Pulaski	8,716	8,780	15,976.6
Putnam	40	35	
Rockdale	50	45	
Trenton			450.7
Twiggs	3,011	3,030	3,886.0
Washington	2,249	2,250	6,491.1
Wheeler	65	65	1,922.0
Wilkinson	1,192	1,200	2,132.3
6. Bulloch	2,385	2,400	20,144.4
Burke	2,530	2,550	16,181.9
Candler	50	50	2,669.4
Columbia	40	35	52.1
Effingham	65	65	1,108.2
Emanuel	505	440	5,934.3
Glassecock	301	265	1,534.4
Jefferson	2,996	3,010	9,251.5
Jenkins	351	355	5,859.6
McDuffie	50	45	70.0
Richmond	526	450	1,699.9
Screven	862	865	9,809.2
Warren			275.0
7. Baker	17,843	17,980	22,926.5
Calhoun	22,041	22,220	26,407.2
Clay	14,662	14,780	18,205.5
Decatur	15,445	15,390	25,453.9
Dougherty	11,792	11,880	10,742.6
Early	37,114	37,410	51,307.8
Grady	11,176	11,260	13,672.0
Lee	26,819	26,970	24,799.5
Miller	17,633	17,770	30,662.2
Mitchell	23,068	23,250	32,567.0
Quitman	4,408	4,430	7,034.2
Randolph	26,655	26,870	34,553.2
Seminole	13,433	13,530	19,425.5
Stewart	11,381	11,470	14,581.8
Sumter	26,244	26,450	27,030.8
Terrell	30,247	30,490	35,850.5
Thomas	6,868	6,910	8,745.1
Wehster	11,076	11,160	15,263.5
8. Atkinson	221	220	355.8
Ben Hill	5,500	5,540	10,892.9
Berrien	1,718	1,720	3,292.9
Brooks	5,230	5,270	8,386.0
Coffee	2,560	2,580	5,487.8
Colquitt	5,285	5,320	14,989.3
Cook	1,202	1,210	2,510.5
Crisp	19,248	19,390	21,708.6
Dooley	18,455	18,600	29,901.2
Echols			14.0
Erwin	10,695	10,770	23,198.4
Jeff Davis	731	475	353.4
Lanier	20	20	24.9
Lowndes	2,204	2,000	1,750.5
Telfair	837	840	6,290.0
Tift	6,357	6,400	19,115.7
Turner	19,657	19,810	30,343.1
Wilcox	8,306	8,360	20,204.1
Worth	32,687	32,930	46,119.6
9. Appling	140	140	1,413.1
Bacon	65	65	131.8
Bryan	140	140	529.1
Evans	40	40	1,170.7
Long			7.0
Pierce	20	20	18.9
Tattnall	385	385	2,172.7
Toombs	751	755	4,054.4
Ware	56	55	16.0

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
GEORGIA—continued			
Wayne.....	65	65	39.9
Total county allotment.....	546,057	548,780	864,786.4
Reserve.....	4,637	1,914	13,237.6
Total State allotment.....	550,694	550,694	878,024.0
LOUISIANA			
1. Bossier.....			8.4
Caddo.....			186.0
Webster.....			15.2
2. Bienville.....			63.6
Claiborne.....			65.5
Lincoln.....	79	91	51.7
Union.....	114	130	367.3
4. Natchitoches.....			17.0
Sabine.....			70.6
5. Rapides.....	109	125	
6. Washington.....	6	7	
7. Beauregard.....			135.0
Total county allotment.....	308	353	980.3
Reserve.....	45	0	3,660.7
Total State allotment.....	353	353	4,041.0
MISSISSIPPI			
5. Rankin.....	469	469	
6. Neshoba.....	188	188	
Winston.....	104	104	
7. Copiah.....			14.0
8. Smith.....	520	520	
9. Forrest.....	15	15	
Greene.....	337	337	39.0
Harrison.....	97	97	
Lauderdale.....	235	235	
Stone.....	15	15	
Total county allotment.....	1,980	1,980	53.0
Reserve.....	496	496	14,076.0
Total State allotment.....	2,476	2,476	14,129.0
MISSOURI			
Dunklin.....			22.5
Scott.....			237.3
Total county allotment.....			259.8
Reserve.....			141.2
Total State allotment.....	0	0	401.0
NEW MEXICO			
3. Quay.....			8.0
Roosevelt.....			7,122.9
9. Lea.....			939.5
Total county allotment.....			8,070.4
Reserve.....			570.6
Total State allotment.....	3,673	3,673	8,641.0
NORTH CAROLINA			
2. Franklin.....	2		
Granville.....			4.7
Warren.....	688		425.7
3. Bertie.....	33,648		31,628.8
Camden.....	308		63.9
Chowan.....	10,529		8,864.8
Currituck.....	209		449.2
Edgemont.....	18,400		21,976.1
Gates.....	11,952		10,131.5
Halifax.....	31,420		37,863.8
Hertford.....	22,051		20,224.8
Martin.....	18,467		20,709.5
Nash.....	3,386		4,418.4
Northampton.....	35,193		40,140.1
Pasquotank.....	574		131.3
Perquimans.....	7,847		5,393.7
Tyrrell.....	629		412.3
Washington.....	6,367		5,021.7
5. Chatham.....			2.5
Wake.....	51		
6. Beaufort.....	1,175		1,633.0
Craven.....	161		189.1
Greene.....	439		405.4
Johnston.....	446		189.2
Jones.....	59		102.6
Lenoir.....	34		170.4
Pamlico.....	39		
Pitt.....	4,687		10,280.6
Wayne.....	506		203.2
Wilson.....	364		355.4

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
NORTH CAROLINA—con.			
8. Anson.....			3.6
Montgomery.....			16.0
Moore.....			85.4
Richmond.....			190.8
9. Bladen.....	5,462		7,088.9
Brunswick.....	369		254.9
Columbus.....	1,740		2,584.0
Cumberland.....	1,276		937.1
Duplin.....	89		38.0
Harnett.....	75		.8
Hoke.....	15		24.7
New Hanover.....	697		420.7
Onslow.....	760		269.8
Pender.....	2,395		2,164.9
Robeson.....	335		1,074.6
Sampson.....	825		930.5
Scotland.....	3		65.6
Total county allotment.....	22,582		237,601.9
Reserve.....	2,120		5,433.1
Total State allotment.....	225,702	225,702	243,035.0
OKLAHOMA			
3. Mayes.....	4		
Osage.....	61	64	114.0
Pawnee.....	43	45	87.0
Rogers.....	20		
Tulsa.....	129	135	97.0
Wagoner.....	46	48	43.0
4. Beckham.....			406.0
Custer.....			23.0
Washita.....	2		1,045.6
5. Canadian.....	12	13	466.0
Cleveland.....	75	89	188.1
Creek.....	2,760	2,828	4,339.0
Grady.....	435	457	4,646.1
Lincoln.....	549	576	3,908.4
Logan.....			123.0
McClain.....	367	385	1,336.2
Okfuskee.....	968	1,016	6,422.3
Oklahoma.....	219	230	771.7
Payne.....	70	79	752.0
Pottawatomie.....	933	979	6,321.7
Seminole.....	2,708	2,842	7,529.1
Kiefer.....			7.0
6. Haskell.....	685	761	899.9
Hughes.....	2,070	2,173	18,890.8
McIntosh.....	250	294	1,933.1
Muskogee.....	369	387	1,093.8
Okmulgee.....	952	998	3,662.4
Pittsburg.....	1,928	2,024	5,465.8
Sequoyah.....	65	68	
7. Caddo.....	213	224	29,030.9
Comanche.....			2,558.0
Cotton.....			145.0
Greer.....			193.8
Harmon.....	73	77	139.0
Jackson.....			691.0
8. Atoka.....	5,025	5,274	6,610.9
Bryan.....	16,701	17,529	27,823.0
Carter.....	1,111	1,163	3,600.8
Coal.....	2,071	2,174	2,212.2
Garvin.....	489	513	2,896.0
Jefferson.....	50	52	844.0
Johnston.....	2,133	2,239	4,768.0
Love.....	1,028	1,080	7,503.3
Marshall.....	1,075	1,128	3,848.2
Murray.....	29	30	233.8
Pontotoc.....	1,550	1,658	3,286.0
Stephens.....	844	886	5,540.0
9. Choctaw.....	4,445	4,664	4,207.4
Latimer.....	119	209	93.7
Le Flore.....	546	573	613.7
McCurtain.....	2,008	2,108	923.0
Pushmataha.....	3,056	3,203	1,982.1
Total county allotment.....	58,426	61,280	180,317.8
Reserve.....	3,181	327	8,018.2
Total State allotment.....	61,607	61,607	188,336.0
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Anderson.....			1.7
Greenville.....			11.9
Laurens.....			4.4
Spartanburg.....			2.4
Union.....			8.1
2. Chester.....			2.3
Fairfield.....	63	9	6.4
Kershaw.....	531	550	266.0
Lancaster.....	11	11	
York.....			1.4
3. Chesterfield.....	75	79	2.7
Darlington.....	201	212	49.2
Dillon.....	149	158	160.0
Florence.....	1,145	1,434	1,744.5

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
SOUTH CAROLINA—con.			
Georgetown.....			9.8
Horry.....	941	967	482.6
Marion.....	36	38	20.6
Marlboro.....			95.5
Williamsburg.....	156	160	66.4
4. Abbeville.....	51	30	5.6
Aiken.....	5,194	5,339	5,356.7
Edgefield.....	67	44	
Greenwood.....			2.0
McCormick.....			2.8
Newberry.....			14.1
Saluda.....			8.3
5. Calhoun.....	500	514	78.2
Clarendon.....			49.1
Lee.....	267	281	1,327.2
Lexington.....	212	218	102.7
Orangeburg.....	1,509	1,551	274.0
Richland.....	61		33.1
Sumter.....	526	541	4,051.8
8. Allendale.....	1,637	1,755	1,696.0
Bamberg.....	319	260	36.3
Barnwell.....	2,071	2,129	5,806.7
Beaufort.....			17.6
Berkeley.....			3.5
Charleston.....	4	4	72.8
Colleton.....	12	13	61.7
Hampton.....	1,941	1,996	1,914.0
Jasper.....			21.2
Total county allotment.....	17,679	18,293	23,871.3
Reserve.....	696	82	1,741.7
Total State allotment.....	18,375	18,375	25,613.0
TENNESSEE			
1. Shelby.....	72		
2. Carroll.....			31.8
Fayette.....	103		5.7
Hardeman.....	192		510.2
3. Benton.....	943		442.0
Decatur.....	761		8.1
Dickson.....			32.2
Hardin.....			97.5
Hickman.....	148		1,636.7
Humphreys.....	1,257		30.8
Lawrence.....			242.7
Lewis.....			67.0
Perry.....	1,052		1,025.2
Wayne.....			.5
5. Coffee.....			1.2
6. Hamilton.....			
Total county allotment.....	4,528		4,131.6
Reserve.....	238		1,607.4
Total State allotment.....	4,766	4,766	5,739.0
TEXAS			
1-N. Biscoc.....			60
Farmer.....			10
1-S. Bailey.....	3	13	31
Gaines.....			3,038
Lamb.....	2	2	85
Lubbock.....	182	182	
Lynn.....	192	192	
Terry.....	84	103	658
2. Coleman.....	145	145	125
Collingsworth.....			1,713
Dickens.....	15	15	14
Fisher.....			313
Garza.....	2,018	2,018	409
Hall.....			302
Jones.....	2,445	2,438	2,996
Kent.....	125	125	1,142
Motley.....			635
Runnels.....	125	125	762
Stonewall.....			6,184
Taylor.....	229	229	103
Wheeler.....			525
Wichita.....			45
Donley.....			5
3. Brown.....	4,072	4,072	12,294
Callahan.....	5,085	5,063	10,532
Clay.....	49	49	350
Comanche.....	38,482	38,619	70,918
Eastland.....	31,104	31,109	47,040
Erath.....	10,597	10,597	28,023
Hood.....	5,449	5,449	14,656
Jack.....	669	669	829
Mills.....	233	233	2,130
Montague.....	2,023	2,023	4,781
Palo Pinto.....	1,201	1,201	3,961
Parker.....	3,516	3,728	13,972
Somervell.....	1,632	1,627	4,553
Stephens.....	532	532	930
Wise.....	7,308	7,293	14,704
Young.....			386
4. Bosque.....	401	401	2,461
Cooke.....	1,289	1,289	9,855

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
TEXAS—continued			
Coryell.....	16	16	376
Dallas.....	61	57	48
Denton.....	5,195	5,322	11,901
Falls.....		69	
Fannin.....	1,658	1,658	11,429
Grayson.....	3,978	3,978	19,005
Hamilton.....	285	284	521
Hill.....	206	206	9,976
Hunt.....			10
Johnson.....	2,418	2,423	6,852
Lamar.....	777	777	3,587
Limestone.....			2,299
McLennan.....	83	83	1,449
Milam.....	150	147	3,628
Navarro.....			13
Tarrant.....	1,480	1,475	1,477
Williamson.....	248	248	392
5. Anderson.....	1,981	1,981	14,403
Angelina.....			175
Bowie.....	343	343	351
Brazos.....		3	162
Camp.....			78
Cass.....			841
Cherokee.....	2,315	2,315	2,044
Franklin.....			772
Freestone.....	802	802	1,319
Gregg.....	162	162	26
Grimes.....			747
Harrison.....			23
Henderson.....	139	139	2,266
Hopkins.....	360	360	2,396
Houston.....	378	378	10,353
Leon.....	385	385	3,101
Madison.....			959
Marion.....	45	45	240
Montgomery.....	492	492	3,555
Morris.....	100	100	1,923
Nacogdoches.....	455	455	443
Panola.....			80
Polk.....	136	136	13
Rains.....	24	24	143
Red River.....	85	85	365
Robertson.....			1,636
Rusk.....	358	358	634
Sabine.....			6
San Jacinto.....			38
Shelby.....			71
Smith.....	114	115	163
Titus.....	363	363	2,391
Trinity.....			151
Tyler.....			29
Upshur.....	497	497	454
Van Zandt.....			779
Walker.....			71
Waller.....	2,385	2,410	8,616
Wood.....	182	182	1,406
7. Blanco.....	377	377	12
Burnet.....	205	205	444
Coke.....			106
Gillespie.....	4,335	4,350	3,121
Kimble.....			67
Lampasas.....			522
Llano.....	64	59	5,030
McCulloch.....	423	423	1,967
Mason.....	574	574	10,533
Menard.....			154
San Saba.....	1,950	1,950	10,913
8. Austin.....			2,830
Bastrop.....	1,532	1,532	3,148
Bee.....	450	450	1,356
Bexar.....	3,499	3,906	11,395
Burleson.....			644
Caldwell.....	468	468	888
Colorado.....			1,424
DeWitt.....	1,257	1,257	4,605
Fayette.....	15	32	3,179
Goliad.....	343	343	187
Gonzales.....	1,975	1,978	4,987
Guadalupe.....	3,348	3,317	6,275
Karnes.....	1,122	1,124	1,934
Lavaca.....	486	487	3,692
Lee.....	3,825	3,382	12,734
Medina.....	2,001	2,005	3,238
San Patricio.....			47
Travis.....			211
Washington.....			90
Wilson.....	17,261	16,966	27,960
9. Brazoria.....	3		
Chambers.....			2
Fort Bend.....	563	570	223
Harris.....	5,484	5,509	4,563
Liberty.....	78	78	85
Victoria.....			237
10. Atascosa.....	26,715	27,034	32,519
Brooks.....	274	274	50
Dimmit.....	128	128	143
Duval.....	544	544	2,687
Frio.....	14,294	14,278	24,009
Jim Hogg.....	330	330	1,759
Jim Wells.....	286	286	257
LaSalle.....	2,461	2,451	3,481
Live Oak.....	646	646	498

County peanut acreage allotments—1941,
1942, and 1949 crops—Continued

Crop reporting district and county	Year		
	1941	1942	1949
TEXAS—continued			
McMullen.....	33	33	37
Maverick.....			35
Starr.....			147
Webb.....	68	68	45
Zapata.....			378
Zavala.....	40	42	
Total county allotment.....	244,870	245,831	589,468
Reserve.....	1,503	542	36,320
Total State allotment.....	246,373	246,373	625,788
VIRGINIA			
5. Chesterfield.....	581		129.1
Hanover.....	20		
Powhatan.....	3		
6. Accomack.....			9.6
Charles City.....	3		
Gloucester.....			12.9
James City.....	75		142.0
Middlesex.....			15.5
New Kent.....	130		73.3
York.....	80		
8. Lunenburg.....			15.5
Nottoway.....	16		5.5
9. Brunswick.....	2,159		1,462.5
Dinwiddie.....	5,947		5,352.4
Greensville.....	10,751		13,276.5
Isle of Wight.....	20,902		21,308.7
Mecklenburg.....	480		251.8
Nansmond.....	19,461		20,191.4
Norfolk.....	389		234.5
Prince George.....	8,046		5,221.8
Princess Anne.....	22		7.6
Southampton.....	39,981		40,692.3
Surry.....	11,367		11,229.7
Sussex.....	20,024		19,988.5
Total county allotment.....	140,437		139,621.1
Reserve.....	671		1,822.9
Total State allotment.....	141,108	141,108	141,444.0

Mr. Speaker, I include some figures with reference to some of the cotton areas:

SOUTH CAROLINA

Additional acreage which would be required to provide farms with the following:

Higher of 70 percent of acreage or 50 percent of highest planted

County:	
Abbeville.....	670.4
Aiken.....	1,066.5
Allendale.....	634.1
Anderson.....	2,524.3
Bamberg.....	720.3
Barnwell.....	3,587.9
Beaufort.....	0.2
Berkeley.....	317.2
Calhoun.....	854.1
Charleston.....	43.9
Cherokee.....	854.3
Chester.....	759.1
Chesterfield.....	6,574.9
Clarendon.....	32.4
Colleton.....	1,607.2
Darlington.....	47.7
Dillon.....	0.9
Dorchester.....	500.1
Edgefield.....	275.4
Fairfield.....	527.7
Florence.....	42.7
Georgetown.....	81.5
Greenville.....	1,353.3
Greenwood.....	414.4
Hampton.....	671.1
Horry.....	17.8
Jasper.....	28.0
Kershaw.....	692.1
Lancaster.....	275.9
Laurens.....	1,521.1
Lee.....	59.6
Lexington.....	441.3
McCormick.....	177.6

County—Continued

Marion.....	431.1
Marlboro.....	58.9
Newberry.....	222.4
Oconee.....	687.2
Orangeburg.....	8,359.0
Pickens.....	369.7
Richland.....	292.1
Saluda.....	134.3
Spartansburg.....	1,083.8
Sumter.....	3,041.9
Union.....	557.4
Williamsburg.....	358.4
York.....	2,227.6

Total..... 45,558.8

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Athens, Ga., February 10, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: There is enclosed a tabulation showing by counties the additional acreage that would be required to increase present farm allotments to (1) 70 percent of the average acreage of cotton on the farm for the years 1946 through 1948; (2) 50 percent of the highest cotton acreage including war crop credits; (3) the acreage required using the highest of the 70 percent or 50 percent figure; and (4) the estimated acreage that would be released for reapportionment to other farms in the county.

This is not the exact information requested in your letter of February 4 since House Joint Resolution 398 provides for the inclusion of war crop credits in the 70 percent figure as well as the 50 percent figure. The enclosed tabulation is the result of a survey based on the provision of the original Cooley resolution which did not include war crop credits in the 70 percent section. The acreages obtained for Georgia, except the estimated acreage to be released, were not on a sample basis but represent an actual calculated acreage for every cotton farm in the State. There is no means by which we could estimate the additional acreage that would be required if the 70 percent provision includes war crop credits. We believe that in the peanut producing areas of the State where the present county cotton acreage allotments greatly exceed the actual acreage really planted to cotton, the inclusion of war crop credits would elevate the 70-percent figure considerably, however, this could be partially overbalanced by the fact that these farms already have cotton acreage allotments which probably will not be utilized, and the additional acreage would not be applied for.

Very truly yours,

T. R. BREEDLOVE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

County	70 per- cent	50 per- cent	Higher of 70-50 percent	Esti- mated release
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Appling.....	79.7	84.0	114.8	130.0
Atkinson.....	0	23.3	23.3	20.0
Bacon.....	20.6	37.8	43.6	71.0
Baker.....	48.3	136.3	181.3	97.6
Baldwin.....	191.4	108.0	215.8	485.1
Banks.....	451.0	225.2	477.1	175.0
Barrow.....	277.5	53.7	294.3	300.0
Bartow.....	692.2	133.0	719.2	0
Ben Hill.....	77.1	79.0	118.0	200.0
Berrien.....	24.9	139.2	154.1	50.0
Bibb.....	26.6	46.0	55.4	169.3
Bleckley.....	537.8	170.9	559.9	100.0
Brantley.....	0	0	0	0
Brooks.....	78.6	91.3	132.8	50.0
Bryan.....	1.4	9.9	9.9	53.2
Bullock.....	60.9	120.0	168.0	200.0
Burke.....	303.7	131.9	390.9	1,985.0
Butts.....	378.1	169.6	430.6	486.0
Calhoun.....	8.7	137.8	144.1	144.1
Camden.....	0	0	0	0
Candler.....	20.4	10.5	25.2	300.0
Carroll.....	550.9	103.4	561.4	750.0

County	70 per cent (1)	50 per cent (2)	Higher of 70-50 percent (3)	Estimated release (4)
Catoosa	50.8	23.6	65.7	0
Charlton	0	0	0	0
Chatham	0	0	0	0
Chattahoochee	14.5	9.0	21.9	35.0
Cbattooga	263.8	58.0	276.9	150.0
Cherokee	30.9	12.8	41.0	125.0
Clarke	224.0	112.8	271.5	164.7
Clay	5.6	247.3	247.5	158.5
Clayton	334.0	0	334.0	230.0
Clinch	0	0	0	30.0
Cobb	410.7	165.1	437.4	175.0
Coffee	116.8	184.8	237.3	300.0
Colquitt	478.0	849.7	1,064.0	0
Columbia	91.9	45.2	109.0	76.0
Cook	18.0	92.6	96.5	0
Coweta	154.1	30.3	177.4	154.0
Crawford	232.4	99.1	253.1	326.1
Crisp	424.6	434.1	551.2	200.0
Dade	10.9	1.4	11.5	15.0
Dawson	8.8	6.5	11.2	50.0
Decatur	0	141.4	141.4	200.0
De Kalb	38.5	14.2	49.3	300.0
Dodge	115.2	57.7	151.8	100.0
Dooly	479.1	271.2	618.5	300.0
Dougherty	7.6	190.6	191.1	50.0
Douglas	90.1	39.7	93.4	719.0
Early	98.4	291.1	345.9	250.0
Echols	0	0	0	10.0
Effingham	18.4	80.1	87.3	100.0
Elbert	1,009.2	327.8	1,058.2	250.0
Emanuel	412.1	324.7	549.3	475.0
Evans	15.6	50.7	57.0	250.0
Fannin	0	0	0	0
Fayette	340.5	80.0	358.6	94.1
Floyd	322.0	138.1	361.9	200.0
Forsyth	494.7	157.0	523.8	131.8
Franklin	654.5	197.4	682.1	250.0
Fulton	326.6	134.1	391.1	500.0
Gilmer	0	1.5	1.5	2.0
Glascock	95.9	0	95.9	0
Glynn	0	0	0	0
Gordon	390.5	147.4	404.7	0
Grady	61.6	103.1	128.9	200.0
Greene	69.6	7.6	74.9	468.0
Gwinnett	551.8	227.1	610.1	300.0
Habersham	49.0	11.2	50.4	150.0
Hall	200.6	94.3	238.2	69.5
Hancock	594.9	188.9	654.0	75.0
Haralson	139.5	53.9	169.3	125.0
Harris	206.5	109.3	258.8	500.0
Hart	658.3	255.6	756.1	600.0
Heard	376.7	109.7	402.6	420.0
Henry	712.4	158.6	736.1	500.0
Houston	182.5	196.5	329.2	250.0
Irwin	50.6	73.2	97.8	200.0
Jackson	211.0	198.0	279.0	200.0
Jasper	296.5	82.4	330.0	200.0
Jeff Davis	72.7	82.4	105.5	143.7
Jefferson	817.0	269.0	906.0	100.0
Jenkins	239.7	126.0	267.4	100.0
Johnson	418.3	179.9	460.7	0
Jones	11.8	33.1	42.1	165.0
Lamar	179.4	122.4	246.1	100.0
Lanier	19.5	36.1	40.3	81.0
Laurens	814.0	208.5	868.7	400.0
Lee	104.5	203.9	227.9	175.2
Liberty	32.0	34.5	48.5	5.0
Lincoln	181.9	34.2	182.4	40.0
Long	0	0	0	0
Lowndes	53.1	65.7	88.1	480.5
Lumpkin	7.9	1.6	7.9	25.0
McDuffie	206.0	21.4	222.1	0
McIntosh	0	0	0	0
Macon	557.7	183.8	624.6	185.0
Madison	245.0	525.4	190.2	600.6
Marion	195.2	138.0	265.7	105.2
Meriwether	661.3	66.8	667.8	250.0
Miller	39.1	69.0	98.7	800.0
Mitchell	100.7	244.3	283.2	500.0
Monroe	218.9	95.4	237.8	35.0
Montgomery	79.2	185.3	221.2	150.0
Morgan	1,113.2	349.7	1,153.2	300.0
Murray	141.4	24.7	141.4	141.4
Muscogee	0	0	0	20.0
Newton	659.3	178.6	674.6	1,000.0
Oconee	464.8	78.3	509.8	175.0
Oglethorpe	401.9	70.4	413.5	350.0
Paulding	178.2	109.6	301.4	75.0
Peach	137.8	192.9	275.3	300.0
Pickens	140.1	35.0	151.1	25.0
Pierce	18.2	33.9	41.6	89.9
Pike	288.8	64.0	321.1	230.0
Polk	115.2	51.6	149.7	300.0
Pulaski	156.8	135.7	237.2	0
Putnam	201.4	65.4	219.0	225.0
Quitman	0	142.2	142.2	446.8
Rabun	0	0	0	0
Randolph	28.8	607.1	624.8	1,000.0
Richmond	220.5	170.6	282.4	20.0
Rockdale	197.5	37.2	204.0	350.0
Schley	268.5	65.8	278.0	50.0
Screven	117.3	93.7	164.3	400.0
Seminole	188.0	90.4	245.3	0
Spalding	181.9	166.6	275.8	318.4
Stephens	58.5	29.3	71.3	100.0

County	70 per cent (1)	50 per cent (2)	Higher of 70-50 percent (3)	Estimated release (4)
Stewart	1	226.1	226.2	500.0
Sumter	101.2	240.4	328.3	100.0
Talbot	99.5	93.7	128.7	150.0
Taliaferro	147.6	69.4	159.3	501.4
Tattall	184.2	149.9	227.1	350.0
Taylor	431.1	137.2	434.2	100.0
Telfair	35.8	119.7	151.5	465.0
Terrell	341.9	283.8	495.8	2,645.3
Thomas	1,226.3	110.4	1,286.9	200.0
Tift	15.2	128.3	131.2	500.0
Toombs	248.9	149.5	341.3	424.1
Towns	0	0	0	0
Treutlen	191.6	64.8	208.5	100.0
Troup	213.9	157.9	299.2	269.4
Turner	70.4	171.2	199.1	100.0
Twiggs	91.8	101.0	159.0	168.8
Union	0	0	0	0
Upson	174.5	98.6	191.1	370.8
Walker	119.2	74.8	157.6	190.0
Walton	1,816.4	244.0	1,840.8	200.0
Ware	4.8	28.3	28.3	200.0
Warren	552.8	125.4	585.5	50.0
Washington	490.2	304.1	552.5	652.0
Wayne	598.5	146.3	158.0	65.0
Wehster	18.9	168.6	174.3	200.0
Wheeler	86.6	129.6	191.8	109.0
White	72.1	27.4	77.9	300.0
Whitfield	176.6	171.6	238.8	200.0
Wilcox	91.9	152.2	213.3	1,500.0
Wilkes	428.1	103.2	437.3	500.0
Wilkinson	216.9	160.4	294.7	216.9
Worth	140.8	279.0	346.1	150.0
	6,924.1	3,500.1	8,760.3	9,776.3
State	34,390.8	19,039.4	43,797.0	38,230.4

Mississippi—Summary of additional acres required in connection with proposed legislation amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

County	70 per cent of 1946, 1947, or 1948 average actual cotton acreage	50 per cent of 1946, 1947, or 1948 highest planted cotton acreage including W. C. credit	Higher of 70 or 50 per cent provision	Estimated number of frozen acres released
Bollivar	514.0	57.0	526.0	50.0
Coahoma	900.0	170.0	900.0	0
Quitman	24.0	1.5	25.5	0
Tallahatchie	820.0	187.0	882.0	50.0
Tunica	0	0	0	0
Total	2,258.0	415.5	2,333.5	100.0
Benton	162.5	20.5	162.5	0
Calhoun	3,859.5	1,409.0	3,894.0	200.0
De Soto	1,107.0	235.0	1,157.5	280.0
Grenada	170.5	20.5	170.5	47.5
Lafayette	199.5	33.0	208.0	250.0
Marshall	769.5	87.5	792.0	200.0
Panola	214.5	190.0	398.5	300.0
Tate	645.0	56.5	651.0	150.0
Yalobusha	948.0	451.5	960.5	50.0
Total	8,076.0	2,503.5	8,394.5	1,477.5
Alcorn	536.5	226.5	604.5	1,800.0
Itawamba	525.0	225.0	592.0	300.0
Lee	1,058.0	330.0	1,152.0	250.0
Pontotoc	639.0	172.5	658.0	40.0
Prentiss	1,023.0	430.0	1,102.5	250.0
Tippah	473.5	98.0	476.5	75.0
Tishomingo	132.0	12.5	142.0	0
Union	453.0	58.0	463.0	100.0
Total	4,840.0	1,553.5	5,190.5	2,815.0
Humphreys	5.5	0	5.5	600.0
Issaquena	127.5	12.5	127.5	155.0
Leflore	180.0	68.5	201.5	250.0
Sharkey	0	0	0	1,200.0
Snodgrass	1,950.5	106.5	2,046.0	0
Washington	978.0	496.5	986.5	0
Yazoo	938.0	496.0	954.0	1,500.0
Total	4,179.5	1,180.0	4,321.0	3,705.0

Mississippi—Summary of additional acres required in connection with proposed legislation amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938—Continued

County	70 per cent of 1946, 1947, or 1948 average actual cotton acreage	50 per cent of 1946, 1947, or 1948 highest planted cotton acreage including W. C. credit	Higher of 70 or 50 per cent provision	Estimated number of frozen acres released
Attala	423.0	140.5	430.5	250.0
Carroll	308.0	53.5	311.0	0
Choctaw	195.5	294.5	352.5	250.0
Holmes	924.0	449.0	994.5	200.0
Leake	497.0	124.0	552.0	30.0
Madison	182.0	69.5	218.5	225.0
Montgomery	389.5	77.5	408.5	100.0
Rankin	470.0	193.0	486.0	250.0
Scott	645.0	120.0	666.5	200.0
Webster	227.5	92.0	233.0	0
Total	4,261.5	1,613.5	4,648.0	1,505.0
Chickasaw	835.0	173.0	835.0	150.0
Clay	147.5	36.5	159.5	100.0
Kemper	419.0	22.0	419.0	225.0
Lowndes	971.0	368.5	1,020.5	4,000.0
Monroe	254.5	13.5	265.5	50.0
Neshoba	438.0	71.0	445.0	2,000.0
Noxubee	903.0	470.5	1,089.5	1,200.0
Oktibbeha	184.5	105.5	205.5	300.0
Winston	338.0	89.5	363.0	250.0
Total	4,490.5	1,350.0	4,802.5	8,275.0
Adams	74.5	36.0	74.5	200.0
Amite	516.5	195.5	548.5	0
Claiborne	114.0	45.0	114.0	800.0
Copiah	620.0	225.5	635.5	300.0
Franklin	197.5	115.0	215.0	600.0
Hinds	1,260.0	347.0	1,303.0	500.0
Jefferson	197.5	64.5	235.5	400.0
Lincoln	1,262.0	522.0	1,391.5	1,500.0
Warren	247.5	94.0	302.5	150.0
Wilkinson	75.0	0	75.0	300.0
Total	4,564.5	1,644.5	4,895.0	4,750.0

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Berkeley, Calif., February 15, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your letter of January 10, 1950, addressed to the Director of the State Production and Marketing Administration at Sacramento, Calif., has been forwarded to this office.

The provisions of House Joint Resolution 384, part of which you quote, relating to the 70-50 percent proposal would no doubt give considerable assistance to a large number of California cotton growers.

There are 11 cotton-producing counties in California, 7 of which have the bulk of the State cotton acreage. In these counties, many farms would be helped by one or the other of the proposed provisions. Of the seven major cotton-producing counties in California, only Kern and administrative area I of Fresno County had factors in excess of 50 percent.

The following are the final allotment factors for the cotton counties in California:

Fresno:	
Area I.....	0.5784
Area II.....	.3731
Imperial.....	.3426
Kern.....	.5185
Kings.....	.3471
Madera.....	.3455
Merced.....	.2749
Riverside.....	.2107

San Benito.....	.0528
San Bernardino.....	.2869
Stanislaus.....	.2025
Tulare.....	.4356

The estimated additional acreage that would be needed in the various counties in California to provide the higher of the 70-50 percent provision is as follows:

Fresno.....	6,798
Imperial.....	25
Kern.....	11,790
Kings.....	10,761
Tulare.....	11,264
Madera.....	9,450
Merced.....	3,634
Riverside.....	500
San Benito.....	0
San Bernardino.....	0
Stanislaus.....	0

These figures are only estimates resulting from sampling and are subject to change if a complete tabulation is made.

The inclusion of the 40-percent limitation will no doubt materially affect many growers, in many cases nullifying any benefit that the 70-50 provision might otherwise give. This would be particularly true in California.

Very truly yours,

E. H. SPOOR,

Chairman, California PMA Committee.

	1950 acreage allotment		Additional acreage to be allocated under 70-50 percent provision of Cooley bill (without 40 percent cropland restriction)	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Alabama.....	1,571,000	7.5	68,000	4.9
Arizona.....	232,000	1.1	42,000	3.0
Arkansas.....	1,921,000	9.2	48,000	4.9
California.....	643,000	3.1	69,000	4.9
Florida.....	42,000	.2	4,000	.3
Georgia.....	1,411,000	6.7	56,000	4.0
Kentucky.....	13,000	.1	1,000	.1
Louisiana.....	873,000	4.1	51,000	3.6
Mississippi.....	2,296,000	10.9	51,000	3.7
Missouri.....	463,000	2.2	23,000	1.6
New Mexico.....	170,000	.8	13,000	.9
North Carolina.....	723,000	3.4	83,000	5.9
Oklahoma.....	1,243,000	5.9	119,000	8.5
South Carolina.....	1,026,000	4.9	58,000	4.1
Tennessee.....	704,000	3.3	45,000	3.2
Texas.....	7,637,000	36.4	648,000	46.3
Virginia.....	28,000	.1	2,000	.1
Others.....	4,000	—	—	—
Total.....	21,000,000	—	1,401,000	—

FEBRUARY 8, 1950.

To: HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, House of Representatives.

From: Frank K. Woolley, Deputy Administrator.

Subject: County estimates of additional acreage allotments as described below.

There is attached a table showing the estimated acreage that would be required for increasing farm allotments to—

(1) Seventy percent of the average acreage planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948; and

(2) Fifty percent of the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton during the 3-year period 1946-48.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the acreage estimate with respect to the 70-percent provision does not include the acreage of war crops and, therefore, is not comparable with the amount that would be allotted under that part of the Cooley amendment which provides for establishing allotments on the basis of 70 percent of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to cotton in 1946 and 1947, during the 3 years 1946, 1947, and 1948.

The Missouri State PMA Committee has not furnished us with estimates by counties of the additional allotments that would result by using the larger of the acreage determined by (1) or (2) above. However, that amount estimated by the committee for the State was 18,000 acres.

F. K. WOOLLEY.

Missouri

County	70 percent of 1946, 1947, 1948 average	50 percent of highest planted cotton acreage
Bollinger.....	25	35
Butler.....	1,200	840
Carter.....	0	0
Cape Girardeau.....	0	0
Dunklin.....	1,500	940
Howell.....	25	15
Mississippi.....	800	850
New Madrid.....	3,100	1,250
Oregon.....	0	5
Ozark.....	100	25
Pemiscot.....	1,250	50
Ripley.....	150	125
Scott.....	1,500	900
Stoddard.....	7,575	2,465
Total.....	17,225	7,500

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the conference committee has done an admirable work. Its report should receive the approval of the House and I am confident it will do so. While I recognize that there are shortcomings and limitations which some of us would like to see eliminated, we cannot escape the fact that the report as a whole represents a remarkable achievement by the House conferees.

I consider it good for American agriculture. It relieves a measure of hardship in two major southern crops, cotton and peanuts. In the latter instance it will particularly benefit hard-pressed growers in my State. Peanuts are an important field crop there, but low acreage allotments have made production unprofitable for most growers. Unfortunately this is true in areas where there is but little else to which growers may turn for cash income. The limited relief given in this bill, while regrettably less than that proposed originally, will be of material help in many instances.

I am impressed by the fact that the conferees approached with courage the highly controversial potato price support program and brought to us a recommended change which will remove some of the more objectional features of the present program.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, this is a commendable work which I am glad to endorse.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, I am opposed to this legislation, because I think that this is

going to cause high taxes to the taxpayers and high prices to the consumers.

May I ask the gentleman this question: Does the Secretary of Agriculture Brannan agree with the committee on the potato provision in this bill, or does he disagree, and has he not written the committee a letter saying he did disagree with what you are doing on potatoes?

Mr. COOLEY. I have not received any letter from him to that effect, that he agrees or disagrees with us. But I will say to the gentleman that we have done what we have considered right, irrespective of his views.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SUTTON. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, since he is so strong against subsidies for the farmers, if he is in favor of subsidies for the air lines, especially Capitol Airlines.

Mr. FULTON. I am against any subsidies that are used for the purpose of milking the Treasury, and I think this is one of the biggest can openers that ever came up before this House.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 197, nays 156, not voting 78, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—197

Abbutt	Christopher	Gossett
Abernethy	Cole, Kans.	Granahan
Albert	Colmer	Grant
Allen, Calif.	Combs	Gross
Allen, La.	Cooley	Hagen
Andersen	Cooper	Harden
H. Carl	Cox	Hardy
Anderson, Calif.	Crook	Hare
Andrews	Cunningham	Harris
Arends	Davies, N. Y.	Harrison
Aspinall	Davis, Ga.	Harvey
Barrett, Pa.	Dawson	Hays, Ark.
Barrett, Wyo.	Deane	Hedrick
Bates, Ky.	DeGraffenried	Heffernan
Battle	D'Ewart	Herlong
Beckworth	Dolliver	Hill
Bishop	Donohue	Hobbs
Blackney	Doughton	Hoeven
Bolton, Md.	Douglas	Holmes
Bonner	Durham	Hope
Boykin	Eaton	Horan
Bramblett	Elliott	Howell
Brehm	Engel, Mich.	Jackson, Wash.
Brooks	Engle, Calif.	Jenison
Brown, Ga.	Evins	Jensen
Bryson	Fernandez	Johnson
Burleson	Flood	Jones, Ala.
Burton	Forand	Jones, Mo.
Camp	Frazier	Jones, N. C.
Cannon	Furcolo	Judd
Carlyle	Garmatz	Karst
Carnahan	Gary	Karsten
Carroll	Gathings	Kee
Case, S. Dak.	Golden	Kelly, N. Y.
Chelf	Gore	Keogh

Kerr	Pace	Stanley
Kilday	Passman	Steed
Kirwan	Patman	Stefan
Lane	Patten	Stigler
Larcade	Perkins	Stockman
LeCompte	Pfelfer,	Sullivan
Lemke	Joseph L.	Sutton
Lind	Phillbin	Tackett
Lovre	Phillips, Tenn.	Talle
McCarthy	Pickett	Teague
McCormack	Poage	Thomas
McMillan, S. C.	Polk	Thompson
McMillen, Ill.	Preston	Thornberry
Magee	Price	Trimble
Mahon	Priest	Underwood
Mansfield	Rains	Velde
Marcantonio	Ramsay	Vinson
Marsalis	Rankin	Vursell
Martin, Iowa	Redden	Walter
Morrow	Reed, Ill.	Welch
Meyer	Rees	Werdell
Miller, Nebr.	Regan	Wheeler
Mills	Rhodes	White, Calif.
Morris	Richards	Whitten
Morton	Rogers, Fla.	Wickersham
Moulder	Sikes	Willis
Murdock	Simpson, Ill.	Wilson, Okla.
Murray, Tenn.	Sims	Wilson, Tex.
Nixon	Smith, Kans.	Winstead
Norblad	Smith, Va.	Wood
Norrell	Spence	
O'Sullivan	Staggers	

NAYS—156

Addonizio	Hall,	Nicholson
Andresen,	Edwin Arthur	Noland
August H.	Hall,	O'Brien, Ill.
Auchincloss	Leonard W.	O'Brien, Mich.
Bailey	Hand	O'Hara, Ill.
Bates, Mass.	Hart	O'Konski
Biemiller	Havener	O'Toole
Blatnik	Hays, Ohio	Patterson
Boggs, Del.	Heller	Pfeiffer,
Bolling	Herter	William L.
Bolton, Ohio	Heseltun	Plumley
Bosone	Hoffman, Mich.	Poulson
Breen	Holfield	Powell
Buckley, Ill.	Huber	Quinn
Burnside	Hull	Rabaut
Byrne, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Ribicoff
Byrnes, Wis.	Jacobs	Rich
Canfield	James	Rodino
Case, N. J.	Javits	Rogers, Mass.
Celler	Jenkins	Rooney
Chesney	Jennings	Roosevelt
Chudoff	Kean	Sadlak
Clevenger	Kearney	St. George
Cole, N. Y.	Kearns	Sanborn
Corbett	Keating	Scott,
Cotton	Keefe	Hugh D., Jr.
Coudert	Kelley, Pa.	Scrivner
Crosser	Kennedy	Scudder
Dague	Kilburn	Secrest
Davenport	Klein	Shelley
Davis, Wis.	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Delaney	Latham	Smith, Wis.
Denton	LeFevre	Taber
Dingell	Lesinski	Tauriello
Dollinger	Linehan	Taylor
Eberharter	Lodge	Tollefson
Ellsworth	McConnell	Towe
Elston	McCulloch	Van Zandt
Feighan	McDonough	Vorys
Fellows	McGrath	Wagner
Fenton	McGregor	Walsh
Fogarty	McGuire	Welch
Ford	McKinnon	Widnall
Fulton	McSweeney	Wier
Gamble	Mack, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Gavin	Mack, Wash.	Withrow
Gillette	Madden	Wolcott
Goodwin	Martin, Mass.	Wolverton
Gordon	Mason	Woodhouse
Gorski	Michener	Woodruff
Graham	Mitchell	Yates
Green	Morgan	Young
Gwinn	Murray, Wis.	Zablocki
Hale	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—78

Allen, Ill.	Cavalcante	Halleck
Angell	Chatham	Hébert
Barden	Chipperfield	Hinshaw
Baring	Clemente	Hoffman, Ill.
Beall	Crawford	Irving
Bennett, Fla.	Curtis	Jonas
Bennett, Mich.	Davis, Tenn.	King
Bentsen	Dondero	Kruse
Boggs, La.	Doyle	Lanham
Brown, Ohio	Fallon	Lichtenwalter
Buchanan	Fisher	Lucas
Buckley, N. Y.	Fugate	Lyle
Bulwinkle	Gilmer	Lynch
Burdick	Granger	Macy
Burke	Gregory	Marshall

Miles	Phillips, Calif.	Sheppard
Miller, Calif.	Potter	Short
Miller, Md.	Reed, N. Y.	Smathers
Monroney	Riehlman	Smith, Ohio
Morrison	Rivers	Wadsworth
Multer	Sabath	Whitaker
Murphy	Sadowski	White, Idaho
Norton	Sasser	Whittington
O'Hara, Minn.	Saylor	Williams
O'Neill	Scott, Hardie	Wilson, Ind.
Peterson	Shafer	Worley

So the conference report was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Smathers for, with Mr. Macy against.
Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio, against.
Mr. Gregory for, with Mr. Riehlman against.
Mr. Peterson for, with Mr. Irving against.
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Jonas against.
Mr. Whittington for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Whitaker for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.
Mr. Williams for, with Mr. Saylor against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Hardie Scott against.

Mr. Kruse for, with Mr. Potter against.
Mr. Lucas for, with Mr. Shafer against.
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Clemente against.
Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Granger against.
Mr. Lanham for, with Mr. Burke against.
Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Barden with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Chipperfield.
Mr. Bennett of Florida with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Fugate with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Phillips of California.
Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Short.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Miles with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Bentsen with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Lyle with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.

MESSRS. JACKSON of California, HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., PATTERSON, BREEN, ZABLOCKI, and MITCHELL changed their vote from "yea," to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW AND NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the distinguished majority leader as to the program for tomorrow and, if he can tell us, for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow, if the Committee on Rules reports out a rule on the ECA, that bill will come up for general debate. It is then the intention

to adjourn over until Monday, at which time we will have the remaining debate on the ECA bill and consideration under the 5-minute rule. I hope that the Members will be present, because, as you know, we have plans for the Easter recess from April 6 to April 18. After the disposition of the ECA bill, the appropriation bill will come up for general debate and will continue through next week, up until the recess, and after general debate is over, the bill will be considered by chapters under the 5-minute rule. To what extent we can go on the appropriation bill, of course, I cannot predict. I hope that we may dispose of it in that time. That, in general, is the program.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And this afternoon we will take up the Commodity Credit Corporation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; and thereafter the GI bill.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The majority leader, in response to a question that the gentleman from Massachusetts propounded, said, if the Committee on Rules acted on the application for a rule on the ECA bill, he would take it up tomorrow. The committee has acted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How much general debate is there?

Mr. COX. Six hours of general debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is fine. I used the word "if," but there is no reflection intended. My answer was dependent upon a contingency.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I desire, in the interest of a great many people whose names I will not call, to be thoroughly advised with respect to this proposition relative to the so-called Easter recess; I mean, the wiser Members of this House are particularly interested in the fact that they have been told, and it has been circulated, that no matter what we may do, another branch of this Congress, for which we are not responsible, is not going to adjourn, whatever we may do.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think we can handle the situation in a satisfactory way.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Next Monday it is in order to take up those rules that have been filed under what we call the skip-the-rules program.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding, yes. Of course, that is a matter of high priority.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand. We have a bill, I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, that we are going to press, and that is the veterans' hospital bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the 21-day discharge rule is a matter of high priority. That is a matter that will have to be determined by the House on that day.



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Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 8, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercies, in a world swept by violent forces with which unaided we cannot cope, Thou only art our help and hope. Through all the mystery of life Thy strong arm alone can lead us to its mastery. Though our faces are shadowed by the tangled tragedy of these times, we lift them in faith to the light that no darkness can put out. In momentous days, save us from narrow partisanship that strangles patriotism pure and undefiled. Our intercession rises for our Nation, its President, the Congress, and all who influence its policies, and for the whole body of our people, that the fearful sacrifices of war may not end in disillusionment of mankind's hopes and the despair of our children after us. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MYERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 23, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6567) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 184) authorizing the holding of ceremonies in the rotunda in connection with the presentation of a statue of the late Brigham Young, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 689. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bertie Grace Chan Leong;

S. 1543. An act to authorize the disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be

classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act; and

S. 3084. An act authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of Henry Milton Brainard at Cape Arago Light Station in Coos County, Oreg.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations which is investigating charges made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] may sit next Monday afternoon for the purpose of hearing Attorney General Howard McGrath and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover regarding the situation with reference to certain files.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MYERS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hill	Mundt
Anderson	Hoey	Murray
Benton	Holland	Myers
Bridges	Hunt	Neely
Butler	Ives	O'Connor
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Cain	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chapman	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Chavez	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Connally	Kem	Schoeppel
Cordon	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Darby	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Knowland	Sparkman
Douglas	Lehman	Stennis
Dworshak	Lodge	Taft
Eaton	Long	Taylor
Ellender	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	McClellan	Thye
Flanders	McFarland	Tobey
Frear	McKellar	Tydings
Fulbright	McMahon	Watkins
George	Magnuson	Wherry
Gillette	Malone	Wiley
Green	Martin	Williams
Hayden	Millikin	Withers
Hendrickson	Morse	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], and the

Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent because of his attendance at the funeral of Hon. Ralph E. Church, late a Member of the House of Representatives.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is absent because of the death of his father.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398 was agreed to yesterday.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They have been ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I inquire if there will be an opportunity to present routine business this morning?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There will not be unless it is by unanimous consent. If there is no objection, the Chair will recognize Senators for the transaction of routine business without debate and without speeches. The Chair hears no objection.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Miss T. B. Duffin, of Springfield, Mass., relating to her retirement pay; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LODGE (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to resist any attempt that may be made to subject the American people to a compulsory health-insurance plan

"Whereas under our republican form of government people should not be made to submit to such a government influence because of its interference with free thought, free enterprise, and other freedoms: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts memorializes the Congress of the United States to vote against any attempt that may be made to subject the American people to any form of compulsory health insurance; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the State Secretary to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In senate, adopted, March 14, 1950.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk.

"In house of representatives, adopted, in concurrence, March 16, 1950.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk."

METHOD OF GRAIN HANDLING BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Elevator Association of Minnesota, in convention at Minneapolis, Minn., March 6, 7, and 8, 1950, relating to the method of handling grain by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE FARMERS' ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA CONVENTION, MARCH 6, 7, AND 8, 1950

STATEMENT

The members of the Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota, meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., in convention March 8, are entirely dissatisfied with the present method of grain handling by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and we ask that this organization be legislatively obliged to recognize the requests of our membership representing

more than 100,000 farmer members, and requests made by other similar State elevator associations, that this Corporation be obliged to use the usual and customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce in the handling of grain which accrues to it under the Government price-support program. We, therefore, present to you the following resolution embodying complaints against the Commodity Credit Corporation, and our urgent plea for legislative correction of these present evils:

Whereas our cooperative and independent elevator have had rights and protections available to them in the ordinary course of business eliminated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the handling of grain for that Corporation under the loan program; and

Whereas correction of the present terribly inefficient methods of handling grain by the Commodity Credit Corporation through the use of normal channels of trade were not recognized in a meeting with officials of that Corporation in Chicago; and

Whereas all segments of the grain industry, including all cooperative and independent elevators, are together in the fight against Commodity Credit Corporation; and

Whereas we have found no one except the Commodity Credit Corporation officials against us in this effort, plus the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation officials have practically no defense against the evidence we have presented; and

Whereas the representatives of our association, together with other members of the grain industry, presented through the National Grain and Feed Dealer's Association an amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation charter before the Senate Agricultural Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee; and

Whereas we have seen evidence of further encroachment into the grain business by the Commodity Credit Corporation: Be it therefore

Resolved, That proper steps be taken by the Congress to pass an amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation charter corresponding with that already presented by the National Grain and Feed Dealer's Association so that in the handling of Commodity Credit Corporation shipments, country elevator people will be afforded proper protection and will, through the use of the established trade channels, receive efficient, expert service on all shipments from the original loading point to unloading destination, and through this eliminate the inequities, costly delays of settlements and general inefficiency of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

STATEMENT

We have not gone into the major detailed complaints which we have officially registered with the Commodity Credit Corporation officials and with the Senate Agricultural Committee and House Banking and Currency Committee, for these complaints are now a matter of record and are quickly available to all Members of the Congress.

We have failed to receive any help thus far in our just demands and it is frankly difficult for us to see why corrective measures such as we ask should not be granted when we find everyone connected with the handling of grain joining us in our plea for relief and the only opposition we seem to encounter is that from the Commodity Credit Corporation themselves.

Copies of this resolution should be sent to the Senate Agricultural Committee, the House Banking Committee, and all United States Senators and Congressmen from Minnesota:

Whereas the rate for handling bin-stored grain owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation varied not only in different States

but also in different counties within the same State in 1949; and

Whereas the rates now under consideration by the Commodity Credit Corporation for storing and handling grain under the 1950 price-support program are not only lower than last year but the rates under consideration for 1950 for the Minneapolis area are lower than the rates under consideration for most other grain areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association hereby urges the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish, for the country storage and handling of grain under the 1950 price-support program, rates which will be uniform both (1) throughout all of the area comprising the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa and (2) for grain owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation as well as for grain owned by farmers subject to the Commodity Credit Corporation loans and that 1950 rates be established not lower than 1949 rates.

PROTECTION AGAINST CERTAIN UN-AMERICAN AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, now that Senate bill 2311, to protect the United States against certain un-American and subversive activities, and for other purposes, has been reported favorably to the Senate, and copies of the report are available as well as the bill itself, comments are coming in from all over the country. I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Pacific Marine Stewards Union, Seattle, Wash., asking for early consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution regarding S. 2311

Whereas the Communist Party in the United States and its friends are agents of a foreign power, and these people seek to undermine the Government of the United States and all the institutions of a free American people; and

Whereas these subversive people are, for the most part, underground and secretive, in order to further their insidious designs against the United States: Be it hereby

Resolved, That the Pacific Marine Stewards Union declares the Senate bill 2311, the subversive-activities control bill, sponsored by Senators MUNDT, FERGUSON, and JOHNSTON, a must piece of legislation at this session of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we seek to enlist the aid of our affiliates and all of organized labor, in order to do whatever we can to have S. 2311 passed in this session of the Congress.

Passed by unanimous vote of the membership March 11, 1950.

A. L. MAKEMSON,
Chairman,

JOHN FETHERSTON,
HAROLD L. PAIGE,
CLARENCE O. REESE,
H. J. SCHUCHARD,

Executive Board.

DON L. ROTAN,
Organizer,

FLOYD L. COX,
Agent,
Representatives.

HOLDING TO FREEDOM—RESOLUTION OF KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

Mr. DARBY. Mr. President, the Kansas Livestock Association, one of the most

WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

[Mr. NEELY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the wildlife restoration proclamation issued on March 7, 1950, by Hon. Okey L. Patteson, Governor of West Virginia, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ASPIRATION FOR FREEDOM—ADDRESS BY BEARDSLEY RUMI

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "The Aspiration for Freedom," delivered by Mr. Beardsley Rumi before the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City, N. J., on February 28, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE—MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—ARTICLE BY MRS. AMY NICHOLS

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Mysterious Disease—Multiple Sclerosis," written by Mrs. Amy Nichols, of Dedham, Mass., which appears in the Appendix.]

TANGLED ECONOMICS, DANGEROUS POLITICS—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Tangled Economics, Dangerous Politics," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 23, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUMNER PIKE—EDITORIAL FROM THE PORTLAND PRESS HERALD

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial regarding Sumner Pike, from the Portland Press-Herald of March 22, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT IF MILLS PRODUCED BILLIONS IN SURPLUS GOODS?—ARTICLE BY HERMAN A. LOWE

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "What if Mills Produced Billions in Surplus Goods?" written by Herman A. Lowe and published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of March 24, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

A SALUTE TO THE SALVATION ARMY—EDITORIAL BY HARRY H. SCHLACHT

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "A Salute to the Salvation Army," written by Harry H. Schlacht, and published in the New York Journal-American for March 10, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "I Don't Like Drunks and Fools Representing Me," written by Robert C. Ruark, and published in the Washington Daily News of March 24, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIAL SECURITY VERSUS RAILROAD-RETIREMENT TAX RATES AND MONTHLY BENEFITS—A COMPARISON

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a table presenting a comparison of social-security and railroad-retirement taxes and benefits under present and proposed legislation, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF CHARLES FAHY TO BE A JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Saturday, April 1, 1950, at 11:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Hon. Charles Fahy, of New Mexico, to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Fahy is now serving under a recess appointment. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL].

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SENATOR BENTON'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on Wednesday, March 22, the distinguished junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] delivered an unusually thoughtful and constructive address on the floor of the Senate. In association with many other Senators, I had an opportunity of congratulating and thanking him at that time. The New York Times, under date of Thursday, March 23, carried a most interesting and commendatory editorial entitled "A Marshall Plan for Ideas," regarding that address. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial inserted in the body of the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A MARSHALL PLAN FOR IDEAS

It was to be expected that Senator WILLIAM BENTON, in his first speech in the Senate, should return to a theme he has developed before many other audiences. No American has worked harder and more consistently in the cause of world freedom of information than the new Senator from Connecticut. As Assistant Secretary of State, he reorganized and expanded the Department of Public Affairs—too much so for Congress, which cut the proposed appropriation last year, but not enough to raise the Voice of America above a whisper. As head of the American delegation at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of the Press at Geneva and at various UNESCO conferences, at home and abroad, he argued vigorously that, since the present contest is in essence a struggle for the minds and loyalties of men, the first task of democracy is to launch a world-wide barrage of ideas that will break through and overpass barriers and reach people everywhere.

Yesterday Senator BENTON pleaded for a Marshall plan in the field of ideas to close a mental gap between ourselves and the rest of the world that is even more dangerous than the dollar gap, because it is through this gap that communism, which began as propaganda, survived more than half a century as propaganda and exalts propagandists as its greatest heroes, pours its stream of poison into the minds and emotions of mankind. Backed by 10 of his colleagues from both sides of the aisle, Mr. BENTON proposed a six-point

resolution for a campaign of information on a scale commensurate with the need and the stakes involved. "Fortunately, we have on our side a priceless asset," he said; "we have no need to lie."

Increasing pressure for freedom of the press was first on the list, not because there is any chance of this in Soviet-dominated countries, but to rally wavering nations, for the distressing fact, as the Senator pointed out and as the growth of censorship and state interference with independent newspapers too clearly confirms, is that freedom of the press even this side of the iron curtain is more restricted today than at any other time in this century.

Mr. BENTON called upon Congress to take a constructive role in the making of foreign policy by aiding and counseling the State Department in its efforts to take world leadership. There is much to be said for the view that there is effective work for the Senate in the neglected and crucial area the Senator from Connecticut describes. While it takes two parties to make an agreement, it is true that it takes only one to do something intelligent about lack of agreement. Our policy is to produce strength at points of weakness, Secretary Acheson declares, and one point of weakness is certainly the failure to counter Soviet propaganda with our own. It is not by accident that our most successful enterprise to date is the Marshall plan, primarily because it is positive, imaginative, a challenge rather than a reaction, a challenge the Communists cannot meet. We have the greatest idea in the world to "sell" to people held in slavery—the idea of freedom—and the most alluring promise to offer—the promise of national independence and a decent living standard. It is to be hoped that the Senate will turn from some of its minor preoccupations to debate the constructive program Mr. BENTON proposes.

NATIONAL JEWISH YOUTH WEEK

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, National Jewish Youth Week is being proclaimed in the United States from March 24 to 31, 1950, and the theme, Youth Builds, has been chosen for special recognition this year.

I have been requested by the Jewish Young Adult Council of Essex County, N. J., to send them a message which shows the important part young people can play in their local community.

I am happy to comply with this request and have sent to this splendid group a special message of congratulations and good wishes. I ask unanimous consent that my message be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT FOR JEWISH YOUTH WEEK FOR JEWISH YOUNG ADULT COUNCIL OF ESSEX COUNTY

It is very heartening to see vigorous organizations like the Jewish Young Adult Council of Essex County, centering their attention on the opportunities for constructive citizenship in the local community.

We are all aware in these troubled times of the need for high statesmanship in dealing with our world-wide issues of peace and freedom. But the future of our American democracy, which is so vital for all the world, depends in a very real way on what happens at the grass roots—in the county, the town, and even in the family.

We Americans aspire to promote peace, creative activity, human understanding, and justice. If we cannot maintain those things

in our own homes and our own communities, we can never secure them in the world. This is the challenge to statesmanship on the local level. It is first and foremost a challenge to the young people of America, who will soon be guiding our destinies.

I am therefore delighted to learn that your excellent organization is centering its attention this week on the building qualities of youth at the local level. Groups such as yours, which take seriously the responsibilities of the good citizen, are our greatest hope for a bright future. I wish you every success.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
United States Senator.

PHILIP C. JESSUP

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a personal statement, which will take not much more than 1 minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is the greatest regret to me that the name of my friend of many years, the Honorable Philip C. Jessup, has been brought into the present discussion with regard to possible subversive influences in the Department of State. Mr. Jessup and I were both members of the board of directors of the Foreign Policy Association during the period when General Frank McCoy was president of that organization and we participated together in many discussions of our foreign policy. As the time when Mr. Jessup was appointed as our representative to the United Nations Assembly I felt the greatest gratification and confidence that he would ably represent us, and we are now aware of his brilliant record. When he was made chairman by the Secretary of State of the special committee on our far-eastern policy I felt confident he would bring to that investigation the same type of clear thinking that he has evidenced in the other work he has done, both for Columbia University and for our Government.

While it is true that Mr. Jessup and I may have had differences of opinion on matters of foreign policy, I want to emphasize that such differences are legitimate in our democratic processes working at their best, and in no way reflects on the motives or objectives of either of us. I can see no possible ground for questioning Mr. Jessup's unimpeachable integrity or his complete loyalty and patriotic devotion to his country.

I should like to add one word, Mr. President. It is my purpose on Monday, when I can receive recognition, to share with my colleagues some thoughts I have on the present rather tangled situation in the State Department. I hope to receive recognition for that purpose on Monday next.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no further routine matters to be submitted, the Chair will state that the question before the Senate at this time is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398,

which was before the Senate yesterday, was adopted.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1948, as amended.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a telegram addressed by me to the Federal Power Commission and a letter in reply thereto concerning the pending bill.

There being no objection, the telegram and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 22, 1950.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.:

Please advise whether enactment of S. 1498 into law would affect Federal Power Commission's authority to fix rates or prices, at which Phillips Petroleum Co. sells gas to Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Co., said rates and charges now being under inquiry by the Commission in a pending investigation. Reply today if possible.

GUY M. GILLETTE,
United States Senator.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
Washington, March 22, 1950.

HON. GUY M. GILLETTE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GILLETTE: This is in reply to your telegram of March 22 inquiring as to whether enactment of S. 1498 (Kerr bill) would affect the Federal Power Commission's authority to fix rates or prices at which Phillips Petroleum Co. sells gas to Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., which rates are now under inquiry by the Commission in a pending investigation.

The investigation of Phillips is for the purpose of determining whether the company is a natural-gas company under the Natural Gas Act, and if so, whether its rates are unreasonable or discriminatory. Preliminary investigation by this Commission discloses that Phillips produces and gathers large volumes of natural gas which it sells to interstate pipe-line companies. A part of such gas is transported by Phillips from Oklahoma to Texas prior to sale to such interstate pipe-line companies. Phillips also sells natural gas to a wholly owned affiliate, Independent Natural Gas Co. (approximately 9 percent of Phillips' natural-gas sales), which compresses such gas, transports and resells it in interstate commerce. The Independent Natural Gas Co. is admittedly a natural-gas company under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act. An application has been filed with the Commission by Northern Natural Gas Co. for authority to acquire the properties of Independent Natural Gas Co. If the Commission issues such authorization to Northern, or any other company, or if Phillips disposes of its stock otherwise, which fairly may be assumed, Phillips will thereby avoid the force of the provision in the Kerr substitute which limits its exemption effect to a producer or gatherer not otherwise engaged in and not controlled by or controlling a person otherwise engaged in the transportation or sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce. If Phillips should dispose of Independent or its properties it is presumed that it, and any other company in like circumstances, would claim with respect to a sale to an interstate pipe-line company that (1) it was only a producer or gatherer of natural gas, as those terms are used in the substitute bill, and (2) that its sale to the interstate pipe-line company was at arm's length within the meaning of that term as defined in the substitute bill, and (3) that any transportation,

whether across a State line or not, is merely incidental transportation prior to sale to an interstate pipe-line company, within the meaning of the term "incidental transportation" as used in the substitute bill.

Under such circumstances, if Senator KERR's substitute for bill S. 1498 is enacted into law the issue will be whether or not Phillips is a natural-gas company under the amended law. Many new issues not now involved in the proceeding would be injected, principal among these would be whether or not Phillips Petroleum Co. is only a producer and gatherer of natural gas within the meaning of the substitute bill. Additional new issues would involve the definition of "arm's length" sales. If the Commission finds that Phillips Petroleum Co. is only a producer or gatherer of natural gas within the meaning of the substitute bill and that all sales by it are at "arm's length" and that all transportation by it in interstate commerce is incidental to such sales there would probably be no justification for continuing the proceeding. Certainly Phillips Petroleum Co. could contend that it was dealing at "arm's length" with all interstate pipe-line companies unless it could be shown that Phillips had a voting stock interest in one or more of the interstate pipe-line companies to which it makes sales of natural gas or that it had common officers or directors with one or more of such pipe-line companies, or that there was some other evidence of affiliation between Phillips and such interstate pipe-line companies.

Sincerely yours,

MON C. WALLGREN,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, in discussing Senate bill 1498 as reported to this body by its Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and myself, I wish first to refer briefly to some of the history of the Natural Gas Act, to some of the history of proposed legislation similar to Senate bill S. 1498, and to similar legislation passed last year by the House of Representatives and now on the Senate Calendar.

During the first session of the Eightieth Congress, which adjourned July 27, 1947, various bills proposing amendments to the Natural Gas Act were introduced and considered by the Congress. Some of those bills were opposed by the Federal Power Commission and by the President.

One bill, however, being House bill 4099, introduced by Representative PRIEST, of Tennessee, was endorsed and its passage was urged unanimously by the Federal Power Commission and by the President of the United States.

In a letter dated July 10, 1947, to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the following language was used:

The Federal Power Commission urges the enactment of this bill (H. R. 4099) at this time to make it perfectly clear that independent producers and gatherers of natural gas are exempt from the provisions of the Natural Gas Act and the jurisdiction of this Commission.

The letter further said:

The enactment of this bill would dispel the uncertainty regarding the status of such independent producers and gatherers which has been created following the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Interstate case. Such action by the Congress now should dispose of this important and uncontroversial matter.

Federal Power Commission—Certain contracts for the purchase of natural gas from independent producers in the Southwest—Continued

KANSAS POWER & LIGHT CO.

Vendor	Producing area	Date of contract	Term of contract years	Renegotiation of price provided by contract	Escalator clause	Favored nations clause	Annual volume, Mcf. at 16.7¢ ¹	Initial contract price, at 16.7¢ ² /Mcf.
Hugoton Production Co.	Hugoton field, Kansas	Oct. 18, 1948	15	Sixth year	Yes	No	18,450,000	13.4

MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN PIPE LINE CO.

Phillips Petroleum Corp.	Hugoton field, Texas	Dec. 11, 1945, amended Aug. 9, 1948, Dec. 1, 1949	Life of dedicated acreage.	1964	Yes	No	70,439,000	8.7
Do.	Stratford acreage, Hugoton field, Texas	Dec. 1, 1949	20	1965	do	do	16,009,000	10.24
Do.	Below sea level acreage, Hugoton field, Texas	do	Life of dedicated acreage.	1965	do	do	23,373,000	12.3
Total							109,821,000	

NATURAL GAS PIPE LINE CO.

Harrington & Marsh et al.	Hugoton field, Texas	Dec. 1, 1946	To Jan. 1, 1965	No	Yes	No	27,240,000	6.1
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp.	Panhandle field, Texas	Dec. 2, 1948	do	do	do	do	8,838,000	6.1
Total							36,078,000	

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

Paul H. Pewitt	Logansport-Joaquin field, Texas	Oct. 1, 1941	30	No	No	No	462,000	4.0
Do.	do	do	30	do	do	do	2,248,000	4.0
John O. Harmon	Spider field	June 20, 1947	15	do	do	do	8,220,000	7.0
Phillips Petroleum Co. and Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.	do	Dec. 26, 1947	5	do	do	do	395,000	6.0
Total							11,325,000	

TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORP.

Continental Oil Co., et al.	West Carthage field, Texas	June 3, 1948	20	First	Yes	Yes	7,300,000	7.5
Do.	East Carthage field, Texas	do	20	do	do	do	16,419,000	7.5
Total							23,719,000	

TEXAS ILLINOIS NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CO.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., et al.	Old Ocean field, Texas	Jan. 23, 1950	20	Sixteenth year	Yes	Yes	36,500,000	11.0
Argo Oil Corp., et al.	La Gloria field, Texas	Jan. 25, 1950	20	do	do	do	27,200,000	8.5
La Gloria Corp.	do	Feb. 14, 1950	20	do	do	do	12,200,000	8.5
Total							75,900,000	

¹ Volumes purchased as reported in 1948 Annual Report to FPC.² Average price paid in 1948 from annual report to Federal Power Commission.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate now is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the conference report on House Joint Resolution 398.

Mr. O'CONOR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Chavez	Ferguson
Anderson	Connally	Flanders
Benton	Cordon	Frear
Bridges	Darby	Fulbright
Butler	Donnell	George
Byrd	Douglas	Gillette
Cain	Dworshak	Green
Chapman	Ellender	Hayden

Hendrickson	McFarland	Schoeppel
Hill	McKellar	Smith, Maine
Hoey	McMahon	Smith, N. J.
Holland	Magnuson	Sparkman
Hunt	Malone	Stennis
Ives	Martin	Taft
Johnson, Colo.	Millikin	Taylor
Johnson, Tex.	Morse	Thomas, Okla.
Johnston, S. C.	Mundt	Thye
Kefauver	Murray	Tobey
Kem	Myers	Tydings
Kerr	Neely	Watkins
Kilgore	O'Connor	Wherry
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Lehman	Robertson	Williams
Long	Russell	Withers
McClellan	Saltónstall	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire of the acting majority leader whether it is his intention to move that the Senate take a recess immediately after the pending business has been taken care of, or whether the Senate will remain in session so that those Senators who are interested in the natural-gas bill may propound questions to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. MYERS. I can assure the minority leader that I have no intention of recessing the Senate immediately after the vote on the motion to reconsider. I

understand that some Senators desire to question the Senator from Oklahoma, and I further understand that he has advised them that he is willing to remain to engage in the debate with them.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I shall be delighted to remain.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair might suggest that Senators who have the floor have no right to ask questions of other Senators except by unanimous consent.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MYERS. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, several times during the eloquent address which the Senator from Oklahoma has just completed I asked him to yield for a question, and he replied that he would be glad to yield at the conclusion of his prepared address. Several days ago I took the time of the Senate to express the views I hold, and at the conclusion of my prepared address the Senator from Oklahoma addressed to me a large number of inquiries. For the benefit of Senators who may be interested, those inquiries appear in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD for March 17, from page 3626 to page 3639.

Mr. President, it seems to me, as a matter of equity, courtesy, and fair play, I should be given, at the proper time, an opportunity to address a reasonable number of questions to the able Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to propound questions to the Senator from Oklahoma and that the Senator from Oklahoma may be permitted to answer those questions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request by the Senator from Pennsylvania is that Senators who obtain the floor may ask questions of the Senator from Oklahoma. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on cotton and peanut acreage allotments was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would a vote "nay" be in favor of the conference report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would be against the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FREAR (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MAGNUSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MCMAHON (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. O'CONOR (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. TYDINGS (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who is absent by leave of the Senate. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were

permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent because of his attendance at the funeral of Hon. Ralph E. Church. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from Iowa would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is absent because of the death of his father. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are detained on official business. If present and voting the Senator from Montana, the Senator from Massachusetts, and the Senator from Wisconsin would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—31

Aiken	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Benton	Ives	Taft
Bridges	Knowland	Thye
Butler	Lehman	Tobey
Cain	Malone	Watkins
Cordon	Martin	Wherry
Darby	Morse	Wiley
Douglas	Mundt	Williams
Dworshak	Saltonstall	Young
Ferguson	Schoeppel	
Flanders	Smith, Maine	

NAYS—38

Anderson	Gillette	Johnston, S. O.
Byrd	Green	Kefauver
Chapman	Hayden	Kem
Chavez	Hill	Kerr
Connally	Hoey	Kilgore
Donnell	Holland	Long
Ellender	Hunt	McClellan
Fulbright	Johnson, Colo.	McFarland
George	Johnson, Tex.	McKellar

Millikin
Murray
Myers
Neely

O'Mahoney
Robertson
Russell
Sparkman

Stennis
Thomas, Okla.
Withers

NOT VOTING—27

Brewster
Bricker
Capehart
Downey
Eastland
Ecton
Frear
Graham
Gurney

Hickenlooper
Humphrey
Jenner
Langer
Leahy
Lodge
Lucas
McCarran
McCarthy

McMahon
Magnusoh
Maybank
O'Connor
Pepper
Taylor
Thomas, Utah
Tydings
Vandenberg

So the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was rejected.

REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1498) to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1948, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee to Senate bill 1498.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the floor for the purpose of answering questions any Senators may desire to ask as though it were part of the time when I was addressing the Senate before action on the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator desires recognition, he does not have to ask unanimous consent. The Chair will recognize the Senator, and he may yield to Senators for the purpose of answering questions.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma made the request because he did not want this to be considered another speech on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will be in order. Senators who are required to retire will do so quietly.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will suspend until there is order. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DONNELL. Owing to the disorder which the Chair was endeavoring to quell, it was impossible for me either to hear the question propounded by the Senator from Oklahoma or the response of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair told the Senator from Oklahoma that he did not have to have unanimous consent in order to take the floor, that the Chair would recognize him and he could respond to questions in his own time, but the Senator stated that that would probably be equivalent to a second speech, and he would rather have unanimous consent to be allowed to answer questions of Senators, and the Chair announced that that was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will correct his former announcement in this respect, that the Senator from Oklahoma was not speaking on the pending question, but on the conference report,

[PUBLIC LAW 471—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 81—2D SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 398]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to price support for potatoes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 344 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(4) Any part of the acreage allotted for 1950 to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to cotton and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments to the extent necessary to provide such farms with the allotments authorized under paragraph (5) of this subsection. If any acreage remains after providing such allotments, it may be apportioned in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable to other farms in the same county receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of their past production of cotton and to new farms in such county. No allotment shall be made, or increased, by reason of this paragraph to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Any transfer of allotment under this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the allotment for any subsequent year for the farm from which acreage is transferred, except in accordance with paragraph (1) (B) and the proviso in paragraph (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and may be reapportioned in the manner set forth above. In any subsequent year, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law, acreage surrendered under this paragraph and reallocated pursuant to applications filed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section shall be credited to the State and county in determining acreage allotments.

“(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and without reducing any farm acreage allotment determined pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, each farm acreage allotment for 1950 shall be increased by such amount as may be necessary to provide an allotment equal to the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law

12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years; but no such allotment shall be increased by reason of this provision to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. An increase in any 1950 farm acreage allotment shall be made pursuant to this paragraph only upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time (in no event less than fifteen days) as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The additional acreage required to be allotted to farms under this paragraph shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota. The additional acreage authorized by this paragraph shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments."

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment for the 1950 cotton crop may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362 of that Act, or within fifteen days after the effective date of this resolution, whichever date is later, have such allotment reviewed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Irish potatoes acquired under the 1949 price support program shall, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action necessary to prevent their loss through destruction, deterioration, or spoilage before they can be disposed of more advantageously than as herein provided, be made available under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate and in the public interest (including the payment of transportation and handling costs to the extent necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section) to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal, State, or local public welfare organizations, private or international nonprofit welfare organizations, penal institutions, and nonprofit hospitals; except that, in the case of disposition to private or international nonprofit welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons outside the United States, the transportation and handling costs to be borne by the Government shall be limited to the movement of such potatoes to the nearest port. Any such agency or institution desiring to acquire surplus potatoes shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. After the enactment of this joint resolution, no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop with respect to which marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, have been disapproved by producers. With respect to the 1950 crop, price support shall be limited to potatoes produced by eligible producers which are of a grade not lower than U. S. No. 2.

SEC. 5. For the crop year of 1951 and thereafter no price support shall be made available for any Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect with respect to such potatoes.

SEC. 6. (a) That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following new subsections:

“(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a ‘cooperator’ shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary without penalty in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans.”

(b) That the third sentence in paragraph (d) of section 358 is amended to read as follows: “Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm in succeeding years.”

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any State shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The allotment for any State shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum State allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. The additional acreage authorized by this section shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

Approved March 31, 1950.